"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; cold wave due tonight; Tuesday, fair.
Yesterday's temperature—Max. 44, min. 32.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXXII....No. 23,795. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

WORLD AGAINST US IN OIL EXPLOITATION, FEDERAL BOARD SAYS

Trade Commission, Reporting to Senate, Asserts United States Is Discriminated Against.

ANALYZES ALIEN COMBINES

Citing Figures to Show Their Hold on the World's Present Petroleum Supply.

FOREIGN INTERESTS HERE

British-Dutch Oil Trust Now Controls 3.5 Per Cent. of Crude Oil Output in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—An important report by the Federal Trade Commission to the Senate on the situation of the American oil industry with relation to foreign competition will shortly be generally published. It was to this report that Secretary of the Interior Fall made considerable reference in his decision [published in the Sunday TIMES] denying approval of assignments of oil land leases to the Roxana Petroleum Corporation.

It was on the evidence contained in this report that Mr. Fall maintained that this ostensibly American corporation, all of whose stock is owned by a Delaware company, is in reality under foreign control, since a majority of the voting stock of the holding company is, in turn, owned by the Royal Dutch-Shell combine, which is British and Dutch in its nationality.

It was likewise on the strength of this report that Mr. Fall took issue with the British Ambassador, who had publicly protested the previous statement of the Secretary of the Interior to the effect that the British policy was one of "excluding Americans from or placing heavy burdens upon such Americans or other foreigners in any British oil field."

The United States leasing law of 1920, which establishes the new oil production policy of this country provides that "citizens of another country, the laws, customs, or regulations of which, deny similar or like privileges to citizens or corporations of this country, shall not by stock ownership, stock holdings, or stock control, own any interest in any lease acquired under the provisions of this act."

The investigation by the Federal Trade Commission was made in obedience to a Senate resolution of June 29, last year, directing the commission to ascertain the non-American ownership in the shares of the Union Oil Company (Delaware), the Union Oil Company (California), and the Shell Company of California; the relation between these companies; their interest in other United States oil companies; the oil acreage in the United States owned or controlled by leases by these companies or their affiliations; their plans for extension of holdings in this country, and whether or not Great Britain, the British Dominions, Holland, Rumania or other countries having oil discriminate against American interests with respect to ownership of oil lands or oil shares. The commission's more important findings may be summed up briefly, as follows:

Dutch-Shell Group Analyzed.

The Royal Dutch-Shell combine, which is a combination of the Royal Dutch Company of Holland and the Shell Transportation and Trading Company, Ltd., of Great Britain, has acquired a world-wide interest in oil in many lands and in its transportation, this amounting in 1921 to 11 per cent. of the total world output. The combination effected a merger in February, 1922, of its principal subsidiaries in the United States with the properties and investments of the Union Oil Company, a Delaware corporation, thus forming a new company known as the Shell-Union Oil Corporation, likewise incorporated in Delaware.

This Shell-Union Oil Corporation now controls over 240,950 acres of oil lands in the United States, together with extensive properties in refineries, pipe lines, tank cars and marketing equipment, and controls about 3.5 per cent. of the total of the country's output of crude oil.

The Union Oil Company, incorporated in Delaware, owned about 26 per cent. of the stock of the California company of the same name, but when the acquisition of the California company by the Royal Dutch-Shell interests became imminent certain of its stockholders formed the Union Oil Associates, which was in reality an American holding company, and succeeded in keeping the control in American hands.

As to discrimination of foreign countries against citizens of the United States in oil, the commission finds that the most important instances are the exclusive policies of Great Britain and the Netherlands with respect to the oil fields of India and the Dutch East Indies. Also the San Remo agreement of 1922 between Great Britain and France covering the undeveloped oil fields of Mesopotamia and the British and French colonies. The report further states that "denial of reciprocity of treatment to the citizens of this country appears to exist with respect to the petroleum industry of Australia, British Borneo, certain African colonies, British Honduras, British Guiana and Trinidad, France and the French possessions, Italy and the Netherlands and its dependencies."

New Oil Policy Here.

It is then pointed out that the United States has been forced by these conditions to modify its historic policy and to pass the law already quoted barring from ownership of oil lands in the United States the citizens of countries

Continued on Page Two.

REISFELD FOLLIES Dwarfs All Other Shows. New Amsterdam Theatre.—Advt.

City to Train Flying Policemen; Offers 3 Years' Free Course

Young men who wish to become aviators may do so without cost to themselves, Colonel John F. Dwyer, head of the aviation section of the Police Reserves announced yesterday. He is now seeking candidates under thirty years of age for a three year enrollment. The "flying cops" will be instructed this Summer at Fort Hamilton by commissioned officers of the United States Naval Reserve. Here the young men will be taught the first principles of flying.

The second year will consist of forty-five days intensive training at a land station of the naval air force. The third year training will be the same number of days spent at sea on a "mother" ship for airplanes. After completing the course the graduates will be commissioned as ensigns. The headquarters of the aviation reserve is at 156 Greenwich Street, Manhattan.

WITNESSES AT ODDS IN MODEL'S MURDER

"Marshall" Says Elevator Man Took Him Up to Apartment and Brought Him Down.

ONLY UP, NEGRO REPEATS

Police Seek Philadelphia 'Chloral Robber'—Untagged Flowers at Miss Keenan's Funeral.

Stories that contradicted each other at vital points developed yesterday in the investigation of the death of Dorothy Keenan, the model who was slain with chloroform in her studio apartment, 144 West Fifty-seventh Street, last Thursday morning. Both narratives dealt with the girl's movements on her last night alive.

The inquiry may take a more definite turn this morning. Chief Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora will question a man hitherto a minor character in the case, and is expected to obtain information that may send the police off on a fresh trail in the quest for the man who killed the girl and robbed her of $9,500 in jewels and furs.

All information concerning the man who is to appear at the Criminal Courts Building today was refused, beyond the statement that "he has figured in the case before." Equally reticent were the police, who have been combing Broadway for a Philadelphian who is said to have employed chloral in preying upon wealthy Philadelphia women. This man, said to have recently stolen $30,000 in jewels there, was reported to have employed methods that parallel with the murder of the model.

Police Check Up Cabarets.

Coupled in the search for this stranger by a squad of men under Captain Arthur Carey was a systematic checking up of police-labeled characters in the White Light district. Although the police information linking the dead woman to an organized band of blackmailers is slender, detectives were trying to pick up a scrap that might yield a clue.

The first of the two stories, the details of which were in conflict, was told by Mr. Pecora and represented, he said, the gist of the story told to him on Saturday by "John Marshall," the wealthy Bostonian who lavishly tipped his way in and often mysteriously crept his way out of the model's three-room suite. At the conclusion of his examination, Mr. Pecora gave the unknown Bostonian a clean bill. The same report was made on "Wilson," described as "Marshall's" secretary.

Almost at the time that Mr. Pecora was conducting his examination, John Thomas, negro elevator operator at the studio apartments, was being questioned at Police Headquarters and his fingerprints were being compared with those smudged on a pane of glass taken from the apartment. Thomas's story was an account of what he saw and heard on the night before the murder, and he apparently satisfied his questioners.

Pecora Believes "Marshall."

"The fact that Thomas denies that he took Marshall down from the apartment," said Mr. Pecora, "is not conclusive. Marshall told me that he left the apartment at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning and that when he left, the girl was not intoxicated. He said that she appeared to be in a good humor. I am convinced that the type of relationship existing between Miss Keenan and Mr. Marshall precludes all idea of motive.

"He told us that he knew none of her friends, including Guimares, but that he knew members of her family and had met them, including her mother. He said that he had never had a dispute with Miss Keenan and that his relations with the family were perfectly friendly. He first met the girl about a year ago and had visited her ten or twelve times. He estimated that his gifts of clothing, jewels and the like over this period would total about $10,000.

"Mr. 'Marshall' said that on last Wednesday he and Miss Keenan had

Continued on Page Four.

DEADLOCK MAY FOIL PLAN TO GIVE HYLAN CONTROL OF TRANSIT

Politicians See Prospect of Present Commission Remaining in Office.

PITFALLS FOR ALL BILLS

The Mayor Insists on Municipal Operation and the Assembly Says No.

HE OPPOSES JESSE BILL

Too Late to Pass It Over City Veto —Republicans Will Meet to Agree on a Program.

Politicians who are keeping sharp watch on the traction muddle drew attention yesterday to the possibility of a deadlock on transit legislation between Mayor Hylan and the Republican Assembly, with a chance of the present Transit Commission remaining in office through failure to pass any bill to oust it.

The report that the Republican Assemblymen from New York City were considering a new bill giving the Board of Estimate power over transit construction, but denying the city the power of municipal operation, was accepted as true by both Democrats and Republicans. The Democrats, however, expressed the view that the Republican Assemblymen might not go through with such a program in view of the very large Democratic pluralities in New York City at the last two elections, which they attributed in large part to the transit situation.

Assemblyman George N. Jesse, one of the four Republican Assemblymen from Manhattan, admitted that such a bill was in prospect. He said that he either would introduce a new bill or present amendments to the Walker-Donohue bill to abolish the Transit Commission and create a city Department of Transportation. Mr. Jesse said that details of the proposed transit legislation, in which all the six Republican Assemblymen from New York City are expected to join, had not been completed and that until then he did not wish to discuss it.

Say Hylan Is Firm.

Democrats informed of the proposed Republican program insisted that Mayor Hylan would never accept a transit bill which did not provide for municipal ownership, his pet project. The Mayor was said to have set his heart upon creating a municipal bus system and it was asserted that he would not approve a transit bill which did not give the city the right to operate buses. Doubt was expressed that the Mayor would accept a bill, even if it did permit municipal bus operation, which does not empower the city to operate the subways and all rapid transit lines

The Mayor has declared repeatedly that the city during his administration would build no subways for operation by either the Interborough Rapid Transit Company or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. A bill such as that now proposed by the New York City Republicans would, it was said, destroy the essential features of the Mayor's transit plan, which is to build up a municipally owned and operated rapid transit system.

Under the law, a bill directly affecting New York City, such as the Walker-Donohue bill, or any bill that may be substituted for it, must come to the Mayor for approval or disapproval. The Legislature may pass the bill over the Mayor's disapproval later, but conditions affecting the Walker-Donohue bill are such that any transit bill that may pass will go through so late in the session as to give no opportunity for passage over the Mayor's veto.

Pitfalls for All Bills.

Democrats insisted that in the face of Mayor Hylan's opposition a Republican bill, such as the contemplated Jesse measure, failing to give the city the power of municipal operation would not pass the State Senate, where there is a Democratic majority of one. This is the first opportunity for a deadlock, as the Assembly is Republican by a majority of twelve, and would probably refuse to pass the Walker-Donohue bill if the six New York City Republican Assemblymen stood against it and favored a bill of their own.

The Mayor's probable veto would be the second hurdle for the proposed Jesse bill, and politicians of both parties admitted a possibility of failure of all transit legislation, with the Transit Commission remaining in office, even though a Republican bill to abolish it had been passed by the Republican Assembly and a Democratic bill to abolish it had been passed by the Democratic Senate, and even if a Republican bill to abolish it, which the Mayor would not accept, had been passed by both houses.

No definite Republican program is expected to be made public until a special meeting of the New York County Republican Committee, which has been called by its Chairman, Samuel S. Koenig, for April 3. The County Com-

Continued on Page Four.

Radio and Bravery of Coast Guard Save Man Stricken With Appendicitis on a Lightship

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 18.—Radio, a coast guard cutter, and a lifeboat launched through an unusually rough surf at night, were instrumental yesterday in saving the life of John H. Steel, member of the crew of the Fenwick Island lightship, thirty miles off the coast southeast of Cape May.

Early last evening a message was received at the naval radio station here from the Fenwick stating that Steel had been stricken with acute appendicitis and that his life was in danger. The message was relayed to Captain R. C. Weightman of the cutter Kickapoo, who immediately put out to the lightship in a sea running high. Steel was swung aboard and taken to the Delaware Breakwater, where Captain Lynch of the Lewes coast guard station, notified in advance, called out the station crew and brought the lifeboat safely through. A waiting automobile took Steel to the Government hospital at Lewes, where an operation was performed. Attending surgeons said today Steel would recover.

BELL-ANS WILL RELIEVE YOUR Indigestion.—Advt.

"The Dangerous Girl," Musical Triumph. New Winter Garden, B'way & 50th St.—Advt.

Policeman Is Killed Aiding Old "Buddy," When Taxicab Hits Curb, Throwing Him Out

Having left his post for a few minutes in violation of police regulation to help home an old overseas comrade whom he found intoxicated on the street, Patrolman John J. O'Connor of the East 104th Street Station, athlete and World War veteran, was killed yesterday morning by an accident while on his way back to his post in a taxicab.

The taxicab, which was driven by Martin Nadler of 70 East Seventh Street, ran into the curb at Madison Avenue and East Ninety-sixth Street, throwing O'Connor from the seat and fracturing his skull. Nadler stopped another cab and took O'Connor to Mount Sinai Hospital, but the latter died before arrival.

Nadler then drove to Police Headquarters, where he was placed under arrest on a technical charge of homicide. He told the police that he was driving south on Madison Avenue when O'Connor, who was supporting an intoxicated man, hailed him.

"I want to get this fellow down to Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street," O'Connor said, according to Nadler.

Nadler drove to the place designated and after O'Connor had disposed of his charge told the driver to hurry to 107th Street and Madison so he could ring in at a police box. Nadler said he swerved to avoid collision with a truck and must have lost control of his taxicab.

O'Connor, who was 23 years old, was unmarried and lived with his parents at 1,926 Lexington Avenue. He served with the Twenty-seventh Division and was formerly employed in the auditing department of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

WON'T TELL OF GIFTS, ANDERSON DECLARES

Says Only Power of Highest Court Can Make Him Reveal Names of Donors.

BITTERLY SCORES FOSDICK

Connects Him With "Liquor Pressure" Which Influenced John D. Rockefeller Jr.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in an address in the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, yesterday charged that the recent pronouncement of John D. Rockefeller Jr. in favor of publicity regarding the contributors and conduct of the organization was the result of "liquor pressure" brought to bear on the Rockefeller philanthropic activities. Mr. Anderson, in an aggressive mood, declared that he would never divulge the identity of a contributor unless ordered by the court of last resort, a contingency he did not think would arise.

In view of the resumption this week of the Grand Jury inquiry into certain of Mr. Anderson's activities in connection with the affairs of the league, notably charges of commission splitting and a publicity fund of $24,700, the details of which he has refused to explain, his talk was construed as significant by many who heard him. He defied "the whole wet bunch," and said that if the league was ordered to report certain expenditures as political the organization would either do so or eliminate them as far as the league was concerned. He left unexplained what he had in mind by "eliminating" the expenditures.

Regarding Mr. Rockefeller, he said:

"Even Mr. Rockefeller has not been immune from liquor pressure. Men in his own organization have done the business of the wets in trying to influence him. Of course, no ordinary threat of financial loss could affect him. The pressure on him was through threat that the successful administration of is philanthropic activities would be interfered with. I can refresh his recollection if he has forgotten..

"It should be said, however, for Mr. Rockefeller that he did not yield to this pressure several years ago, and that he is entitled to high praise for his courage in resisting it and standing out against the propaganda among his own advisers as long as he did."

Attacks Rockefeller's Advisers.

Mr. Anderson expressed his belief that there would be no material difference in any point between Mr. Rockefeller Jr. and the Anti-Saloon League if it had been possible for the organization to deal directly with him, instead of through Raymond B. Fosdick, representative of the two Rockefellers in many of their benefactions.

"Mr. Rockefeller's recent authorized statement about publication of the names of the contributors to the Anti-Saloon League seemed to approve the demands of the wets that the league give information to an organized criminal and outlaw liquor traffic which will enable it to attack and wreak vengeance upon separate, unprotected, individual drys," Mr. Anderson said. "Mr. Rockefeller is undoubtedly sincere, but the public should know that his closest adviser on this question for nearly two years is on record as opposing the only practicable kind of enforcement and has made repeated attempts to eliminate the Anti-Saloon League Superintendent because the league would not quit fighting the wealthy beer and wine nullificationists in New York City.

"Mr. Rockefeller never made any such suggestion to the league, directly or indirectly, until his hostile hired man, Raymond B. Fosdick, acquiesced in the false statement that the Messrs. Rockefeller are contributing $100,000 to the Anti-Saloon League of New York, instead of the true figure of $25,000, and until I began to expose the base betrayal by Mr. Fosdick of requested confidence and the help given by him to a vicious propaganda conspiracy to ruin my reputation and destroy me in advance of the official action. Which things I shall never believe that Mr. Rockefeller Jr. approved until he makes a specific detailed statement to that effect."

Mr. Anderson said that if the league had from the beginning followed the policy of publicity now suggested by Mr. Rockefeller Jr. the boycott and reprisal methods of the opposition would have prevented the organization from getting far enough for him "to care what it did or how it did it." He quoted Mr. Fosdick as telling him last November that the prohibition enforcement issue, involving much bitterness, would be in the foreground for many years to come.

Defends Policy of Secrecy.

In defense of a policy of secrecy regarding league contributors, Mr. Anderson offered the following reasons:

"If it should be published that a business man is contributing a dollar a

Continued on Page Seven.

The Profiteer Hunt begins this week in the American Legion Weekly, all news stands.—Advt.

SUN-GOD SERVICE HELD IN ST. MARK'S

Dr. Guthrie Leads Congregation in an Egyptian Ritual of Ancient Period.

RAINBOW LIGHTS IN CHURCH

Rector Says Object Was to Make People Feel the Unity of Religion.

An Egyptian service portraying the worship of Amen-Ra and Aten as a "preparation for Christianity," was held yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie. The service was prepared from the religious writings of ancient Egypt and included the reading of a cento from "The Gospel of Osiris," which gives a character portrayal of Queen Isis, who is sometimes referred to as a prototype of the Virgin Mary.

Following the usual opening of an Episcopal service, curtains were drawn, concealing the altar, and the Rev. William Norman Guthrie led the congregation in a responsive chant to Aten, the heretical god set up by Klaun-aten, father-in-law of Tut-ankh-Amen.

"Hail to thee, beautiful God of every day! Beautiful is thy arising in the horizon of the sky," read Dr. Guthrie.

"Beautiful is thine arising, O living Aton, Orb of Light, O first beginning of life! When thou arisest in the eastern horizon thou fillest every land with thy beauty," replied the people. "Thou art beautiful to behold, great glistening high above the whole earth—Thou art Ra, the Sun-God, and thou carriest all away captive. Thou bindest them fast with thy love."

A short silence followed the chant, then at the word from Dr. Guthrie the congregation kneeled and began a prayer of adoration to Amen-Ra, "the God of Heaven."

Lanterns Cast Rainbow Hues.

From the old ceiling of St. Mark's the huge lanterns cast rainbow hues upon the kneeling congregation. Lights of green, blue, red and amber shades played here and there in the church as the monotonous tones of the ancient ritual were repeated. A single white light, high above the altar, shone upon Dr. Guthrie as he addressed the ancient God. The playing of a harp accompanied the prayer.

A distant rumble of a crosstown car and the occasional heavy breathing of a member of the congregation were the only sounds to interrupt the service. In many ways the scene resembled that of a vast cave dimly illuminated by the colors of the spectrum.

"Hail to thee," the prayer continued. "Amen-Ra, Lord of the thrones of the earth, Ancient of Days, Lord of the Ages, Upstayer of things that are, Foremost of the Gods, Lord of truth and righteousness, Begetter of the Gods, Maker of men and beasts and herbs."

At the conclusion of the prayer a cento prepared from the "The Gospel of Osiris" was read from the pulpit by Miss Sydney Thompson. This gave the mystical legend of Isis and Osiris, to which writers, seeking recourse to pagan mythology to account for Christian tradition, often connect with the virgin birth. In "Ancient Egypt, the Light of the World," Gerald Massey also compares the myth of Queen Isis with the New Testament story of the raising of Lazarus from the dead.

The Story of Osiris.

The cento tells of the love of King Osiris and his sister-wife, Isis, who with her magic power as an enchantress protected him from harm. One day while he was on a journey, away from the protecting power of his queen, his brother, Set, "fell upon him and slew him." When Isis hears of the murder she begins a journey in search of the body with her sister, Nephthys. They find the dead body of the king and Isis in her lamentations cries unto heaven for vengeance. Her prayers are heard and a son, Horus, is born.

Horus is greatly feared by his uncle, Set, who has usurped the throne, as he hears tha: the boy will avenge his father's death. Set sends a scorpion to the place where the child is hidden and it stings him to death. Isis is stricken with bitter grief and again appeals to Ra, who expels the scorpion's poison from the body of the boy, and he is restored to life. The child and his mother go to the tomb of Osiris and he, too, is raised from the dead. This is the incident connected by Massey with the raising of Lazarus.

The history of Osiris, apart from its religious aspects, is said to have impressed the Egyptians of all periods. They often enacted the scene of his murder as a sort of miracle play. The grief of Isis appealed to the popular imagination, and the recital of her woes often filled a part of the festival in commemoration of Osiris, which took place in December.

"The object of the service," said Dr. Guthrie last night, "in common with our other studies of comparative religion, is to draw upon the past treasures of spiritual experience and arrange them in harmony with our own religion. The effort is to make the people feel the unity of religion. If there is one God, it is obvious that at different times there should be the same expressions of religious feeling. In the Egyptian service I wished to make an emotional rather than an intellectual comparison. I think the service shows that the people of all ages were making preparation for Christianity. Their confessions of faith were in many ways very similar to ours."

NEW NOTE TO FRANCE EXPECTED IN BERLIN TO LEAD TO PARLEY

Protest Against Ruhr Penalties Is Counted On to Offer a Chance for Negotiation.

BERLIN OPINION CHANGING

Necessity of Dealing Direct With France and Belgium Now Virtually Admitted.

PARIS STILL IS SKEPTICAL

Hears a Move by Germany Impends, but Is Resolved to Force Cuno to Admit Defeat.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—The German Government is preparing a note to the French Government protesting against the penalties in the Ruhr district. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed from a reliable source that the phraseology of this note will be such that it may lead to further negotiations with France and Belgium.

Such a course by the Cuno Government would probably be approved by all parties except the extremists of the Right and Left, because all begin to see the necessity of direct negotiations with the two countries, having given up all hope of mediation by other nations. The most influential newspapers practically admit this today, but they have no advice to give the Government. Thus, for instance, Hugo Stinnes's chief organ, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"Doubtless it is true that one day the Franco-German conflict must end by negotiations leading to a general political understanding, and furthermore to closer relations of the German and French economical systems."

The Vossische Zeitung thinks that Secretary of State Hughes's proposal made some time ago for an economic conference of experts from all the world to examine Germany's solvency might prove the only solution. The paper doubts however, that Mr. Hughes will repeat this offer.

British Advice to Germany.

Vorwärts says:

"The English Government, pressed by the Opposition's criticism of its policy of inaction, recently suggested to Germany to sound France's attitude. That makes clear two things: the English Government feels it is not in a position to mediate, but it wishes a speedy termination of the Ruhr crisis. Germany, according to the English idea, must take the first step to this end. She need not submit to a cut-and-dried plan of reparation in Paris, but may first connect with France to find out her intentions.

"The German Government and Parliament find themselves confronted by the most serious difficulty. They must make up their minds how far they can honestly go and prepare an extensive political, economic and financial program. If Germany ignores this English suggestions, the English Government will probably reply to the Parliamentary Opposition that Germany is still unprepared to negotiate. That would only strengthen the French position. The German decision will probably depend on the question whether the representatives of certain parties in the Reichstag, who thus far have taken rather a passive instead of an active attitude, will realize their political responsibility."

The last sentence refers to the Democrats and Centrists. Vorwärts takes it for granted that the Nationalists will violently oppose any attempt to reach an agreement with France before the Ruhr district is evacuated.

The Nationalist organs attack the Cuno Government viciously today on account of its weak protest against the intention of France and Belgium to resume their position in the Control Commission. They urge the Chancellor to deny to French and Belgian officers the aid of German officers in the discharge of their duties.

There is a semi-official version, according to which the German note delivered at Washington contains no request for mediation and apparently no answer is expected. It is merely a statement of Germany's view of the Ruhr situation from the standpoint of international law.

Paris Hears of Offer Coming.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—A report reaching Paris from Berlin and recorded in the afternoon papers says the Cuno Government is preparing a reparation offer which it will send either to the French and Belgian Governments or to the Reparation Commission. This news is received with a grain of salt here, for the policy of all the Government-inspired papers is to guard against leading the French public to expect success too soon, but it appears logical enough.

After every available capital has refused to act as intermediary it would

Continued on Page Three.

Child Swallows $4,000 Jewels; Choked to Death by Diamond

GENEVA, March 18 (Associated Press).—A Swiss dealer in precious stones named Dingler, who had just returned to Zurich from Paris, was called to the telephone while playing with his 5-year-old daughter in a nursery and showing her cases of diamonds, rubies and sapphires.

When he returned he found the child choking. She had swallowed gems worth $4,000.

A doctor was called, but the little girl was dead, having been strangled by a diamond which entered the trachea.

TWO GAINSBOROUGHS CUT OUT AND STOLEN

Thieves Remove Paintings Valued at $250,000 From Their Frames in English Home.

YEAR'S LOSSES ARE $500,000

Raids on Country Houses Containing Famous Art Treasures Puzzle the Police.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—Two Gainsborough pictures of great value have been cut from their frames and stolen during the night in a raid by burglars on Beenham Park, near Newbury, the residence of Henry Cecil Sutton. It is believed the robbery was the work of an international gang suspected of a series of similar thefts of art treasures during the last year with booty totaling in value £100,000.

Among the more notable of these robberies were that at the Earl of Jersey's country seat near Bicester in September of last year, when thousands of pounds' worth of art treasures were stolen; that at Lord Berwick's seat in February of this year, and a raid on Viscountess Hereford's residence, which took place only last week, when an extremely valuable oil painting of the Earl of Essex was taken.

A notable feature of the coups brought off by the gang is that they consistently choose a country house noted for its collection of works of art. Oil paintings of great value seem to appeal to them above all other booty.

A question which the police cannot answer is what is the object of the thieves. Descriptions of the paintings have been circulated throughout the world by Scotland Yard, and there is not an art dealer of any consequence who would not know the paintings were stolen property if they were offered for sale. It is possible the thieves intend to hold them up to ransom in the hope of inducing their rightful owners to buy them back for a substantial sum. This was done in the case of the theft of Gainsborough's Duchess of Devonshire from an art gallery in Bond Street in 1876, a few days after the picture had been bought at Christie's for 10,000 guineas. For over twenty years the picture was kept hidden by the thieves. Through an intermediary overtures were made to the owners that they could recover it if they paid a high enough price. For years the owners refused to consider the proposal, but at last they gave way and paid a big sum, believed to be £7,000.

In the latest robbery at Beenham Park, the two Gainsboroughs taken are estimated to be worth £50,000. They were hanging one on each side of the fireplace in the drawing room, and the thieves cut the wires by which they were suspended and deftly cut the canvases out of the frames.

One of the portraits was of a young Puritan woman with light brown hair, and the other was a half-length portrait of a man in a blue coat with a lace cravat and white wig.

REICHSTAG MEMBER ARRESTED IN PARIS

Hollein, After Speech to Reds, Accused of Conspiring Against French State.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—Herr Hollein, a Socialist member of the German Reichstag, was arrested in Paris late Friday night when leaving a Syndicalist meeting at the Labor headquarters in the Rue Grange aux Belles.

During the meeting Herr Hollein delivered a speech which may be summarized: "It is France who will have to pay the piper for the Ruhr invasion." The Communist audience applauded him. After the meeting Hollein tried to slip away unperceived in the crowd, but detectives arrested him and took him to a police station where after his identity had been established and it was ascertained he had no passport, he was placed under lock and key.

This afternoon he was charged with conspiring against the security of the French State and transferred to the Sante Prison. The German Government has been notified of his whereabouts.

Two Army Reserve Fliers Burn to Death Pinned Under Wreckage at Fort Bliss

EL PASO, Texas, March 18.—Jay C. Reichenbach, 26 years old, and Kenneth P. Brown, 28, reserve officers of the United States Army Air Service, were burned to death at Fort Bliss this afternoon when their De Haviland plane, in which they were making a practice flight, crashed to the ground in full view of hundreds of spectators.

The plane after being caught in a high wind fell to the ground where it caught fire. The two fliers were pinned beneath the wreckage. Army officers, commercial airplane pilots and spectators were powerless to rescue the victims, so intense were the flames.

Brown was an El Paso confectioner and was born in Gotham, N. H. He formerly lived at Portland, Maine. Reichenbach was assistant ore buyer for the El Paso Smelting Works. His home was in Centralia, Ill. Both were officers in the air service in the World War.

HARDING CANDIDACY SIDETRACKS RIVALS; HAYS ASKED TO LEAD

Daugherty's Announcement Surprising to Politicians in Coming So Soon.

MEANT TO STOP GOSSIP

Talk of President's Disinclination to Run Again Encouraged Other Aspirants.

CAMPAIGN CHIEF SOUGHT

Throng at Palm Beach Cheers the President as the Candidate for 1924.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—To political Washington the only element of surprise in Attorney General Daugherty's announcement at Miami that President Harding would be a candidate for renomination was that it came so soon. That the President ultimately would throw his hat in the ring was generally believed by those in his confidence and others with whom they discussed the situation in the Republican Party.

Why the Attorney General should make the announcement at this time is a subject of comment here. It is generally agreed that no Cabinet officer would make a statement so important, particularly one so intimately concerning the President, without the President's express authority. What caused this decision by the President is something that has not yet been disclosed in Washington, but there appears to be good reason to believe that it was the outcome of circumstances well understood in Republican political quarters.

Recently there has been a recurrence of gossip that President Harding was inclined to withdraw from the Presidential contest of 1924. This gossip was based largely on statements made by the President himself to political intimates, which had become known rather generally in the Capitol. It is a fair inference from what the President was reported to have said some time ago that he was hurt over the flareback in public sentiment after his overwhelming victory at the polls in November, 1920. He found the duties of his office trying and full of unhappy incidents.

Then came the dangerous illness of Mrs. Harding, with its depressing effect upon the President. In all the circumstances, it was said, Mr. Harding got into a state of mind that made him feel the game wasn't worth the candle and that he would be far happier as a private citizen or again serving as a Senator from Ohio.

Discouraged by Political Outlook.

In a political way the outlook for the President appeared in a very discouraging light. Last Summer his official course was widely criticised, and it was apparent that many of those who had supported him in 1920 were saying unkind things of his Administration. There seemed to have been a country-wide switch of sentiment. Dissatisfaction with the so-called do-nothing Republican Congress extended to every part of the nation. This feeling was reflected in the Congressional elections of 1922, which, while they resulted in returning a Republican Senate and House, reduced the majority in the Senate from 24 to 10 and in the House from more than 160 to 15.

The President, however, was understood to have been persuaded that it would be unwise for him to refuse to become a candidate for a second term. The campaign of 1924, it was contended by his friends, necessarily would have to be fought on the policies of the Harding Administration, and no man other than the President could logically be expected to lead the party on these issues.

Senator Watson of Indiana, close friend of the President, nagged by Senator Harrison of Mississippi about his own alleged candidacy for the Presidential nomination, made a statement to the Senate last month that Mr. Harding was certain to be renominated. That statement was taken to mean that the President had at last thrown off his fit of depression and would be a candidate in 1924.

Senator Watson's statement was followed by private "experience meetings" of groups of Republican Senators, which developed a very general opinion that the party would be obliged to renominate Mr. Harding. Even Senator Johnson of California, regarded as likely to contest the President's renomination, was understood to have been convinced that it would be futile to enter the pre-convention lists against him.

Further than this, it was said Mr. Johnson realized that if he should wrest the Presidential nomination from Mr. Harding he could not go before the country on a platform of the policies and accomplishments of the Harding Administration, and by that token would be certain of defeat, on the ground that the rank and file of regular Republicans would refuse to support a candidate who would repudiate the Harding Administration.

Senator La Follette and his following in the Senate did not subscribe to this sizing up of the party situation. They kept their mouths closed.

To Stop Retirement Talk.

In the face of Senator Watson's statement and the rather general agreement with it of Republican politicians here, there has been recently a recurrence of the talk, particularly since Congress adjourned, that Mr. Harding was inclined to withdraw from the contest. There was a disposition here today to attribute Attorney General Daugherty's announcement of Mr. Harding's candidacy of these reports. That their continuous repetition might serve to discourage other party aspirants for the Presidential office was a possibility. While there is a very general opinion that Mr. Harding's renomination is a cer-

tain in any event it is realized that if others entered the pre-convention primaries feeling might be aroused which would have a detrimental effect on party prospects. It was suggested here today that the intention to nip other candidates in the bud was responsible for Mr. Daugherty's announcement at Miami.

Mr. Daugherty said at Miami that President Harding would be opposed for the nomination "by no other candidate except one man who always is and always will be a candidate." The name of Roosevelt thought this referred to Senator La Follette. No statement has come from Mr. La Follette as to his plans for 1924. His opposition to the Harding Administration has been manifest, but recently some of the members of his group have indicated their belief that the President would favor the program of legislation which the group will put forward in the House at least, when it holds the balance of power in the next Congress.

When President Harding left Washington for Florida on March 5 he had made up his mind that, unless something unforeseen and of vital public importance occurred in the meanwhile, he would start for Alaska in the Summer, probably in June. That decision interlocked with the matter of his political intentions concerning the campaign of 1924.

To Meet the People Personally.

The relationship of the President's decision to visit Alaska to his candidacy for the 1924 nomination lies in the opportunity his progress through continental United States on his way to Alaska will afford him of bringing his policies and his personality directly to the attention of the people. In urging the President to make the Alaska trip some of his political confidants have stressed the necessity of a speech-making tour as a preparation for the pre-convention campaign.

In concurring with this view, the President was inclined to take the position that the journey across the continent would be valuable chiefly in enabling him to determine whether the people were anxious that he should enter the lists for a second time. The idea in his mind, according to the impression carried away from the White House by his party intimates was that if he found that popular reaction was unfavorable it would be his duty to decline to be a candidate.

It is not known that any of his consultants told the President this idea was unsound, but from what they have said since, there is no doubt they felt that he had obtained a wrong "slant," to use one of his favorite terms, as to the bearing of a continental tour on his political fortunes. Their view was that Mr. Harding would be unable to determine definitely, no matter how extensive his swing around the circle, just how the electorate generally appraised him. There would be cheering crowds everywhere he went and plenty of enthusiasm so hearty that it could not fail to give satisfaction to the President. He would find the people anxious to do him honor, and he would hear words of praise from those who presented him to the multitude.

Shrewd politicians of experience say these signs would mean nothing more than the tributes which any President so personally well liked as Mr. Harding would receive from the American people. They recall that no candidate for the Presidential office spoke to such immense crowds, or was more enthusiastically greeted than William J. Bryan in his campaign tours prior to his three defeats.

Count on Effective Speeches.

These politicians do regard the President's tour as valuable, however, in that it will give him the opportunity to explain his policies directly to the people. Outside of their effect upon those who hear them his speeches will be published in newspapers throughout the country and will call for widespread comment. As Congress will not be in session, his critics will not be in a position to combat his utterances in any effective way. Such addresses as they may deliver at Chautauquas and in public meetings will not be telegraphed to the press generally, the politicians believe.

Furthermore, it is pointed out, the President will be able to talk with greater freedom than he has been able to do in his formal addresses to Congress. What he says in the speeches to the people will lay the foundation for the principles on which the party will go to the country in 1924 with Mr. Harding as its candidate.

In his conference with political friends before he left Washington, the President said he planned to make about twenty speeches, mostly in important cities, on his way to the Pacific Coast. These, according to the impression obtained, will be on a variety of subjects, but it is the expectation that Mr. Harding will stress his proposal that the United States enter into full membership in the League of Nations' Permanent Court of International Justice, his advocacy of the Ship Subsidy bill and how it was defeated by the refusal of a bloc in the Senate to permit it to come to a vote; the record of the Administration for economy under the workings of the new budget system; the efforts of the Administration to end unemployment and to settle the strikes of railway and mine workers, with some criticisms of railway executives for persistently refusing to make terms with their striking shopmen; the enactment of rural credits legislation and other things done for the benefit of the farmers; the action of the Administration in calling the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and the accomplishments of that conference, and possibly the efforts of the Administration to enforce the Volstead act.

Looking for Campaign Leader.

WASHINGTON, March 18 (Associated Press).—The movement for the renomination of President Harding, which first took tangible form in recent conferences among a group of his friends here, has developed to a stage where details of the personnel and a program of a pre-convention organization in his behalf are receiving active attention.

For the present the two most virile topics of these discussions relate to the choice of those who are to head the organization, and to various features of the countrywide speaking trip the President is expected to make during the Summer.

Attorney General Daugherty's announcement that the President would be a candidate again, accepted here as further confirming the impression which has been current for some weeks in political circles, is expected to hasten the work of formulating a definite program and a definite backing with which he can go before the country. The Attorney General, who was the Harding pre-convention manager in 1920, is regarded as certain to have a prominent place also in the campaign that is now beginning.

Because of his ill-health and his official duties, however, Mr. Daugherty's intimates do not expect him again to shoulder the heavy burden of active pre-convention work he carried three years ago. Various names have been mentioned for that task in the conferences of Harding supporters, the list including, among others, Will Hays of Indiana and Charles D. Hilles of New York, both former National Chairmen, and Colonel George Harvey, now American Ambassador at London.

Hays's Friends Urgent.

Some of the friends of Mr. Hays recently have been particularly urgent in their suggestion that he be brought prominently into the Harding pre-convention organization with a view to his selection as Chairman of the National Committee in case Mr. Harding is renominated. Several conferences on the subject have been held here and in New York, and more are in prospect.

Meantime Mr. Hays himself is saying nothing for publication, though his supporters appear perfectly satisfied that he would respond to any call to service which the party might make up on him. Mr. Hilles also is regarded as willing to help, although he is said to be in no sense a candidate.

In some well informed quarters, it is expected that Colonel Harvey, some time during the coming Winter, will either resign his post at London or secure a leave of absence, and will return to the United States to do whatever he can toward Mr. Harding's renomination. So far nothing definite in that direction has been done, nor is any announcement expected for some weeks. It would be a surprise to some of those who know the inside story of the present Republican line-up, however, if the Colonel were not on the ground actively at work, long before the National convention assembles in 1924.

Back of all of these immediate considerations lies the question of control of the party machinery in 1928, when, if President Harding is rounding out a second term, as his friends believe he will be, a vigorous fight may develop for the party nomination. The supporters of Mr. Hays and other possible party Chairmen are not unmindful of the fact that a Chairman elected after the 1924 convention would be expected naturally to hold over until after the 1928 convention, and might be a possible factor in determining how the cards are dealt in that year's preconvention contest.

President Harding is expected to give thought to this situation in coming conferences at St. Augustine and in later consultations after he returns to Washington. Meantime, also, he is expected to seek the advice of his friends on the nature of the speeches he is to make during the Summer and the places in which he should make them.

Should the President decide to return to Washington from Florida by way of Ohio, it is possible that he will say a word to the people of his own State first of all. He has been invited to speak in New York a little later, and in June is expected to make an address at the National Shriners' convention in Washington, just before he leaves on his trip West.

Although Attorney General Daugherty in his statement yesterday predicted that only one candidate would appear against Mr. Harding, there are many indications that those who in the past have supported other aspirants are not yet convinced that the renomination should be bestowed without a fight.

It is taken for granted that Wisconsin, at least, will vote for Senator La Follette, and in the past few days the friends of Senator Johnson, of California, and of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, both of whom were numbered in the "Big Three," of the last convention, have talked over the possibility that an opportunity may present itself to put their respective candidates before the voters again.

Whatever has been done for Senator Johnson and General Wood, however, has received no public endorsement by them, and their personal intentions are not known definitely to some of those most interested.

FLORIDA CROWD HAILS HARDING AS CANDIDATE

President Responds by Pointing Out That He Has "Two Hard Years Ahead."

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 18.—The prediction made by Attorney General Daugherty yesterday in Miami that President Harding would be a candidate for renomination received its first public reaction at West Palm Beach tonight, when Mr. Harding, with other members of his vacation party, boarded the houseboat Pioneer for the cruise northward to St. Augustine.

Several hundred residents of West Palm Beach, which went Republican in 1920, were crowded on the pier awaiting the President. When the automobile bearing him and Mrs. Harding drew up there was a thunder of applause and shouts of "Hurrah for Harding in 1924!" The shouting continued as the President and Mrs. Harding walked toward the boat, and became so noticeable above the general applause and cheers that the President, just before stepping on the gangplank, turned toward the crowd and made his first speech, if it might be called that, which he has made during his vacation.

Mr. Harding thanked those on the pier for their welcome, and said he was glad they had come down to bid Mrs. Harding and him farewell and that both of them had a warm spot in their hearts for West Palm Beach. Then, plainly referring to the mention of 1924, he said:

"I want you to know that I have two more years ahead of me. Moreover, I have two hard years ahead."

Further than that the President did not go, but in his attitude and manner of speech there was evident no effort to minimize the statement made yesterday by Mr. Daugherty, his chief political adviser. Nothing came from the President's party during the day which would lead any one to believe other than that the Daugherty statement was made with the consent of Mr. Harding.

The President saw the newspapers containing Mr. Daugherty's statement early today, as he arose before his usual time to take a dip in the surf just across a driveway from Ocean View, the McLean cottage in which the Chief Executive and Mrs. Harding spent last night and today. After breakfast and before the church hour also he spent some time in looking over the papers.

None of the other members of the party would comment on the Daugherty statement in the absence of something from the President, but several indicated it was not a surprise to them.

Mr. Harding's Sunday in Palm Beach, the second in succession, was quiet, observed only in attendance at church, a short ride with Mrs. Harding in a wheel chair, an afternoon rest, and establishment of quarters on the Pioneer, which arrived from Miami.

The Pioneer moved out into the middle of Lake Worth tonight after the presidential party had gone on board, and will remain at high tide, probably will start the cruise northward. Fishing tackle and bait were put aboard tonight and this led to the belief that the presidential party might try to get some fishing tomorrow on reaching Lake Worth Inlet, to compensate for the fishing missed while at Miami Beach on account of bad weather.

HARDING ASKS ACTION ON TARIFF COMPLAINTS

He Thus Ends Deadlock in the Commission as to Its Duties Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Harding instructed the Tariff Commission late today to proceed with an investigation of complaints against certain prevailing import duties. In so doing he broke a deadlock in the commission as to procedure under flexible provisions of the tariff act and cleared up a misunderstanding among commission members as to his views on the intent of the law.

The message was the second sent to the commission by the President since it became apparent members were hopelessly split as to the advisability on beginning hearings. Mr. Harding had been asked whether the commission should proceed with a general inquiry with a view to working out a scientific revision of rates or whether it should only consider duties on which applications for revision had been filed.

His first telegraphed reply was taken up at a meeting of the commission yesterday, but was not construed the same by all members. The result was that after announcement had been made that the commission would begin investigations, letters containing the formal statements on the inquiries were recalled from the post office.

DAUGHERTY RENTS COTTAGE

Will Commute Between Atlantic City and Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 18.—According to word received today by Mayor Edward L. Bader, Attorney General Harry Daugherty, who is now in Miami, recovering from an attack of illness brought on by overwork, has rented a cottage in Atlantic City and intends to commute between this resort and Washington as frequently as his presence is required in the Capital.

While here the Attorney General expects to write a history of the Harding Administration and of the incidents leading up to the President's nomination and election.

ARMY COSTS HERE NOW AT LOW MARK

Statistics Show America Is the Least Military Nation in the World.

FOREIGN FIGURES DISPUTED

Officials Declare United States Expenditures Are Misrepresented Abroad for Propaganda Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The United States today is the least military nation of the world, as shown by American army costs compared with the army expenditures of other nations in Government statistics just issued.

The report, made public today, sets forth that the misconception as to comparative costs of the American army is due to a misunderstanding of the rates of pay prevailing for soldiers in the various countries. While the cost figures of the American army in dollars and cents looks somewhat formidable when put alongside of French expenditures for the same purpose, such a comparison, the report indicates, is entirely misleading. If American enlisted men were paid, for example, at the rate the French soldier is paid, the United States could have for the amount it now spends not 118,500 men, but 2,547,700. If American soldiers were paid at the British rate, it could have 141,500 men; if at the Italian, 1,910,800, and at the Japanese, 1,119,100.

Another misconception, it is asserted, arises from erroneous ideas as to the value of the dollar in the United States and abroad. While the American doughboy on the Rhine, receiving $1 a day, was the financial equal of the Mayor of Coblenz, in the United States he finds it impossible to support a wife on his pay.

Aimed at Foreign Propaganda.

The study of army costs was prompted by the conviction of officials that certain foreign powers are manipulating American figures in an attempt to cover up their own huge expenditures, thus offsetting charges of militarism, and incidentally influencing American public opinion on international politics, including questions affecting the foreign debt to the United States. For months past, officials assert, there has been a vigorous foreign propaganda in the United States designed to misrepresent American expenditures for national defense.

The report attempts to show that militarism is not to be measured by dollars and cents expenditures, but by the numbers of soldiers kept under arms, by the existence or non-existence of the conscript system, and by the ratio between military strength and national wealth, population and area of territory to be defended. In none of these respects, the report indicates, can the other great powers stand for a moment on the same footing with the United States.

The nations considered in the official report are the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan. Of these, the military system of France, Russia, Italy and Japan are based on conscription, while those of the United States, Great Britain and Germany are based on the volunteer system.

The United States comes next to last in this list in point of numerical strength, her army of 118,500 men being larger only than that of Germany, which includes 100,500. Russia leads with an army of 884,000, while France is second with 800,000, the United Kingdom third with 364,700, Italy fourth with 250,000, and Japan fifth with 248,000.

Ratios to Population.

Approaching the matter from the viewpoint of the number of soldiers per 1,000 of population, the United States is last, with 1.33, while France is first with 17.60, Italy second with 6.80, Russia 6.72, United Kingdom 5.43, Japan 4.40.

The $618,420,356 which the United States spends for her army is only 9.75 per cent. of her total revenue, while France, with an army bill of 5,000,000,000 francs, spends 18.66 per cent. of her tax collections. Russia spends 23.74 per cent. of her income on the Red Army, Japan 16.19 per cent., Italy 14.90, United Kingdom 9.82 per cent. and Germany 3.02 per cent.

If the United States maintained soldiers in the same ratio to national wealth as do other great powers, she would have, in the case of France, not 118,500 soldiers, but 2,265,000; in the case of Italy, 2,910,000; in that of Japan, 3,444,000; and in that of the United Kingdom, 749,000 men. If she maintained soldiers in the same ratio to population, she would have not 118,500 men, but, in the case of France, 2,104,000; in that of Italy, 748,000; in that of Japan, 494,000, and in that of the United Kingdom, 597,000.

The American Army costs each man, woman and child in the United States $2.90, the report shows, while comparison with $30.70 spent for every Russian, $20.60 for every Frenchman, $13.69 for every Italian, $11.90 for every Briton, $11.11 for every German, and $2.24 for every Japanese.

If the National wealth of the United States is in this country $2,468,000,000, there is in this country $2,468,143 of wealth for every soldier in the army, which compares with $447,000 in the United Kingdom, $144,927 in France, $120,000 in Italy, and $101,826 in Japan.

ATTACKS HARDING ORDER.

Veterans' Agent Says Civil Service Order Nullifies Preference.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Harding's recent order relative to the rating of former service men in Civil Service examinations, in the opinion of the American disabled veterans, "nullifies" laws and regulations giving to them and their dependents preference for positions.

H. H. Raeg, legislative representative of the organization, in a letter to the Civil Service Commission, made public tonight, declared that veterans, instead of obtaining 33 1-3 per cent of the positions in the classified service, would not receive at the maximum more than 10 per cent.

"This order," the letter said, "is virtually the same as the one dated Oct. 14, 1921, regarding applicants for postmasterships. This order states that no preference is allowable, but 'that five points will be added to the earned rating so as to give an ex-service man some opportunity or advantage in securing these positions.' The Railway Business Association, Philadelphia, and Willis H. Booth, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, sat on the platform from which the orators delivered their speeches."

"It is my conviction," said Signor Mussolini in his address, "that the State must renounce its economic functions, especially those of a monopolistic character, for which it cannot provide. The Government must give free play to private enterprise, and must forego any measures of State control and State paternalism. Such measures may satisfy the demagogy and ambitions of Socialists, but, as shown by experience, will in the long run turn out to be absolutely fatal to the interests and economic development of any country.

"I do not believe that the complex of forces which is known by the name of capitalism is about to end, as has for so long been announced by several extreme Socialist thinkers. Events have shown that all systems which interfere with initiative and individual impulse fail more or less for a short lapse of time."

Signor Mussolini expressed the opinion that the large American representation at the congress was not without its significance as showing that, though the American official policy continued to be one of reserve, American business felt that it could not avoid taking an interest in what could or could not be done in Europe. He ended by promising that his Government would examine thoroughly and take into due account all the decisions of the congress.

At the conclusion of the formalities the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow, when the real work of the congress will begin.

Increased American Production Cited.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Improvement in American economic conditions is being achieved through increased production and greater efficiency in industry rather than by higher prices or through expansion of credit, according to a survey of conditions submitted at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome and made public here today by the American section of the organization.

Production rate was reached in February, the report said, "that apparently exceeds any record established by the basic industries except for a month in 1917. It was added that general industrial efficiency "stood out as the outstanding upon which the production rate was built, and economists who studied the situation noted no tendency toward a decline in this respect.

In line with other measures of business efficiency operated in recent months than ever before, according to the report, which added that this conclusion was based on the ratio of operating costs to gross earnings. The improved position of the raillines has been accomplished, according to the survey, in face of reduction in the compensation received by the carriers for their services.

Rail traffic between November, 1922, and February of this year, "has contradicted all earlier experience, according to which there should be a pronounced seasonal decline, with a rise in volume only with the opening of Spring." One leading in December averaged $36,000 per week, while the weekly average in January was 865,000 cars.

Notwithstanding the cut in freight rates, the report noted, approximately the equality of revenues received by the roads in 1921 and 1922. This, of itself, according to the survey, testifies to the larger volume of business in the United States, for it means that the volume was sufficient not only to overcome the reduction in rates, but also the effects of the long coal strike and the protracted strike of some of the railroads' shopmen themselves.

In agriculture, the partial recovery in prices "has fortunately been applied to good crops." The total value of all farm products for 1922 was $14,810,000,000, or about two billion more than in 1921.

"The trend," the report continued, "undoubtedly is toward a restoration of prices of commodities to a proper balance among themselves."

"Expanding activity," was noted by the economists in their survey of fuel and power uses. The prices of coal, however, were held to "reflect the protracted strike and the continuation of wages in coal mines at a high level."

Mill consumption of cotton was rated in the report as about twice that of 1920, and steel production was computed at about 80 per cent. of the rated capacity of the country. Automobile production, the report declared, reached a new peak in 1923, when it was estimated, 240,000 cars were turned out per month.

MUSSOLINI GREETS BUSINESS CONGRESS

Tells the Delegates Paternalism Must Go and Capitalism Will Stay.

SPECIAL WORD TO AMERICA

He Regards Its Large Representation at Congress as a Sign of Its Interest in Europe.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 18.—With flourishes of trumpets and with all pomp and solemnity to which Rome so well lends itself the Second Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce was opened this afternoon.

The session was a purely formal affair, in which the foreign delegations were welcomed in the name of the city of Rome, of the Italian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the Italian Government, and M. Clementel, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, gave thanks for the hospitality accorded the delegates.

Added impressiveness was given to the occasion by the presence of Premier Mussolini, who made an address in which he ridiculed the communistic assertion that the system known as "capitalism" was nearing its end, and reiterated his conviction that all legislation making for State interference and State control was harmful to any nation and ought to be abolished in favor of private enterprise and individual initiative.

The whole diplomatic corps was present. The Premier's entrance was greeted with cheers. He wore the badge of the Fascisti in his buttonhole and was surrounded by the superior officers of Fascist National Militia and by Ministers Diaz, Federzoni and Rossi.

The delegates were welcomed to Rome by Signor Cremonesi, ex-Mayor and now the Royal Commissioner administering the municipality since the resignation of the Municipal Council. Marcy de Cassin, the President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, greeted them in the name of his organization, and the Premier in the name of the Government.

Fascisti as a Guard of Honor.

The congress is being held in the Fine Arts Building, which has been decorated for the occasion with plants, flowers and the flags of all the nations represented, the Stars and Stripes occupying a prominent position on the wall at the back of the President's seat. A platoon of black-shirted Fascisti was stationed in two lines outside the main entrance and rendered military honors, while more Fascisti were on duty inside the hall.

The American delegation, which is the largest, numbering almost 200 members, had seats in a prominent position in the hall. Prominent among Americans present were Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Lewis Pierson, Chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank, New York; Alba B. Johnson, President of the Railway Business Association, Philadelphia, and Willis H. Booth, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, sat on the platform from which the orators delivered their speeches.

"It is my conviction," said Signor

WORLD AGAINST US IN OIL EXPLOITATION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

which refuse to reciprocate and, as a result, certain applications for leaseholds have been denied to the subsidiaries of the Royal Dutch-Shell group. These denials preceded the most recent Roxana decision.

It is intimated by the commission that further efforts may be expected by this group to acquire privately-owned petroleum lands or competing oil companies, and the commission speculates as to how far our anti-trust laws will be effective to prevent them. It summarizes the present conditions in these words: "The supply of crude petroleum in this country is being rapidly depleted to meet the requirements of a growing domestic consumption and foreign trade. The sources of supply of the domestic industry are concentrated within its own borders and in Mexico, while those of its principal competitor are widely distributed throughout the whole world. It is obvious that a nation having widely distributed supply and storage facilities, and owning the means of distribution, will have certain advantages in world trade against one having a concentrated supply."

Growth of a World Trust.

The growth of the Royal Dutch-Shell combine and its gradual affiliations with other companies is traced in considerable detail by the commission. The Royal Dutch Company was organized in the Netherlands in 1890 for the purpose of developing oil lands in the Dutch East Indies. Its production in 1893 was 300,000 barrels, which had grown in 1921 to 16,089,000 barrels, or 90 per cent. of the total production of the islands.

Its common stock in 1890 was 2,000,000 florins, the equivalent to $822,606 at normal exchange. By 1921 this had been increased to 321,457,000 florins, or $129,226,000. In 1917 the company's net income was 44,400,000 florins ($17,850,000), and the Company's Refining Company, ($52,060,000), with a decrease in 1922 to 104,100,000 florins ($41,850,000). During the twenty-year period from 1902 to 1921 the company paid to its stockholders an average annual dividend of nearly 42 per cent.; but as this is a holding company, with earnings dependent upon those of its subsidiaries, these dividends do not necessarily show the profitableness of the business controlled.

The Shell Transport and Trading Company was incorporated in England in 1897 as a transporting and distributing company. In 1907 its capital was £3,000,000 ($17,033,000), which had increased in 1921 to £33,000,000 ($160,526,000), with £21,365,000 ($103,973,600) outstanding. In 1917 its net earnings were £2,640,000 ($12,848,000), and in 1920 they were £7,630,000 ($37,139,000), with a decrease for 1921 to £5,480,000 ($26,670,000). During the thirteen-year period 1909-21 the company has paid an average annual dividend of 31 per cent. As in the case of the Royal Dutch, being a holding company, these dividends do not necessarily show the profitableness of the business conducted.

In 1903 the two companies, together with the Rothschild interest in the oil fields of Russia, organized the Asiatic Petroleum Company to act as a joint distributing agent for their products to certain parts of the trade. Later the Royal Dutch acquired additional properties in the Dutch East Indies, and in 1907 the Royal Dutch and the Shell Transport and Trading Company became affiliated. Two new companies were formed to take over the properties of the affiliated companies, the one being Dutch—the Bataafsche Petroleum Company, capitalized at 140,000,000 florins ($56,280,000); the other English—the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, capitalized at £8,000,000 ($38,932,000). Both of the original corporations then became holding companies, the Royal Dutch owning 60 per cent. of the stock of the subsidiaries and the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., 40 per cent.

Wide Range of Operations.

In addition to its possessions in the Dutch East Indies the Royal Dutch-Shell group now owns important and sometimes exclusive oil properties in Sarawak (Borneo), Rumania, Egypt, Venezuela, Trinidad, Mexico and the United States. In the United States, it has five refineries with a daily capacity of 85,000 barrels; in Mexico, four with a daily capacity of 155,00 barrels, and one each in Venezuela, Trinidad, Curaçoa and at Suez. It owns others in Europe and the Orient, and also compression plants, storage facilities and other equipment in various parts of the world, has 732 miles of pipe line in the United States and 240 in Mexico. It owns and operates 1,144,000 tons of tankers, barges and canal boats. In 1921 its production was 2 per cent. of that of the United States and during the first half of 1922 it had increased to 3.5 per cent. This was about 50,000 barrels daily, and by October of last year it had increased to a daily capacity of 80,000 barrels.

On January 2, 1922 the Union Oil Company (Del.), the Roxana Petroleum Corporation, the Shell Company of California and their subsidiaries were merged into the Shell Union Oil Corporation, which was incorporated Feb. 8, 1922, with 8,000,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The Shell Union Oil Corporation also owns 28 per cent. of the stock of the Union Oil Company (California), which did not come into the merger because of the action of the American stockholders in forming a holding company to obtain and keep the control. The Shell Union Oil Corporation, however, becomes one of the largest in the petroleum industry in the United States, with net assets on June 30, 1922, of $205,000,000. It is through this subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell that all of the properties and investments in the United States are held. Sir Henry Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch Oil Company, is also president of the Shell Union Oil Corporation.

Operates in Many States Here.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company, which was organized in 1903 by the Royal Dutch and the Shell Trading and Transport Company before their final combination, and in affiliation with the Rothschild Russian interests is now the representative of the foreign interests of the Royal Dutch-Shell group in the United States, with particular reference to the company's oil bunkering business.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company of New York, a subsidiary, is a purchasing company and buys for export. The Asiatic Petroleum Company of Delaware is a holding company. Another subsidiary is the New Orleans Refining Company, which operates a refiner. Besides these there are Asiatic petroleum companies organized and incorporated in California, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia and Washington, these being largely for the purpose of protecting the name. As a holding company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company also holds the stock of the Gold Shell Steamship Company, the Silver Shell Steamship Company and the Pearl Shell Steamship Company, which own and operate tankers, a separate corporation for each ship. These are ships built and registered in the United States which cannot be operated legally here under the Jones act and which cannot be sold because of their registration.

The Shell Union Oil Company consists of the combination of the Shell Company of California, with its subsidiary the Washington Refining Company; the Roxana Petroleum Corporation, with its subsidiary, the Comar Oil Company; the Ozark Pipe Line Company, the Matador Petroleum Company and the Central Petroleum Company, this latter having twenty-three subsidiaries.

Of the 8,000,000 shares of the Shell Union Oil Company, the Royal Dutch-Shell group receives 5,760,000, or 72 per cent., while the remaining 2,240,000 goes to the Union Oil Company, a majority of the latter shares probably going into American hands. Under the merger plan the Royal Dutch-Shell group was originally to have fourteen out of the nineteen directors, but under the working out of the dissolution plan of the Union Oil Company it probably means that all of the directors will be Royal Dutch.

Handicap of American Ships.

"The Royal Dutch-Shell group" says the report, "operates about 122 fuel oil-bunkering stations, ten of which are in the United States. Oil-bunkering stations operated by this group are located at all important seaports of the world. For example, a British steamer leaving New York for a voyage around the world, calling at every important port of Europe, along the Mediterranean, in India, the East Indies, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, and the west coast of North America, and then returning to New York through the Panama Canal, would find oil-bunkering stations operated by a member of the Royal Dutch-Shell group at every important port of call."

An American ship would find American oil-bunkering stations, a majority of which are operated by so-called "independent" companies, throughout Europe and the United States and also in the Orient. Eastward from the Suez Canal to Singapore it would find no American oil fuel and, if an oil-burner, would be obliged to depend upon the Royal Dutch-Shell bunkering stations in order to continue the voyage.

The Discrimination Allegations.

The commission on inquiry into discrimination against Americans in foreign oil fields, the reports says, showed that it took two forms, as follows: (1) discrimination in the sense that foreign governments deny to citizens of this country privileges allowed to other aliens; and (2) discrimination in the sense that foreign governments deny to citizens of this country privileges similar to those allowed by the United States to the citizens of such country.

The commission devoted especial attention to the question whether there was discrimination in the sense that foreign governments deny to nationals of the United States privileges in respect to its petroleum resources that are granted to citizens of other countries. The nearest approach to this sort of discrimination consisted in the action of the British Government in respect to the oil fields of India, and recently of the British and French Governments in entering in the San Remo agreement, which agreement is apparently being modified to some extent.

This agreement between Great Britain and France, made at San Remo on April 24, 1920, sets forth the establishment of certain reciprocal arrangements between the two Governments relating to all Rumania, Asia Minor territories of the former Russian Empire, Galicia, the French colonies and the colonies of the British crown, both governments promising to lend aid to each other in acquiring the rights to petroleum properties in Northern Africa and other colonies France agrees to accord facilities to British groups of good standing for the acquisition of oil concessions, in accordance with French law, which provides that such groups must contain 40 per cent. French interest. Reciprocally, as far as the existing regulations will permit, the British Government will accord to the French dependents who may desire to explore and develop petroleum regions in the crown colonies, advantages corresponding to those France has accorded to British subjects in French colonies."

Mesopotamian Apportionments.

In Mesopotamia the British Government concedes to France 25 per cent. of the net production of crude oil at the current market price which may result from British Government exploitation, or a similar proportion from the product of any private company which may be authorized to operate. It is also agreed that the said petroleum company is to be under the permanent control of Great Britain.

The Turkish Petroleum Company, Ltd., a British corporation, is owned 50 per cent. by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. It is admitted, although the present report does not mention the fact, that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is controlled by the British Government through ownership of 65 per cent. of its stock. The Royal Dutch-Shell group owns 25 per cent. and the French Government the remaining 25 per cent. This company claims all the rights to oil in Mesopotamia. Such rights are denied by the United States, to which the British Foreign Office has replied that while there is no intention of discriminating against non-British interests, account must be taken of legitimate rights acquired before the war, and this applies equally to Palestine, where American claims are understood to exist.

The report generalizes on the subject of discriminations in these words: "The principal foreign nations having important petroleum deposits have discriminated against or denied reciprocal treatment to citizens of this country with respect to the acquisition and development of their petroleum resources, as contrasted with the principle of reciprocity and equal opportunity which was the policy of the United States. The tendency to follow closed-door policies was found to exist particularly in those countries having the largest known petroleum deposits. In form, such discrimination was either legislative, as, for example, the enactment of restrictive laws; contractual, as in the case of an agreement between the Government and its citizens for the working of large areas to the exclusion of aliens; or administrative, as where the granting of concessions is left to the discretion of some executive officer who favored the nationals of his own country."

The British Government, the report asserts, has adopted a policy of complete exclusion of aliens in respect to the oil fields of India, particularly of Burma. A memorandum of the British Foreign Office on April 21, 1921, is quoted as being the policy in India: "Prospecting for mining leases have been in practice granted only to British subjects or to companies controlled by British subjects."

In the same memorandum it is stated that in Burma, Nigeria, British Honduras and British Guiana the regulations are similar to Trinidad, as follows: "In case of private lands there is no nationality restriction, but the leases of crown or alienated lands must be British subjects or a British controlled company."

The conditions in other British dominions of possessions were quoted in the decision by Secretary Fall in the case of the Roxana Petroleum Corporation.

French Bars Are the Tightest.

The report finds that the French policy is ostensibly to grant concessions without discrimination as to nationality if applied for by groups of good standing, but under the general restriction that any company operating must be at least 67 per cent. French controlled. The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation is quoted as saying that: "In practice it has been found that France and the French colonies are more completely closed to development by American companies than in any other part of the world."

In the Dutch East Indies, the report shows, the mining of petroleum is the right only of the Government or persons or companies with whom contracts are entered into by the Government, namely, Dutch subjects, inhabitants of the Netherlands or of the Dutch East Indies, and companies incorporated under Dutch laws, either in the Netherlands or in the Dutch East Indies, having on their Board of Directors a majority of Dutch subjects.

Our Protests to Holland.

"The Royal Dutch-Shell group," the report continues, "appears to have secured possession of practically a monopoly of the production of the Dutch East Indies. Although the Nederlandsche Koloniale Petroleum Maatschappij, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has small holdings in the islands, its rights are said to be of little commercial value and were acquired in the first instance not from the Government but from third parties.

"The Djambi fields, in south-central Sumatra, have been pronounced by American scientists and oil experts as representing substantially the undeveloped oil wealth of the Dutch East Indies. When it became known that a bill sponsored by the Government, authorizing the exploitation of these oil fields, was being considered for introduction in the Netherlands Parliament, the American Government immediately took up with representatives of that Government the matter of American participation in this exploitation, but on Nov. 22, 1920, the bill was introduced in the Netherlands Parliament, and from an explanatory memorandum accompanying the bill it appeared that the Batafsche Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, was to be granted exclusive rights to the concession.

"Before the adoption of the Djambi concession bill by the Netherlands Parliament additional correspondence was exchanged between representatives of the two Governments on the subject of American participation. The United States Government called attention to the fact that American citizens had found it practically impossible to acquire any petroleum properties in the Dutch East Indies, while citizens of the Netherlands had acquired valuable oil properties in the United States.

Mr. Hughes on Discrimination.

"Secretary of State Hughes even went so far as to say in his note to Holland that 'frankness requires me to state that the disposition of this field at the present time, in the manner stipulated by the proposed agreement, impresses this Government as an indication of a policy to exclude companies controlled by American citizens from the petroleum industry of the Netherlands East Indies.'"

The Trade Commission points out that the representations of the United States Department of State were ineffectual and that the bill was passed by the Netherlands Parliament without modification. "It is not surprising," the report continues, "that the Department of the Interior recently refused to grant the Shell Company of California (a Royal Dutch subsidiary) a permit to prospect certain supposed oil bearing lands in Utah until the Shell Company is able to satisfy the department that the Governments of Great Britain and the Netherlands do not discriminate against Americans."

The report finally goes into detail in the matter of the oil policies of the Central and South American countries, of the Orient and of the rest of the world to show that the discriminations it alleges are as indicated.

ADVERTISEMENT.

She Lost Her Position—But Gained a Husband

Catherine Runyon left home about two weeks ago to go to her place of business as usual. Not having reached there her employer telephoned her mother, which, of course, greatly surprised her. Investigation, however, disclosed the fact that Miss Runyon had acquired the habit of visiting the Fleischmann Turkish Baths, where wonders are made over, which explained her increased good looks. It was then ascertained that she would be married, which she later did, and lived happily ever after.

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FRENCH SENTRY MURDERED

Three German Suspects Arrested and Another Shot Down—French Destroy a Railroad Station.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABOARD A FRENCH AIRPLANE OVER THE RUHR, March 18.—"Let her go!" Pilot Adjutant Bernot shouted in French. The French military double-decker shot onward and upward with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in the machine-gun turret as the first non-Frenchman to fly over the Ruhr.

The plane was No. 6 of the Escadrille No. 6, one of the two air squadrons brought up from Mayence to operate in the Ruhr and parked in an airdome at Bokkum, a suburb of Crefeld, in the Belgian bridgehead.

In a jiffy we were over Ruhrort, and then Duisburg. On fifteen miles of the Rhine river I saw in all three tugs towing coal barges. But the Rhine and great inland harbor of Ruhrort and the intricate canals and outlets in and around Duisburg were lined with dead canal boats and a lot of 1,000-ton coal barges, their hatches covered over with waterproofs. This grand armada of the German coal fleet has been anchored immobile since the French occupation.

Many Coal Mines Discernible.

We flew over Oberhausen, and then over Buer, whose cluster of coal mines from 6,000 feet altitude was discernible. Then we soared over more coal mines, some private, some owned by the Prussian State.

Why should one fly over the Ruhr? When the weather is permissible, it is highly worth while for the French, because by an airplane, armed with a camera resembling an American Lewis machine gun, they can obtain a quick and accurate survey of the Ruhr, which it would cost some week of time, and probably some lives, if attempted on the ground by French engineers. For them the best and safest way of seeing a Ruhr mine is from the clouds. Besides, by airplane one can obtain a clear, comprehensive view of the Ruhr impossible by motoring from mine to mine.

Pelin Slain at Essen.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUESSELDORF, March 18. — There was a tightening of French control at Essen today consequent upon the assassination of a French soldier last night.

The man, a private of the 104th Infantry, was employed as a fireman at Essen station, and while at work last evening was killed by a shot fired through a ventilator. Three Germans standing near the place whence the shot was fired were arrested and a fourth seen making off in the darkness was shot at by a sentry and fatally wounded, dying later.

This assassination following those at Buer is taken as proof that there is still a nucleus of Nationalist agents in the district, and the tendency is to blame all such attempts on former members of the Green Police force.

On Friday evening a shot was fired at a sentry by a man concealed behind some railroad cars. The shot missed and the man escaped in the darkness.

At Oberhausen French troops have for the first time since the occupation began seriously stained their record of good behavior. After six weeks' occupation they left the town Friday last and before leaving completely smashed the railroad station. No explanation is forthcoming as to why such conduct was allowed by the officers.

Oberhausen lies almost in the centre of the Ruhr district and just across the canal from the Concordia mine which has now been occupied. With the view probably of economizing men an order was given to withdraw from the town and station, which were held by a battalion of the Third Chasseurs Alpin. They left the fact of their occupation plastered on every wall of the station as if proud of the scene they had created.

Every telephone and telegraph instrument in the place was smashed to pieces deliberately. In many cases heavy hammers had been used. All bureau drawers had been forced and the contents strewn over the floors. Doors were smashed with hammers and axes. The working clothes of the men in the machine shops were strewn all over the place. Signal lamps, gas fittings, electric light fixtures and almost all the glass in the place were smashed to atoms.

The scene can only be compared with that presented by a French railroad station after the German retreat, with one detail missing, that neither shell nor bullet holes excuse this wantoness. The worst scene of all was in the Custom House of the station, which is a large place on the main line to Holland. All cases and freight cars in the customs yard had been smashed open. Gramophone records lay splintered all over the platforms. In one corner an immense pile of candles had been emptied from broken boxes among straw on the floor.

One car which had been rifled contained the household furniture of some family which had had the misfortune to be moving house at the moment the station was occupied. The tables and half the chairs were smashed. Children's toys and family photographs lay around. The picture was worthy the Germans at their most destructive, as the writer saw them in Belgium in 1914. Nothing was spared in the place except, curiously, the restaurant and signal switches.

While the elaborate ticket-printing machines and telegraph instruments had been smashed to pieces the restaurant was left untouched and neat piles of chocolate tablets stood on a counter. The slot machines had been wrecked, but the candies in them were not touched.

Except for the comparatively small affair at the Chamber of Commerce of Bochum this is the only case of its kind. Needless to say, the Germans are making the most out of it.

Occupation of Mines Continues

All along the Rhine-Herne Canal, which connects the Ruhr basin with the Rhine, the French have begun the requisition of coke and coal at the mine heads.

In addition to the Blumenthal, Hibernia and Concordia mines at Recklinghausen, Gelsenkirchen and Oberhausen, they have occupied the Prosper mine at Bottrop, the Bismarck mine at Gelsenkirchen and, according to German information, two others within the basin.

At all these mines the procedure has been the same. The French have begun by sending a delegation of the engineering mission to ask the directors and miners if they would deliver coal and coke for which they would be paid. In case of refusal by the directors they have asked the workmen both in the mines and at the coke ovens to continue work. In every case their negotiations have been with the workmen's officials, but in no case have the workmen yet consented to work under French direction.

As today is Sunday, which is a customary holiday, it is impossible yet to ascertain whether the men intend to strike at all the mines and coke ovens, as was done at Westerholt during the period of French occupation. In no case do the French intend to try to operate either the mines or ovens themselves. All they are doing is to load the coke, and in some cases coal, on to barges and railroad cars from the accumulated stocks at the mine heads.

In some cases, as at the Blumenthal mine, where two of four yards have been occupied, the French intend only to take what supplies they need of loading shovels and light railroad stock and then quit, thereby abandon the mine head and occupy only the coke oven yard some distance away.

At the Concordia mine the situation is made interesting by the fact that the majority of the shareholders in the mine are French and Belgian. All the other mines are either Prussian State property or partly held by the State.

This action of the French in seizing supplies at the mine heads follows failure of the Germans to pay the coal tax as demanded by March 15. Today it was explained that for the present no further action would be taken against the coal owners.

Under the terms of the decree demanding payment of the tax the coal owners had till March 15 to declare their position, and were warned that if they did not voluntarily do so they would be taxed proportionately to the output statistics the French had obtained. In case of refusal to pay the tax by March 15 their license to export coal was to be suspended. After April 1 the French will have the right to seize personal property of the coal owners in lieu of payment, and after April 15 all who have not paid the tax will be liable to arrest and trial by court-martial.

Very little coke has yet been moved from the newly occupied pits, as time is being given to the workmen to decide what they intend to do. At some visited today all was quiet, and reports from other places state that there has been as yet no active opposition to the French action. The people generally are still very largely indifferent, and the French claim that relations are improving is on the whole well borne out.

Currency Mission Investigating.

After having been apparently dropped, the idea of making any issue of special Rhineland money has cropped up again and a special mission, at the head of which is M. Jansen, Director of the National Bank of Belgium, has come to the district to investigate the possibilities of such an issue being made.

None of the mission will consent to give any indication of intentions or opinions, but in view of the policy which has been adopted by the Berlin Government of flooding the district with all the marks necessary and in view of the dependence of the Ruhr on the rest of Germany for food, the prospect of such an issue being made is thought to be very small. Local bankers say that it would be almost impossible to force it on the people, and the visit of the mission seems to them more likely intended to be in the nature of a threat than a real indication of policy.

Among the Frenchmen here who are most thoroughly acquainted with the situation the possibility of issuing new currency is greatly discounted.

Miners Offer Terms to Belgians.

DUESSELDORF, March 18 (Associated Press).—From Aix-la-Chapelle it is reported that several thousand miners of the Anna Mine belonging to German capitalists have opened negotiations with the Belgians for the purpose of reaching a working agreement. The men ask for a seven hour day, payment in Belgian francs and certain food allowances.

The report from Frismersheim, near Duisburg, on Saturday, of a serious collision between a French troop train and a freight, is semiofficially denied by French officials here. The report said that forty soldiers had been killed and many injured in the collision.

PARIS, March 18 (Associated Press).—Minister of Public Works Le Trocquer, accompanied by M. Guillaume, Director of Mines, will leave for the Ruhr tonight to look over the situation under the present policy of occupying mines and seizing coke, which was initiated last week by M. Frantzen, who has succeded M. Coste as Inspector General of Mines and head of the industrial mission in the Ruhr.

It is said in Government circles that M. Coste returned to Paris because of business and ill-health, but political observers opposed to the Government regard his replacement as permanent, and as being due to France's failure to obtain any appreciable amount of fuel from the Ruhr.

Buer Hostages Set Free.

BERLIN, March 18.—It is reported from Buer that Burgomaster Zimmerman and Herr Poeppinghaus, manager of the savings bank there, have been released by the French authorities, who informed them that the town of Buer could not be blamed for the recent murder in Buer of two French officers.

EBERT URGES RUHR TO RESIST.

German President Visits Hamm, Close to Occupied Zone.

HAMM, Germany, March 18 (Associated Press).—President Ebert ventured as close to the French occupied zone today as was compatible with the safety of the republic's Chief Executive and conducted a series of enthusiastic conferences with the labor leaders, industrialists and officials of all branches of the civil service. He then took the night train back to Berlin.

The President was lustily cheered whenever he presented himself in the streets of Hamm, which throughout the day were jammed with huge crowds of miners and steel workers, who came over from the occupied area and vowed they would "see it through."

Herr Ebert assured these men that the Government would stand by them, especially with respect to safeguarding the food situation and profiteering.

Dr. Becker, Minister of Economics, Dr. Braun, Minister of Labor, and the Prussian Ministers Severing and Siering, who accompanied President Ebert, also delivered speeches.

BERLIN, March 18 (Associated Press).—President Ebert today addressed 1,500 representatives of manufacturers and the political parties at Hamm. He declared that the Franco-Belgian occupation had achieved nothing; that all the "enemy's" efforts had failed.

Nevertheless, the President added, the enemy showed no readiness to come to a just understanding, into which Germany always has been and still was prepared to enter. If the Ruhr was permanently deprived of its coal Germany's competitive capacity in trade, with which her existence was so closely bound would be ended.

"This knowledge," the President declared, "gives us the will and the strength to hold out. We are defenseless; we can only employ passive resistance. Germany depends on the men of the Ruhr to hold out as bravely, as firmly, as quietly and as reasonably as hitherto.

"Then success will be certain."

The Minister of Posts has ordered all letters addressed to the permit offices established by the French in Baden to be stopped. The Reichrat, or Imperial Council, has requested the Government to seize on its entry into Germany any merchandise accompanied by French permits and to make the German merchants asking for these permits to be made liable to fine and imprisonment.

IRISH GENERAL WOUNDED.

Free State Troops Shoot Thomas Ennis in the Thigh.

DUBLIN, March 18 (Associated Press).—Free State troops patrolling the Rutland Square district of Dublin at midnight last night fired on General Thomas Ennis, who was shot in the thigh.

Detective William Egan sustained two leg wounds.

Eighteen Irregulars, including some men of importance, were arrested today at Ballyconnell and Tipperary. It is said they had arms and documents in their possession.

McADOO TO SEE OBREGON.

Refuses to Discuss Land Dispute on Arrival at Mexico City.

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MEXICO CITY, March 18.—W. G. McAdoo, who arrived late last night, said he was here on a vacation trip for pleasure and health. He refused to say anything about the relations of the Palomares Land Company, admitting, however, that he was attorney for E. J. Marshall, one of the principal stockholders of the concern.

Mr. McAdoo will see President Obregon next week.

DENY BERLIN'S RIGHT TO GUARANTEE LOAN

French Insist That Treaty Gives Allies Prior Claim on National Assets.

INCLUDE REICHSBANK GOLD

The Temps Holds That "Any Sum Destined to Pay Holders of These Bonds Is Liable to Seizure."

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—The opinion is expressed in French official quarters, in commenting on reports that the internal German dollar loan is now being offered in New York that certain provisions of the Treaty of Versailles give the Allies a first mortgage on all resources of the Berlin Government and provide specifically that payment of reparations comes before payment of any German internal loan. Section 12 of Annex 2, Part VIII., of the treaty says:

"The sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan."

The first article of Part IX. of the treaty says:

"Subject to such exceptions as the Reparation Commission may approve a first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German Empire and its constituent States shall be the cost of reparations and all other costs arising under the present treaty."

The Reparation Commission has not approved the German interior loan of $50,000,000 and, therefore, it is pointed out, the Allies may well hold that Germany must acquit her obligations to them before she repays the bonds when they come due.

It is true that the Allies have been planning an international loan for Germany, of which it is hoped America would subscribe a part, but there is a vast difference, it is said, between this loan approved by the Allies and with the Allies participating in the benefits and the present loan being floated by Germany without consulting the Allies.

The Temps says tonight: "Certainly we would not undertake to prevent Germans in America, immigrants or sons of immigrants, handing over their money to the fatherland. The Government of the United States, which has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles, seems to have declared it will not forbid subscriptions to the German loan. However, we permit ourselves to make two remarks:

"First, it appears it is said to the public that the loan is guaranteed by Reichsbank gold. We do not believe this will be permitted by France or the Reparation Commission. Either the Reichsbank is a private institution and the German Government cannot mortgage its gold or the Reichsbank is at the disposition of the German State and falls under the first lien the Governments of the allied countries hold for reparations. In either case subscribers to the German loan have no guarantee.

"Second, the loan is not a real foreign loan such as Germany might seek after having made offers to France and Belgium and after having concluded an arrangement with the Allies. It is a domestic loan. It is being placed in the form of treasury bonds by a certain number of German banks and Americans simply are invited to take what they wish. This loan is then covered by paragraph 12 of Annex 2, Part VIII. of the Treaty of Versailles and any sum destined to pay holders of those bonds is liable to seizure by the Reparation Commission.

"Americans probably have not obtained this information from the prospectus composed at Berlin."

Bulgaria Meeting Demands.

SOFIA, March 18.—The Government is preparing to promulgate a decree ordering customs receipts paid into the reparation fund, as was agreed upon with the Reparation Commission, in consideration of a reduction in the amount of Bulgaria's reparation debt.

NEW NOTE TO FRANCE MAY LEAD TO PARLEY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

seem that there is nothing left for Berlin but to follow the path Premier Poincaré has indicated when it wishes to open negotiations.

However, the French are imbued very deeply with their usual and often justified distrust of every German move. In Berlin's efforts to obtain a mediator they saw an attempt by Germany to approach the conference table with mediating nations at her side who might evolve into German advocates at important stages of the proceedings.

This evening one hears it said that without doubt Chancellor Cuno will try to start reparation talks without admitting defeat in the Ruhr, which the French hold to be an essential preliminary to negotiations. It may well be that Herr Cuno is greatly concerned over preserving the face of the Berlin Government. M. Poincaré is not at all concerned about saving Herr Cuno's face. He is much more interested in saving his own, and perhaps has a much better chance of doing it.

The word passed out to all political writers who follow the wishes of the Quai d'Orsay is something like this:

"Do not be in a hurry. There is no rush. Things are going our way. Do not rock the boat." In other words, if another month's delay will make the Germans more tractable, M. Poincaré figures he can wait. And so, while unofficially—very, very unofficially—some words or indications may be passed, there is extremely little likelihood that the French and Belgians will do anything which may be construed by Germany or any one else as taking the first step toward a parley. M. Poincaré has decided that Germany has got to eat crow, and that decision stands for the present.

Treaty With England Expected.

Pertinax in the Echo de Paris today records a report that when the day of reckoning comes England may offer a guarantee compact to France as a part settlement of France's security. Philip Millet in the Paris Midi says there may be an Anglo-Franco-Belgian treaty.

Some indication that German intransigeance is weakening is given in Berlin's backdown before the Allies' summons to permit the interallied Commission of Military Control to resume its work by March 15, it having been interrupted Jan. 15. The Berlin communiqué announces that the commission can resume, although it warns against popular opposition which may take the form of violence. Berlin gives the technical pretext that the commission is composed of all the Allies, and not merely French and Belgians. However, that circumstance did not prevent Berlin refusing to co-operate with the commission during two months.

Bill of Cost Ready for Germany.

PARIS, March 18.—The Government today issued an official denial of a London story to the effect that Herr von Hoelsche, the German Chargé d'Affaires, had approached the Foreign Office with a proposal to negotiate a settlement of the Ruhr and reparation questions.

In preparations for direct negotiations, which France is convinced Germany sooner or later will request, the French Government has prepared revised, up-to-date figures showing the amounts expended to repair damages caused by the German armies in France. The expenditures are divided into two categories, property and personal.

The figures show that at the end of 1922 there had been spent on repairs of property damaged about 54,000,000,000 francs and on personal damages about 32,000,000,000 francs, including 16,000,000,000 francs for military pensions—a total of 86,000,000,000 francs. An additional expenditure is shown of 800,000,000 francs for restoration damages in Alsace-Lorraine, the payment of which the Treaty of Versailles did not impose on Germany; and of 8,000,000,000 francs interest on loans which France was obliged to float in consequence of Germany's defaults.

Thus France's entire expenditure has been 95,000,000,000 francs since the armistice. The official estimate concludes that another 48,000,000,000 francs will be required to repair property damages in the devastated regions.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says official or semi-official direct negotiations between Germany and France and Belgium will almost certainly be opened this week. The dispatch adds that France and Belgium are anxious that Great Britain be represented in the negotiations.

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SMEETS PREDICTED ATTACK BY 'ORGESCH'

Separatist Leader in Serious Condition After Being Shot by an Unknown Assassin.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLOGNE, March 18.—A bitter political vendetta reached its climax here late on Saturday, when Herr Joseph Smeets, a noted leader of the Rhineland Republican movement, and editor of the Rheinische Republik, was shot and severely wounded and his brother-in-law, Herr Kaiser, who acted as his secretary, was killed. The assassin escaped and nothing is known regarding his identity.

The house in which Smeets had his editorial and business offices is in Luxemburger Strasse, on the southwest outskirts of the city. Here he lived and worked behind a cordon of guards. It was very difficult to reach him, but apparently the vigilance of those who watched over the safety of that bitterly hated politician was occasionally relaxed. That this would occur on Saturday night must have been known to the murderers, for it is unlikely that such an outrage was plotted and carried out single-handed.

At the time of the tragedy there were in the house in addition to Smeets and his wife, Herr and Frau Kaiser and a clerk. A knock was heard at the door and Frau Kaiser went to see who was there. It was a young man who asked if he could see a few copies of the Rheinische Republik. Without waiting for an answer, the young man, brushing Frau Kaiser aside, dashed across the hall and into Herr Smeet's office. He whipped out a revolver and fired four shots in rapid succession. The first shot struck Smeets in the head, inflicting a severe wound, and the second hit Kaiser who was in the act of rushing at the man, and killed him on the spot. The third and fourth shots aimed at Smeets went wide of the mark.

The murderer then turned to flee. He found the front door of the flat had swung to and he could not open it. With the revolver which he still carried he smashed a pane of glass in one of the panels and so escaped.

In last week's issue of his paper Smeets gave a remarkable prediction of what has happened. He puolished a four-column article in which he insisted that a branch of the notorious Bavarian secret political society known as the "Orgesch" had been set up in Cologne to encompass his murder. He named several people who, he said, directed the war against him, the object being, he says, "to carry out a raid when opportunity offers and luck holds to do the hated leader of the Separatists to death." What he predicted on Thursday, therefore, came within an ace of happening on Saturday night and the police are feverishly investigating the affair, but at a late hour this evening they had not succeeded in tracking the murderer.

Smeets in Serious Conditions.

COLOGNE, March 18.—Joseph Smeets, the German Separatist leader, who was attacked and wounded yesterday by an unidentified assailant, is in a very serious condition. Examination has disclosed a puncture of the skull from a bullet, with accompanying paralysis on the right side.

Smeets's secretary and brother-in-law, Krueger, who was attacked at the same time, died on reaching the hospital.

The Public Prosecutor has offered a reward of a million marks for the apprehension of the assassins.

EDITORS HERE BACK FRANCE.

Of 332 Questioned 239 Emphatically Approve Occupation of Ruhr.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 18.—Of 332 editors of Associated Press newspapers throughout the United States who have responded to a mail questionnaire sent out by The Spokesman-Review 239 have voted "emphatically yes" approval of the French invasion of the Ruhr Valley, the newspaper says today in its final summary of replies received.

Sixty-five voted "emphatically no," twenty-four were conditionally favorable and four were undecided, the newspaper will say.

The question asked the editors was: "Do you approve the action of the French, Belgian and Italian Governments in going into the Ruhr section to collect defaulted deliveries of coal and wood promised by Germany in the Paris Peace Treaty?"

WILL ADD YEAST TO REFUGEES' DIET

Near East Relief Will Give Children in Greece Daily Doses of Vitamines.

APPRECIATIVE OF RED CROSS

Revolutionary Committee Recognizes Value of Sanitary Work and Directs Official Co-operation.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 18.—To raise children with yeast will be the aim of an interesting experiment to be tried in Near East Relief orphanages here, beginning Easter Sunday. A thousand subnormal children suffering from hardships in the exodus from Anatolia, will be selected for supplementary feeding with vitamines, in order to demonstrate how far these so-called accessory food products can combat and repair the results of prolonged malnutrition.

Two tons of concentrated vitamines arrived today from New York in charge of Miss Dora Miller, a dietetic expert from the University of Chicago.

The product, Miss Miller said, consists mainly of yeast, which has the largest known vitamine content. Yeast squads of 150 children will be formed in seven large orphanages, and a teaspoonful daily of the vitamine extract will be added to their soup or porridge. The first series of experiments will continue a month, and the results will determine how far the program is possible of extension to the whole orphanage system of the Near East Relief in Greece, Syria, Palestine, Armenia and Persia, embracing more than 1,000,000 orphans. The entire cost of the experiment is borne by a group of New Yorkers interested in the study of vitamines, who hope thus to determine to what extent this delicate food factor is bound up with the human body's defense against disease.

All Greeks Directed to Aid Sanitarians.

Recognition of the permanent benefit to Greece resulting from the American Red Cross sanitation program among the million refugees from Asia Minor and Thrace who are now in Greece has been shown by the Revolutionary Committee now controlling the country. It was announced yesterday at the New York headquarters that Colonel N. Plaztiras, chief of the committee, had issued an order directing all prefects, Military Governors and police directors of the nation to give full co-operation in carrying out American Red Cross measures, and calling upon every Greek citizen to do the same as a matter of duty. The order was handed to Colonel William N. Haskell, Red Cross Commissioner in Greece by Captain Andreas Papamakis, liaison officer between the Government and the American Red Cross Commission.

The order says in part:

"The direction of the American Red Cross has sent to various towns of Greece representatives for the protection of refugees, and in order to take measures for the sanitation of the regions where refugees from Asia Minor and Thrace have been installed.

"These measures, independently of the need which provoked them, will bring great benefits not only to the refugees but also to all the inhabitants of the places in which they are put in practice by the fighting against the various diseases and the application of a sanitary program of specialists of the American Red Cross, of which the aim is public benefit and protection of the health of the inhabitants. For this reason we consider that it is the duty of every Greek to give every possible facility to the employes of the American Red Cross, and that all the public services are under obligation to give their aid and collaboration to the work of the American Red Cross when its representatives ask it.

"Governors are asked to communicate the present order to all the police authorities and the Mayors of the towns and places where there are representatives of the American Red Cross, and to recommend to them that the revolution expects the closest collaboration and the supplying of all possible aid to the representatives of the American Red Cross in the application of the measures taken for the protection of the health of the inhabitants, also for any other need."

Colonel Plastiras's order comes as a result of close observation of the campaign waged by the American Red Cross for sanitary discipline and against epidemics, which has virtually wiped out smallpox and has brought typhus under control in many areas, both among refugees and the civilian populace. The American Red Cross, of which John Barton Payne is Chairman, up to date has expended more than $2,600,000 in its emergency relief program in Greece.

COMPANIES LEAVING TURKEY

Many Foreign Insurance Concerns Won't Submit to Restrictions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—The period for the registration of foreign companies, bringing them under the new laws, expired Saturday. Some of the companies registered under protest, while others, notably many insurance concerns, announce their intended withdrawal, on the ground that they would be unable to continue business under the restrictions provided, which include the keeping of their accounts in the Turkish language.

The new income tax, with a heavy increase applicable to all foreigners, regardless of the length of their residence in Turkey, has also become effective.

DEFENDS LABORITES' DINING WITH KING

J. H. Thomas Asks When the Party Ever Came Out for a Republican Constitution.

NO EMBARGO ON WEALTHY

King Would Have Been Charged With Bias if He Had Failed to Invite Macdonald, It Is Asserted.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—J. H. Thomas, M. P., speaking at Garston, near Liverpool, this evening, said unnecessary attention had been given to the action of certain labor leaders, including himself, in having dined with the King and Queen. There were two points involved—constitutional and personal. On the constitutional side he could only repeat what he had already said in Parliament, that if the Labor Party came into power they would find the King prepared to accept their advice as readily as the advice of the Liberal or Tory parties.

If, when the King invited the political leaders to dine at Buckingham Palace, Ramsay Macdonald had been ignored as leader of the Opposition, it would have meant that the Labor Party had been deliberately flouted, and the first people to raise it as an issue and to create agitation would probably have been those who now took the opposite view. The King would have been accused of bias against the Labor Party.

"I would like to know," Thomas went on, "when or in what way we as a party have ever declared ourselves for a republican constitution. If that course is ever adopted, after the party as a whole has considered the pros and cons, then clearly those who take exception to the existing Constitution would have a right to complain, but certainly not before that issue has been determined have they any right to criticise."

On the personal aspect of the question Thomas said the attitude of the labor leaders' critics presupposed they were neither to associate with nor be found among their friends anybody who happened to be wealthy or whose political views disagreed with their own. Was that embargo, he asked, to apply to those in their own ranks who did not happen to belong to that section commonly known as the workers? In that case it would mean ignoring many whose brains and sacrifice were a great asset to the party. The whole thing was absurd and ridiculous. Such a policy would lead to class antagonism and in the end would be disastrous to the country.

DR. DEL CUETO RESIGNS.

Rector of Havana University Quits After Students' Campaign.

HAVANA, March 18.—The resignation of Dr. José Antolin del Cueto, rector of Havana University, has been accepted by the Secretary of Public Instruction. Dr. Adolfo Aragon has been named as the new rector.

For several months the students' federation has carried on a campaign against the rector and the Faculty of the university. Strikes have been declared and public demonstrations staged by the students against the governing bodies. Several days ago Dr. Cueto requested the President of the Republic for guarantees for his personal safety.

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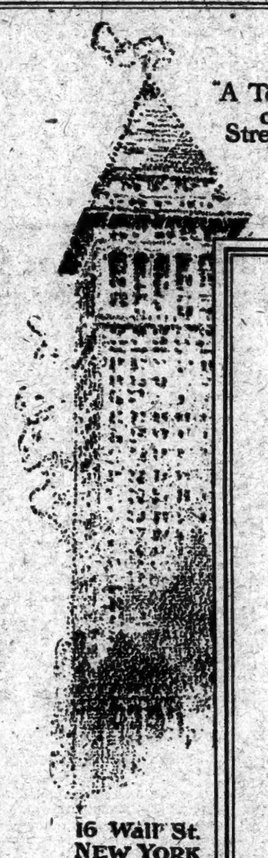

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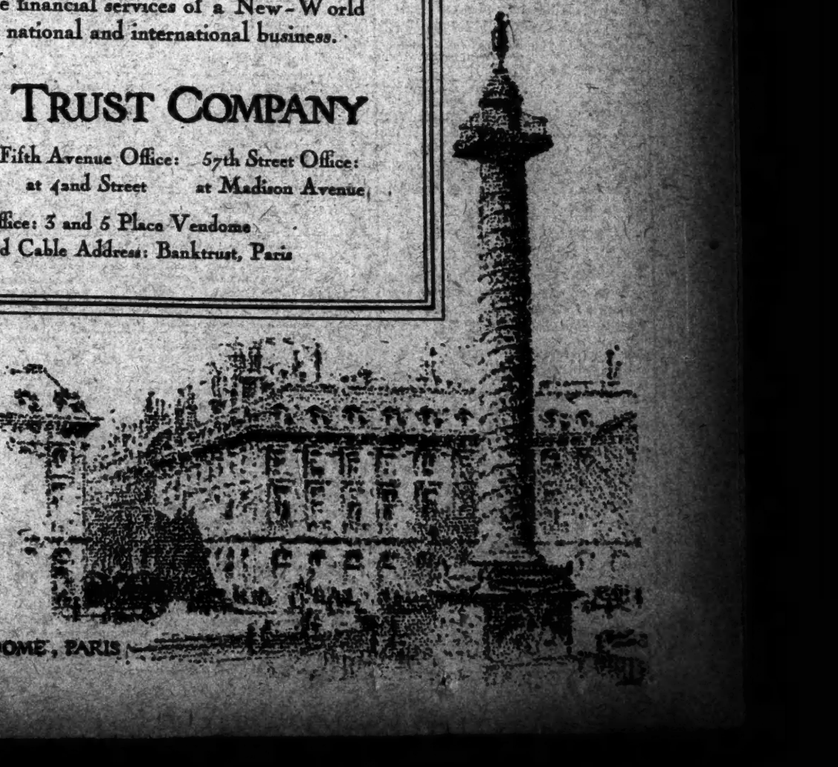

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Business Forecast

"FAIR WEATHER AHEAD" is the prophesy of the business mariners as presented in the Barometer of Business Conditions. Indications are that the peak of the past twenty-four months has now been reached in a wide diversity of lines.

AMERICAN TRADE IN FAR EAST—First of a two-part survey on conditions in the Far East, which offer to the United States interesting possibilities for the establishment of trade relations which may become permanent.

AUSTRIAN BANK STATEMENT—Publication of the first statement of the Austrian National Bank, of signal interest in view of Austria's efforts to regain a financially responsible footing.

WASHINGTON VIEWS OF BUSINESS—Officials in the Capitol are closely watching the processes of industrial and business expansion. It is their belief that frequent and public discussion of developments is a good thing, having a tendency to prevent over-expansion and speculation, which might prove harmful.

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'PEASANTS FIRST,' SOVIET MOTTO NOW

Pravda Editorial Marks Defeat of Industrial Section of Communist Party.

AFFECTS FOREIGN POLICY

Bolsheviki Less Likely Now to Try to Attract Capital by Sacrifice of Principles.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, March 18.—"The peasants first," is the keynote of a short but vitally important leading editorial in the Communist Party organ, the Pravda. Although unsigned, it must have been written by Bukharin, one of the principal spokesmen of the party. It shows the extent of the movement of internal Russian policy toward the peasants that has been gaining momentum throughout the past year.

That Bukharin should write: "The peasant [which in America would be translated farmer] is the foundation of all Russian economy" and "Union between peasants and workers must be the basis of Bolshevist policy for a long time to come" means the virtual end of the long discussion in the inner circles of the Communist Party between the partisans of two widely different policies. One group held that factory industry and industrial workers were the most important factors in the new Russia, and that both must be safeguarded even if the farmers had to shoulder the greater part of the national burden for some years.

This group was undoubtedly in the majority six months ago, as was only natural, for the Communist Party consists chiefly of workers and intellectuals, with but a small minority representing land.

The second group, though weaker, stood on the rock foundation that Russia was an agricultural country, that 85 per cent. of its total population were peasants and that the farmers were the backbone of the country.

When the sand foundation of the first group's wonderful scheme for reviving industry by the activity of the State printing press dissolved under the successive waves of mismanagement, excessive overhead and continuous swift depreciation of the paper ruble, the Farmers' Party began to gain ground. Trotzky joined them because he understood that the peasants were the backbone not only of Russia but of the Red Army. Lenin from his sick bed sent a reminder that the peasants' support of the Bolshevist regime was essential. The sturdy old farmer President of the Russian Republic, Kalinin, never missed an opportunity to repeat that Russia's real wealth was agricultural rather than industrial.

Then Sokolnikoff, as Minister of Finance, set himself to restore the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble and found—rather, it was whispered, to his own surprise—that honest crops were a better foundation for a stable currency than subsidized industries. Krassin, head of the Foreign Trade Monopoly, was won by a similar argument; if the monopoly sold grain abroad and bought abroad cheap manufactured goods it would help Russian reconstruction more than a bizrren subsidy of factories producing at a loss.

Now Bukharin's editorial means that the farmers have won the day. When the Communist congress meets on April 15—it has been postponed from the last week of March, not on account of Lenin's illness, but because this particular discussion was still unfinished—a new tax law improving the position of the farmers is certain to be voted. And more than that—as Bukharin says—the farmer will henceforth come first in Russia, and agricultural prosperity will be the chief aim of the Soviet Government.

This is not without importance to other countries. If industry had won first place, the Russian shortage of money would have made further yielding to foreigners for the sake of their capital and organizing ability almost inevitable. But an agricultural foundation Russia believes she can stand alone.

Parmentier on a League Commission

PARIS, March 18.—Jean V. Parmentier, who resigned yesterday as Director of Funds at the Ministry of Finance, has been appointed French member of the League of Nations Financial Commission.

WITNESSES AT ODDS IN MODEL'S MURDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

dinner together in her apartment. After dinner he said that he went out alone. Later, it seems, she went out. Some time close to midnight he returned, sending 'Wilson' ahead of him. The girl had returned to her apartment. 'Wilson' remained there only about twenty minutes and then left, leaving 'Marshall,' and he ('Marshall') said that at about 2 o'clock he was taken down."

Comb Was Miss Keenan's.

Mr. Pecora's attention was called to Thomas's statement to the police and to newspaper men that he remembered taking "Wilson" down in the elevator, but was certain he had not taken down "Marshall."

"Thomas's story," commented the Assistant District Attorney, "is not conclusive, as I said before. 'Marshall's' story was so direct, so complete and circumstantial that, considering the lack of motive and the relations between them, we were convinced he had no connection with the case. There is no longer any suspicion of him so far as I am concerned. 'Marshall' has promised to give us descriptions of the missing clothing and jewels and this may help in the search for them. He has promised to be at our disposal at any time we need him.

"'Marshall' is married, but I did not get the impression that he was English or titled. Apparently, however, he was in position to make expensive gifts to the girl. There are various little details in 'Marshall's' story that make it stand up. For instance, he said he telephoned to the girl's apartment at noon on Thursday to talk to her. That was, of course, after the body had been found. He told us, and we verified it, that he talked to the girl's mother, who had been summoned to the house by the negro maid.

"We have no outside corroboration of his story, but the story corroborates itself. Now as to the comb which was found in the bed; this has since been identified as Miss Keenan's property. The identification was made by her mother.

"The story told us by Wilson corroborated 'Marshall's,'" continued Mr. Pecora. "'Wilson,' who is also married, said that he left the apartment early, and rejoined his employer at the latter's hotel some time after 2 o'clock on Thursday morning."

Thomas Stands by His Story.

Reporters who sought out Thomas last night found him standing by his original version, declaring himself positive that "Marshall," "Wilson" and the girl did not leave separately. He also asserted that they returned together.

"'Wilson' and 'Marshall' and Miss King," said Thomas, "came out at 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday night. They returned together soon after midnight and 'Wilson' left a little while later. I never saw 'Marshall' go down."

Then it was developed that there had been times in the past when "Marshall" either remained upstairs until after Thomas went off duty in the morning, somewhere around 7 o'clock, or else he took another route out. That the peculiar construction of the studio building gave an additional exit was disclosed yesterday.

The two former private dwellings at 146 and 148 West Fifty-seventh Street, were consolidated into one studio apartment house. When this was done the floors above the first were joined by breaking through the walls, but for some reason the entrance to 146 was discontinued as an entrance, serving only as a way out. In order to get into 146 tenants must enter by 146 and if they live on the first floor can use the stairs. On the remainder of the five floors, however, the elevator must be used.

Another Exit Available.

It was pointed out yesterday that "Marshall," leaving the model's suite at 2 o'clock in the morning, could have walked down to the second floor of 144 and then passed through a hall to the stairway in 146. Going down these stairs his departure, of course, would not have been visible to Thomas in his car in the hall next door. With "Marshall" leaving by this means, there remained only one way of getting up to Miss Keenan's apartment, and that was by using the elevator. Thomas was positive that night that he had taken no one up to the fifth floor after depositing, according to his story, "Marshall," "Wilson" and the girl.

"The last persons I took up that night," he said, "were Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who live on the fourth floor. I took them up to their apartment some time along about 1 o'clock in the morning. I told all of this to the police when they questioned me yesterday at Police Headquarters."

Efforts to reach Albert E. Guimares yesterday were fruitless. At the Hotel Embassy, Broadway and Seventieth Street, where he had lived with Edmund J. McBryan, it was said that he had gone, leaving no forwarding address. Guimares is under $10,000 bail on a charge of violating the Sullivan law. Frederick J. Goldsmith, his attorney, intimated that Guimares might have something to say today.

Seek "Chloral Robber" Here.

The search for the "chloral robber" from Philadelphia was inaugurated late Saturday night, it was learned, when a detective from that city arrived at Headquarters and said he had been sent here because recent cases in Philadelphia were similar to the death and robbery of the former modistes' model. The detective reported that a Philadelphia woman had been robbed of $30,000 in jewels after the administration of chloral. The Philadelphia criminal being sought here is also wanted by the police of Kansas City, according to the out-of-town detective, who said the suspect had skipped a $30,000 bail bond on a robbery in the Missouri city.

The funeral of Miss Keenan, according to announcements of the family, was to have taken place this afternoon, but at 2 o'clock yesterday an automobile hearse with two coaches left her mother's home in West 101st Street and made a quick trip to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, where the coffin was placed in a receiving vault for burial later. At the Keenan home no news about the funeral could be obtained, but at the funeral parlors of John D. McDermott, 2,754 Broadway, it was said that the change had been made in order to outwit the curious.

In the first of the two coaches, dressed in deep mourning, were the mother of the murdered girl, with her two sons. In the second were several other relatives. There was much speculation in the neighborhood as to whether Guimares was one of the funeral party. The two big floral tributes were composed of roses and lilies and were untagged. They were the only flowers.

SEES RADIO MENACED BY INTERFERENCE

Chamber of Commerce Will Offer a Relief Plan to the Hoover Committee.

Asserting that interference has produced a situation intolerable to the nation's 3,000,000 radio users, the National Radio Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued yesterday, said it was absolutely necessary that immediate relief be found. To the Hoover Conference, meeting in Washington tomorrow, the Chamber, through its representatives, will propose a plan devised by its Broadcasting Committee to minimize interference.

A nation-wide survey by the Broadcasting Committee, it was said, disclosed that "congestion of radio communication has increased to such an extent that the value of this medium to the public is seriously endangered by the resulting interference."

Saying that the number of wave lengths now assigned to broadcasting has been limited practically to two, the statement urges that "when the present wave length band assigned to broadcasting shall be expanded to include wave lengths from 330 to 550 meters, these wave lengths be so staggered in their use that the lower and higher wave lengths be assigned to inland broadcasting stations, well removed from coastal or Great Lakes telegraphic stations which use 300 and 600 meter wave lengths."

The chamber suggests that recourse to wave length bands higher than 600 meters be taken only after exhausting every other solution. "Should higher wave length bands be considered necessary," the statement continues, "it is earnestly urged that the public interest be protected by granting sufficient time to the manufacturers to produce, and the public to purchase, the necessary apparatus to extend the wave length range of receivers already sold and in the hands of the public."

In the event of recourse to higher wave length bands, tomorrow's conference, which is to be followed by a public hearing, is asked to consider the elimination of the classifications Government, public, private and toll broadcasting, so that broadcasting for all public purposes may be carried on any or all of these wave lengths in accordance with schedule arrangements to be fixed.

STRANDED FREIGHTER FAST.

Tugs Try in Vain to Float Buckeye Near Long Beach.

Unsuccessful efforts were made yesterday to float the Italian freighter Buckeye, which stranded broadside on the beach between Long Beach and Point Lookout on Friday. In the morning a tug attached itself by hawser to the vessel and churned away for an hour but the Buckeye would not budge. In the afternoon three tugs made a similar vain effort.

The presence of the stranded vessel attracted a throng of 15,000 to the scene. Captain Longo of the Buckeye cruised about in a power boat directing the salvaging of his craft. A third attempt to float the vessel will be made at high tide this morning.

PASTOR RESIGNS UNDER FIRE

The Rev. Edwin Curtis Was Once Accused of Baptizing a Dog.

BROOKLINE, Mass., March 18.—The Rev. Edwin Curtis, pastor of the Brookline Presbyterian Church, who was chosen head of his congregation by an overwhelming vote despite the refusal of the Boston Presbytery to install him, resigned his pastorate today.

The installation of the Rev. Mr. Curtis as pastor of the church, after having filled the pulpit for a year, was opposed by a minority of the congregation, who accused him of having baptized a dog and having asked a blessing on "French-fried potatoes."

A legal fight resulted in the court upholding his election as pastor.

Gompers Walks About Hospital.

Samuel Gompers, who has been seriously ill with influenza at the Lenox Hill Hospital, was reported yesterday as much improved by his physician, Dr. Gustav Fisch. Mr. Gompers walked on Saturday for the first time since his attack, and yesterday he was able to take a long walk about the hospital. Dr. Fisch said that he would probably be able to leave the hospital some time during the week to go to Atlantic City or Lakewood.

SOVIET ENEMIES INTERRUPT BORAH

Shouters for Old Regime Are Ejected From Madison Square Garden.

A PLEA FOR RECOGNITION

Senator Answers the State Department—Denies the Overthrow of America Is Sought.

Opponents of the Russian Soviet Government created disorder last night at a meeting in Madison Square Garden where United States Senator William E. Borah, speaking under the auspices of the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations With and Recognition of Soviet Russia, urged American official recognition of the Soviet Government.

Senator Borah, pointing to the fact that the Soviet Government had been established for six years, put the query as to what would happen if "by our connivance, this Government breaks down." He demanded to know who would take the place of the present Government of Russia and if it was desirable to drive the Russian people back to the despotism of the old czaristic régime.

"No, no," shouted hundreds, while a few cried, "Yes."

Soviet sympathizers turned on the few who disagreed with them and there were shouts of "Put him out." Senator Borah quieted the disturbers and said: "I hear somebody say yes. Very well. Let me say to you that there are 85 per cent. of the peasantry of Russia, who will never consent to go back under the old régime." He was widely applauded. He added that the peasants now had the land and would never give it up.

"I suppose that one of the first things that those who say yes would do would be to make Semenoff king," he exclaimed.

At the mention of the former Ataman of the Siberian Cossacks a Russian sitting to the right of the speaker's stand rose and waved his hands shouting in Russian words that were interpreted as "Long Live Russia!" coupled with denunciations of the Soviet Government. He was seized by several ushers and hustled to the Madison Avenue exit. Private watchmen prevented Soviet sympathisers from seizing the interrupter, who was flung into the street, followed by several Russian companions.

When that disorder had been quelled, another man on the main floor shouted a protest. Several men started for him, but he was ejected by a special guard before the angry spectators could reach him.

Boos and hisses from most of the 5,000 men and women greeted references by Senator Borah to the unsuccessful efforts of Denikin, Judenith and Wrangel to overthrow the Soviet Government.

In discussing the arguments in favor of unconditional recognition of Soviet Russia, Senator Borah confined himself largely to answering the recent pronouncement of the State Department, which stated why recognition was withheld. Russia, he said, was manifesting just as keen a desire to pay her debts as any other nation which owes money to the United States.

"I would rather have Russia's obligation to pay the debt which she owes the United States than the obligation of any other nation in Europe which owes us, except one," he declared. He demanded to know what evidence the State Department had that Russia would refuse to recognize her debts if she were accorded recognition.

As to the argument that it would be unsafe to trade with Russia because of her form of government, Mr. Borah asserted that sixteen nations at present were trading with, or had trade agreements with, Russia.

Another objection to recognition was that the Russians were still putting out propaganda calling for the overthrow of the United States Government. He ridiculed this as a scare "pulled out of the pigeonhole every six months for the last six years." If, as had been reported, the Department of Justice has the evidence that the Russians seek the overthrow of this Government, the speaker demanded that a grand jury be constituted to look into the matter to see if the evidence was valid. He declared he knew "upon direct authority that one of the highest officers of the Department of Justice said there was not one scintilla of evidence with the department to that effect."

An appeal for $5,000 to pay the expenses of the meeting netted $400 and another appeal was made at the close of the meeting by Nina Samorodin, who arranged the demonstration. Senator Borah was introduced by W. H. Johnstone, President of the International Association of Machinists.

HOWAT MEETING BROKEN UP

Union Miners and City Officials Prevent His Speech.

CHARLEROI, Pa., March 18 (Associated Press).—Alexander Howat, former President of the Kansas United Mine Workers, who came into Western Pennsylvania several weeks ago with a "protest" against the union's international officers, was not permitted to address a meeting of miners here this afternoon.

Patrick Fagan, President of District 5, United Mine Workers, protested when the Chairman called the meeting to order, declaring that no meeting of union miners could be held without the sanction of the union, and this meeting had no such sanction. He was greeted by vigorous shouts of Howat's friends, who demanded that Howat be heard. Fagan persisted in his opposition, and after some ten minutes of confusion Charleroi policemen cleared the stage, let down the curtain and ordered the audience to go home.

They acted on orders of Burgess D. R. Durvall, who said he would not permit "radical" meetings to be held in Charleroi. Howat, in a statement before leaving Charleroi, said he would make no further attempt at this time to push his campaign in Western Pennsylvania against the international officers.

MAY DEADLOCK PLAN OF TRANSIT CONTROL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

mittee has named a Committee on Transit, of which Henry H. Curran, former Borough President of Manhattan and the most recent coalition candidate for Mayor, is Chairman. Mr. Curran said that the committee had not yet completed its report, but would have it ready to present at the meeting. It is understood that members of the committee favor changes in the Walker-Donohue bill and they are expected to declare against municipal operation on the ground that the city is not in financial condition to undertake any such experiment.

Friends of Mayor Hylan were said to be keeping close watch on developments in the transit situation. From their viewpoint, the Republicans are seeking to keep the Transit Commission in office by an indirect method. The Republicans interested in the proposal to bar the city from municipal operation insist that the only motive back of such a bill is a regard for the best interests of the city.

Some supporters of Mayor Hylan were said to believe that retention of the Transit Commission in office through a deadlock on legislation might not be a bad thing politically for the Mayor, who might be able to continue transit as an issue in the next city campaign.

Belief was expressed that the Mayor and the Board of Estimate would be able to block any attempt of the Transit Commission to put through its plan of reorganization, if it should be continued in office.

PARIS DISCUSSES AGE BEST FOR GIRL TO WED

Majority Agrees With Judge Ford It Should Be After 20, But None Would Favor Caging.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—The recent statement by Judge Ford of New York that young girls should be locked up until the age of twenty to prevent their marrying has caused much argument here as to the best age for a woman to begin married life. Although, of course, opinions greatly differ, the majority seem to accept Judge Ford's views that early marriage is dangerous, because it is the source of much domestic trouble and unhappiness. There is, on the other hand, no inclination to adopt the Judge's drastic measures to prevent such early unions—the placing of girls in cages.

Mme. Colette Yver, a prominent French author and feminist, says:

"If one merely based an opinion on birth statistics, it is certainly advisable that girls should marry at the age of eighteen. But other considerations must be taken into account. The physiological aspect of the race's future is not everything. The psychological importance of happiness is enormous. And happiness is an essential condition to assure the nobility of the family. Young girls full of dreams are likely to be disillusioned considerably when brought into sudden contact with the hard facts of life through an early marriage.

"A girl having reached the age of twenty-five, on the other hand, is probably well prepared for anything. And conditions have changed since the days of Balzac. Today girls between twenty-five and thirty are young and make the best wives."

Mme François Marsal, wife of the former Finance Minister, thinks there is a good deal of truth in Judge Ford's theory, because until twenty years or more girls very seldom have sufficient judgment to make a judicious choice of a husband, which is an essential condition for founding a family.

The Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes, on the other hand, thinks it is not a question of age at all, but a matter of education, training and bringing up.

"If a girl has not been taught to exercise sufficient judgment at eighteen," she declares, "there is no reason why she should be able to exercise it a few years later."

GERMANS WANT HEIM TRIED FOR TREASON

Says Baker's Book Contains Proof of Overtures to France Sufficient for Conviction.

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BERLIN, March 18.—Ray Stannard Baker's book on President Wilson's part in the drafting of the Versailles Peace Treaty has vastly endangered the position of Bavaria's "Uncrowned King" George Heim, member of the Reichstag and leader of the Bavarian peasants, it is reported in Governmental circles, and may lead to a sensational trial.

Rumors that Herr Heim and his political friends negotiated with French agents in the most critical times in German history have been in circulation for the past year, seriously compromising leaders such as Count Bothmer, but proof of high treason was lacking, and the Government's hands were tied. Today it is in possession of Mr. Baker's report of Herr Heim's activities in May, 1919, showing that while Gemany was trembling over the outcome of the Versailles conference Herr Heim was conferring with an emissary of Marshal Foch, General Desticker, at Wiesbaden. The object of the negotiations was to break up Germany, separating the German States from Prussia, and forming a new Catholic conservative State under a French economic protectorate.

Despite the fact that the negotiations were broken off because the French refused to permit Austria to join the union and Herr Heim refused to talk reparations seriously, several members of the Government believe it absolutely necessary to try Herr Heim for high treason. Others fear the strength of his position and are discussing the advisability of a general amnesty in this political crisis.

Representatives of the Bavarian Government today reached Berlin to discuss the matter, which will be submitted to the Bavarian courts instead of the Leipsic Supreme Court, unless an amnesty is proclaimed.

The Socialist leaders in Berlin insist that Herr Heim be tried in order to force a showdown on all political intrigues with French agents in Bavaria, and say that if the Government tries to hush up the matter they will bring it up in the Leipsic Supreme Court.

MERCY FOR BOYS OPPOSED.

Georgia Sheriff Insists They Shot Deputy in Cold Blood.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, March 18.—Indications point to strong opposition to commutation of the sentences of Ralph and George Baker, sentenced to death for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Morton, when a hearing begins before Governor Hardwick on April 9, following a statement given out by Sheriff Harmon.

According to the Sheriff at the trial no plea was made that Ralph was of tender years nor George mentally deficient. He alided that Morton was the third man threatened by them. Evidence showed Ralph had drawn his gun on the conductor of a train carrying the boys to Durham and then on a ticket agent there. The aged Deputy Sheriff was waiting there for his married daughter and invalid child. When the boys asked him if he had a warrant the Deputy replied he had not.

Then, the Sheriff's statement went on, they started shooting and when he fell to the ground one witness testified that one of the boys leaned over and said, "Is that hot enough for you, or do you want some more?"

CLUE TO HER MISSING SON.

Mrs. Rose of Chicago Says Description Tallies With Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Mrs. Mary Rose, 2,238 West Madison Street, Chicago, who advertised in THE NEW YORK TIMES, offering a reward of $200 for information leading to the whereabouts of her son, Frederick Steigenwald, tonight that she had not seen her son for thirty years. He disappeared from Boston, where the family formerly lived, when he was 17 years old.

According to information, Steigenwald is, or was recently connected with the firm of F. W. Roberts & Co., stationers at Prospect Avenue and East Fourth Street, Cleveland. The informant described Steigenwald as being of light complexion, with blue eyes and a neat dresser.

Mrs. Rose says this description tallies with that of her son, and she will get into communication with Cleveland.

PRAYER SERVICE IN MINE.

Workers Attend Ceremony Daily in Shaft of Colliery in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

DUQUOIN, Ill., March 18.—Miners in the large mine of the Valier Coal Company have introduced daily prayer services into their work. Each morning before the men disperse to the regular duties a short prayer service is held at the bottom of the shaft, where the men congregate for that purpose.

The services are conducted with all the solemnity and reverence of a church service. Prayers for the safety of the miners are offered by their leaders while the men stand with bared heads.

'K. D. 97' TO TESTIFY AT TRIAL OF FOSTER

Federal Agent Will Tell of Red Leader's Alleged Activities at Raided Convention.

EXPECTED TO GIVE 'SPEECH'

State Also Counts on Him to Show That Soviet Representative Was Present.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 18 (Associated Press.).—"K. D. 97," Government agent who rose so high in the Communist Party of America that he attended the national convention here last August as a delegate, will take the stand tomorrow or Tuesday in the Berrien County Circuit Court as the chief State witness against William Z. Foster of Chicago, charged with criminal syndicalism. The cryptic symbol of the Government hides the identity of Francis Morrow in the records of the Department of Justice.

As Government under-cover agent at Camden, N. J., Morrow entered the shipyards and then joined the Communist Party under the name of Ashworth. By that name he was known to Communist leaders, but at the Bridgeman convention, where all delegates used assumed names and were forbidden to disclose their true identity, he used the alias of Day.

The State expects Morrow to tell of a speech said to have been delivered at the convention by "Comrade Borden," the alias which the prosecution claims concealed the identity of Foster. He is also expected to describe the activities of "Comrade Brooks," who the State will attempt to prove, was Arnold Losevesky of Moscow. Losevesky, the State claims, came to America five days before the convention as the personal representative of Nicolai Lenin, Russian Dictator, and of the Third International. As "Comrade Brooks," it is claimed, he was one of the leading spirits in the convention held in the lonely sand dunes twenty miles from St. Joseph.

Maurice Wolff, Department of Justice agent, who was on the stand when court adjourned Friday, will be recalled tomorrow morning to continue the identification of thousands of papers seized when he and other Government agents raided the meeting. Morrow will follow Wolff on the stand.

The whereabouts of another of the missing defendants in the criminal syndicalism cases here, forty-four of whom have never been apprehended, was disclosed today, when Federal agents learned Alfred Wagenknecht of Cleveland, for whom a warrant has been outstanding since last September, had been arrested in Connecticut on a charge of forging passports.

It was also announced today that Robert Branigan, former Department of Justice agent, who is a defense witness, has been released from the Lowell (Mass.) jail, where he was a prisoner on a local charge, and will reach St. Joseph tonight or tomorrow ready to testify in Foster's behalf.

The defense claims Branigan, while a Government agent, was like Morrow, a spy in the Communist ranks. The Communists, Foster's attorneys say, moved their secret headquarters in New York to keep the Government from finding them, and Branigan, supposed Communist leader, in reality a Government agent, was the man delegated for the task of watching them.

Jewels
DREICER & Co
Fifth Avenue at forty-sixth

IMITATED—BUT UNCOPYABLE!

IN sheen and color, in orient and fire, and most of all, in that subtle inimitable something for which there is no correspondency in words, Oriental Pearls and Tecla Pearls continue to defy the most exhaustive attempts of chemistry to copy them!

Tecla Pearl Necklaces with Genuine Diamond Clasps $100 to $350

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578 Fifth Avenue—New York
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MYTHOLOGICAL HEAD.
Head of one of the Typhonic animals, part of royal couch found in tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, shown next Sunday in The New York Times Rotogravure-Picture Section.—Advt.

FOR YOUNG LADIES ATTENDING COLLEGES AND FINISHING SCHOOLS

For immediate wear during the Easter vacation and for general and sports wear the balance of the school year at colleges and select finishing schools we are presenting in our importations and exclusive productions the smartest sort of outer apparel, hats and footwear for young ladies from 14 to 19 years.

Our exclusive reproduction of a recently imported navy blue poiret twill dress has the modish straight line and is trimmed at the side with red crepe and navy silk braid. This trimming is repeated on the edge of the wide sleeves, and the introduction of the red crepe in the belt which fastens to the side is most effective.

A full length coat of tan juina has loose wide sleeves and the new side tie fastening.

A navy blue milan hat trimmed with sand taffeta has been especially designed to be worn with this coat.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

DR. GRANT ASSAILS BISHOP ON DIVORCE

Calls Dr. Manning's Expression One of "Pessimism, Despair and Falsehood."

QUOTES FROM HIS SERMON

Asserts Bishop Implies No Love After Marriage — "What a Hideous Prospect!" He Says.

After quoting from the sermon on divorce delivered by Bishop Manning last Friday, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, addressing his congregation from the pulpit of the Church of the Ascension, yesterday, said:

"I never heard an expression from the pulpit of such pessimism, of such despair, of such falsehood."

Dr. Grant made it unmistakable that he was dealing with Bishop Manning. He quoted one sentence verbatim from the Bishop's sermon.

"A high authority in our Church," said Dr. Grant, "recently said: 'The teaching that marriage should last only while love lasts means in reality that marriage should not exist at all.' If you read that backward, it means that after marriage love does not exist; and if you are to dissolve marriage because love does not exist there would not be any marriage." Then he termed this expression of pessimism despair and falsehood.

Yesterday's sermon was one of many by Dr. Grant in favor of divorce, and his conflict with Bishop Manning was not his first conflict with the Bishop on this subject.

In 1914, after Dr. Grant had preached in favor of modifying the civil laws regarding divorce, Bishop Manning, then rector of Trinity, made a public statement accusing Dr. Grant of preaching "free love" and calling on Bishop Greer to take action against him. Bishop Greer then said that he would not take cognizance of the words of Dr. Grant, but that he would proceed vigorously if Dr. Grant acted upon his doctrine.

Bishop Manning's Position.

More than a year ago, when Dr. Grant announced his engagement to Mrs. Rita de Acosta Lydig, who had divorced one husband in this country and one in France, Bishop Manning took the position that the marriage could not take place if Dr. Grant remained in the Church.

Just before the Episcopal Bishops' convention of last year, Dr. Grant sent copies of a long sermon in favor of less difficult divorce to the newspapers. His sermon was denounced by some bishops at Portland, but Bishop Manning's only comment was:

"Has Dr. Grant broken out again?"

Dr. Grant introduced a new element into his sermon yesterday by criticizing other churches as well as his own. In one passage he singled out the Roman Catholic Church for special attack.

"The love of the parents for each other and the children for their parents," he began, "that is what holds the family together, and makes it a unit that may be known as the house and a most beautiful expression in human affairs and which must be protected as a beautiful and enduring thing.

"What a dreadful world the young would have to look forward to if it were true that love does not last after marriage; if in this family life, in the parents to be admired and imitated, there had fallen into darkness the flame of early affection."

Calls It "Hideous Prospect."

Here Dr. Grant quoted the sentence from Bishop Manning, and continued:

"This saying can only mean that marriage is a loveless affair. What a hideous prospect for some of us! What then will hold the family together? Money perhaps, it seems to hold some families together, but everybody cannot marry money. What then? Children perhaps will hold the family together, but everybody has not children and many parents are not deterred from leading their own lives by the fact that they have children.

"We can only depend on the permanence and sanctity of marriage if we put it and keep it in the sacred gift to mankind called love. And that word 'charity' in the New Testament lesson properly translated is love. That is St. Paul's great love poem. We can only depend upon the permanence and sanctity of marriage if we put it and keep it in the sacred gift to mankind called love—the only respectable reason for marriage, the only reliable bond between husband and wife, the only thing that can smooth out troubles and make long days and years seem short.

"How can you ask young people to select their mates wisely if they have lived in a loveless home, or if you tell them that after marriage they need not expect the perpetuation of love. I have heard women say that they they would rather have an unfaithful husband than a cruel or brutal, beastly husband. When this matter of marriage is mentioned we immediately see depths that no church laws seem to understand.

"But our religion without mystery must begin in the home where there is admiration and imitation; parents growing like each other in a beautiful fashion; children becoming like the parents—all this where there are admirable traits. Then there is the admiration of great men and women."

Reviews Life of Pasteur.

Here Dr. Grant launched into a long account of the life of Pasteur. Dr. Grants' argument was that disease was a mystery until Pasteur proved the part played in much of it by microbes. He argued that the mysteries which surround religion were in need of such a clearing-up as Pasteur gave the mysteries of disease.

After describing how Pasteur had pointed the way to save lives by preventing bacterial infection, the clergyman continued:

"Even we have in the Prayer Book that a man who died by disease was dying in 'God's wise providence.' If I were God I would say something about it. I would not stand for any such business as that. And it is true of such great men as Pasteur, who are trying to show in his great fashion that life is not of necessity to be so easily and lightly destroyed because God wants it to be."

Dr. Grant here said that the discovery of the mental control over many diseases was a discovery comparable even to those of such a great man as Pasteur." Swiftly changing the subject again, he continued:

"Then—we are talking now about things to admire and imitate—then there is the life of Jesus Christ. What a life to admire. What a life to imitate! Churches and monasteries and communities have been founded to perpetuate that life. They have not done it, because that life was lived, not in a copyrighted organization, but was lived in daily contact of a neighbor, a friend, of a self-sacrificing religious teacher. The life we admire was that of the son of Mary; the friend of Lazarus and Mary and Martha; the teacher, the leader, the vision seer, the stricken one, dead defending the rights of the common people and the rights of the soul against the priesthood.

Religion Without Mystery.

"Today our religion without mystery is the religion of soul creation—nothing less. If any one say, What is that man trying to teach? don't say a commonplace thing like ethics or character or any of the other ways that religion or morality is taught. It seems that what I have got hold of to me is not a question of ethical theory, or even the question, as repeated before, of building a strong character. Heaven knows men of strong characters and correct ethical theories are desirable, but what you and I have on hand to call a religious job, is building a soul."

Arguing for a religion without mystery, Dr. Grant continued:

"Now I ask you a plain question: Do you think mankind has learned enough from his study of death, or even from the study of the wonderful topography of the Roman Catholic Church in arranging purgatory and paradise and hell with such geographical exactness? Like that character in Mark Twain's book, the boy up in the balloon, who looked down on the earth and could not quite understand the earth as it looked from a balloon, because in the geography Connecticut had been pink, and New York green, and when he looked down from his balloon he had expected to see those colors on those states.

"I think if we think of death in terms of those wonderful imaginings of the Middle Ages, I think you will be as disappointed as was Tom Sawyer when he looked down and saw no difference in the colors between New York and Connecticut. In other words, all of the marvelous geographical description of the Middle Ages that they were so fond of, with respect to the future life is a fiction.

Death Still a Mystery.

"I ask you, then, considering all that as just a descriptive way of talking about these things they were trying to get other people to agree to, and finding enormous power and enormous revenue from the acceptance of these things by ignorant millions; and considering death is still the mystery it was to our first parents; considering that miracles, as James Russell Lowell said, come out of history; considering that metaphysics gets us nowhere so far as I can see—don't you think we had better have a religion without mystery?

"If these inconclusive, confusing, entangling and tripping-up stories of religion in the past are not reliable, are not helpful, put us nowhere, don't you think it is better that we have a different religion—a religion of clarity, a religion of delight, something that all can understand, which can be pointed out in plain language and which can be verified?

"As I said the other day, the difference between scientific truth and the old-fashioned dogmatic truth is that the scientific truth can be verified if we take the trouble to study the science from which it comes, but nobody can verify the old-fashioned religion, and when you talk about exact theology I can reply that it took twenty-two General Councils to decide what Christianity was, and every century had a great theologian who was contradicted by the next theologian. Where are you coming out in such a religion as that?"

FRENCH APPREHENSIVE OF TURKISH DEMANDS

Recognize Importance of This Week's London Meeting to Define Allies' Policy.

PARIS, March 18 (Associated Press).—M. Bompard, former French Ambassador to Turkey, accompanied by a number of experts, will represent France at the preliminary conference of representatives of France, Great Britain and Italy, which will open this week in London under the Presidency of Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, to define the attitude of the Allies to the Turkish counter-proposals to the Lausanne peace treaty. It is expected that the Allies will arrive at their decision inside of ten days.

As Turkey has accepted the allied proposals concerning the regulations for the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosporus by warships and merchantmen, Admiral Lacaze will not take part in the London meeting.

The general opinion here is that the Turkish counter-proposals offer no dangerous obstacles to the conclusion of peace in the Near East, provided the Turks, when the official conference is resumed at Lausanne or elsewhere, show a spirit of conciliation. It was remarked in allied circles today that the Turks in their reply not only had incorporated last-minute concessions made by the Allies, chiefly France, in the interest of an immediate signing of the peace treaty, but had put forth new demands which would make grave difficulties if the Turks should remain intransigeant.

Concerning capitulations, the Allies interpret the Turkish demands as placing foreigners in Turkey in a more disadvantageous position than in those countries where special privileges to foreigners have never existed. The economic proposals of the Turks are described as authorizing Turkey to favor citizens of one country over another by occasional exemptions from taxation, thereby preparing the ground for international jealousies and complications.

Touching on the Ottoman debt, the Turks insist on the distribution of the debt among the provinces detached by the war, but simultaneously claim a continuance of Turkish rights and advantages in these districts, including civil lists. In the Turks' demand for the application of Turkish property laws to foreigners the Allies apprehend legal tangles, asserting that one result would be the inheritance of a foreigner's property by a brother, instead of by a son, as is the custom in Western lands.

"There are a number of points, seemingly unimportant, which will require study and clarification by the experts," was the comment of the French spokesman today. He instanced Turkey's unexpected demand for possession of Castelloritza, off the southern coast of Asia Minor, which was not mentioned in the Lausanne Treaty and which has brought forth outspoken condemnation on the part of the Italians, the present holders of the island.

$70,000 FIRE IN STAMFORD.

Opera House Damaged Seriously—Naturalist Loses Manuscript.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 18.—Fire tonight damaged the Opera House building on Atlantic Street, owned by Mrs. Mary Vuono, to the amount of $35,000 and caused as much more damage to the contents of the building.

The fire started in the cellar of a store and spread upward and outward through an airshaft. A second alarm was turned in, and it was two hours before the fire was under control.

Three stores, four apartments, two offices occupied by dentists, Dr. William J. Long's office and three floors, filled with furniture in storage were damaged by the fire. Dr. Long, a naturalist, who engaged in a controversy with President Roosevelt some years ago, lost manuscripts which he valued highly.

JOHNSON REACHES EUROPE.

"I Am an American and Have No Advice to Offer France," He Says.

CHERBOURG, March 18 (Associated Press).—Senator Hiram Johnson arrived here today on board the steamer George Washington from New York. Mr. Johnson said he had come to Europe after four years of parliamentary work to rest, and not to investigate, as it had been said he would.

The Senator left this evening for Paris, whence he will go to the Riviera and then visit Italy and England, starting on his return trip home on June 7.

When asked his opinion regarding the Ruhr occupation, Mr. Johnson replied:

"I am an American and have no advice to offer France. I have no desire to visit Germany."

OBJECTS IN THE LUXOR TOMB

Typhonic regal ceremonial couch from the Luxor tomb; Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

Franklin Simon & Co.

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FOR WOMEN OF FULL FIGURE

The woman of full figure who chooses Gracele suits may wear the embroidered, braided or flare coat.

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Six Different Models

Every smart fashion that the slender woman is wearing, may be worn by the large woman if the suit be a Gracele, which is cleverly proportioned to bring out the long lines of the figure.

Of the smart twill fabrics; in navy blue, black, beige or gray; coat and one-piece dress models or coats and skirts with separate silk blouses.

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Costume combinations of Vionnet type with graceful Vionnet handkerchief drapery, combine bodice and pantalons in one garment—becoming, comfortable and youthful.

In flesh or orchid with decorative silk fagotting

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EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHERY
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These Gay, Washable Madras Four-In-Hands and Bow Ties woven in India, are well in harmony with the present vogue of sports neckwear. They will come out of the laundry unimpaired, too, at all times.

Four-In-Hands 1.00
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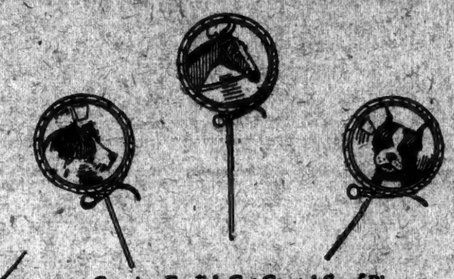

Genuine English Cut-Crystal Scarf Pins, set in 18 kt. white gold. Silhouetted in the crystal are life-like animal designs in color that will appeal especially to the hunter, fishing enthusiast, golfer, and all lovers of sport. Cut by the best London cutters.

Scarf Pins . . . . 10.50 to 38.50
Ascot Sport Pins 38.50
Also Cuff Links . . . 28.50 to 78.50

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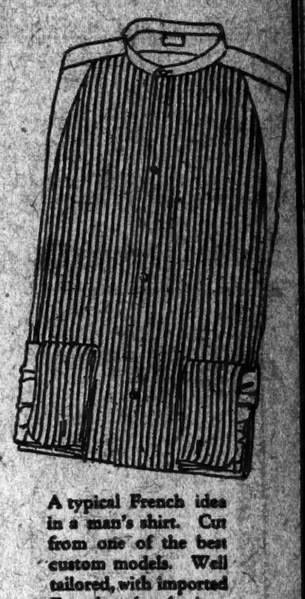


A typical French idea in a man's shirt. Cut from one of the best custom models. Well tailored, with imported French colored pique bosom and plain madras body. Soft French cuffs . . . 3.95

Street Floor

Washable Yellow Chamois Leather Gloves were made in France in true French fashion. They come in the new wrist style now so popular in the Rue de La Paix 3.95

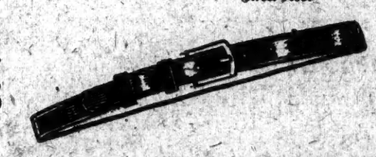
Street Floor

Handsome Ascots, cut full and generous, to go with that white shirt with small knife pleats and French cuffs. They show to particular advantage in the company of a cutaway, or black coat and vest with striped trousers now so much in vogue for business wear 3.50

Street Floor

Black Patent Leather Belt with gray suede lining is about the smartest thing seen at Deauville. Splendid for wear with golf "knicks" or flannels, 1.50

Street Floor



The "Grandpre" is a light, dressy "Buckingham" shoe, skilfully made over a very smart French last, in tan, or black calfskin. The toe cap and vamp are neatly finished with spaced stitchery, 11.50

Fifth Floor

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

III. The Philippine Islands

Fruits grow in profusion in the Philippines, bananas, oranges, mangoes, and particularly pineapples. The soil is peculiarly adapted to pineapples, producing fruit of delicious flavor and enormous size.

Withal, in 1921 (the latest full year's report), the United States imported from other countries bananas to the amount of $19,385,174; and pineapples, $1,571,959. Figures for coconuts for the same year are more encouraging; the Islands supplied us with $3,147,702, of a total of $7,381,863.

The fertility of the soil is great. There is water in abundance and even during the dry season vegetation luxuriates. Corn, yams, and potatoes flourish, and coconut plantations and hemp farms are seen on every hand, although hemp farms have not paid well by reason of poor transportation. The land is ready for tilling. A big cattle industry is carried on and the cattle are of fine breed, bringing good prices. The Islands are the big producing ground of the nearby Orient.

Capital, assured of protection in the Islands, would quickly flow to them, but there has been no thought given by Congress to the Philippines. This reminds one of the questions asked of a Senator: "What do you think of the political situation?" "Don't bother me just now," was the reply. "I have got to get out and talk; this is no time to think!"

P. S.—WINSTON CHURCHILL TELEGRAPHED THE LONDON "STANDARD" FROM CANNES ON MARCH 12TH A VIGOROUS REPLY TO AMERICAN PROTESTS AGAINST THE BRITISH RUBBER SCHEME, SAYING, *"ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEANS OF PAYING THE DEBT TO AMERICA IS IN THE PROVISION OF RUBBER."*

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Doff the Heavy Coat
Don the Lightweight

Here's a Scotch to warm your body and the cockles of your heart:

A liberally cut slipon overcoat of pleasing brown, green, white and black blend, patterned in a reverse twill, unmistakably Scot in texture and sightliness. Proofed to repel moisture, flawlessly styled and tailored $65

Other light slipons in American and foreign fabrics, $45 to $75

BROKAW BROTHERS
BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

FOUNDED 1856

SAYS IMMIGRATION DROP AIDS HOUSING

Charity Society Official Finds It Is Only Factor That Makes Home Shortage Bearable.

17,070 CARED FOR IN 1922

Report Shows 36 Per Cent. of Families Relieved Were American—Decline in Earnings.

The decrease in immigration is the only factor that has made the housing shortage in any degree bearable, said Lawton Purdy yesterday, in commenting on the fortieth annual report of the Charity Organization Society, of which he is Secretary and General Director.

"Fortunately, there was less demand for the poorest apartments than for better class apartments," said Mr. Purdy. "It is sometimes thought that the great increase in building in the last two years will benefit the very poor not at all because the new tenements rent for $20 a room and more. There is always a movement, however, from the lowest priced to the highest priced, and gradually the new buildings are making space available in all grades of houses.

"The houses recently built are better planned than those built formerly, and the houses that rent for $20 a room now will some day be the homes of people who live in the miserable old tenements that could not be built under the present law."

There were 3,486 different families under the care of the society last year. In these families there were 6,043 adults, 9,568 children, and with relatives made up 17,070 individuals. Thirty-six per cent. of the families were American born and the remainder were of thirty-five different nationalities.

The rent per room for unfurnished apartments among the families is $4.65. The report states that unfortunately during the last three years there has been a marked increase in the number of families occupying two-room apartments. It was found that 44% families of the number cared for lived in apartments of two unfurnished rooms, and fifty-two families lived in apartments of two furnished rooms each.

"The average earnings declined," the report continued. "The average earnings for the men when at work was $25.73 per week, a decrease of $1.01 from the previous year. Twenty-three per cent. of the men whose earnings were recorded were members of labor unions. This is 10 per cent. less than the previous year. The average earnings for women who were working was $12.00 per week, twenty-two cents less than last year. In 71 per cent. of the families there was some physical disability, and all of them received some physical or mental treatment."

MORE FUEL STORAGE URGED

50,000,000 Tons in Bins Would Stabilize Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Summer storage of coal by consumers as a remedy against shortage in Winter is advocated by Dr. H. Foster Bain, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, in an article appearing in the current issue of the Coal Revue.

"The burden of storage of coal rests on the consumers," says Dr. Bain. "To take a round figure, it will be sufficiently accurate to say that if the mining and movement of 50,000,000 tons of bituminous coal could be shifted from the Winter to the Summer months, the industry would be stabilized so far as the seasonal variation is concerned. Just one way of doing this is possible. That is to mine the coal in the dull months and store it for use in the months of active demand. At least once, the Fall of 1918, the country did have more than that amount of coal in storage. It can therefore be done and the seasonal demand can be compensated with the facilities now available.

"As a matter of fact, on Feb. 1 of this year there were 88,000,000 tons in storage and last Fall, at the end of a five-months strike period, 22,000,000 tons were available to consumers.

"The best storage is in the consumers' bins. Since, however, few people now have even a "back yard" left and a nation of apartment house dwellers is growing up, the second best system, central or district storage in near cities, must be used more and more."

IS SURE SUICIDE WAS SISTER

Brother of Helen Boland of Brooklyn Returns From Niagara.

Joseph V. Boland of 258 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, returned home last night from Niagara Falls, convinced that his sister, Helen Boland, former assistant librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library, was the young woman who threw herself into the falls Thursday.

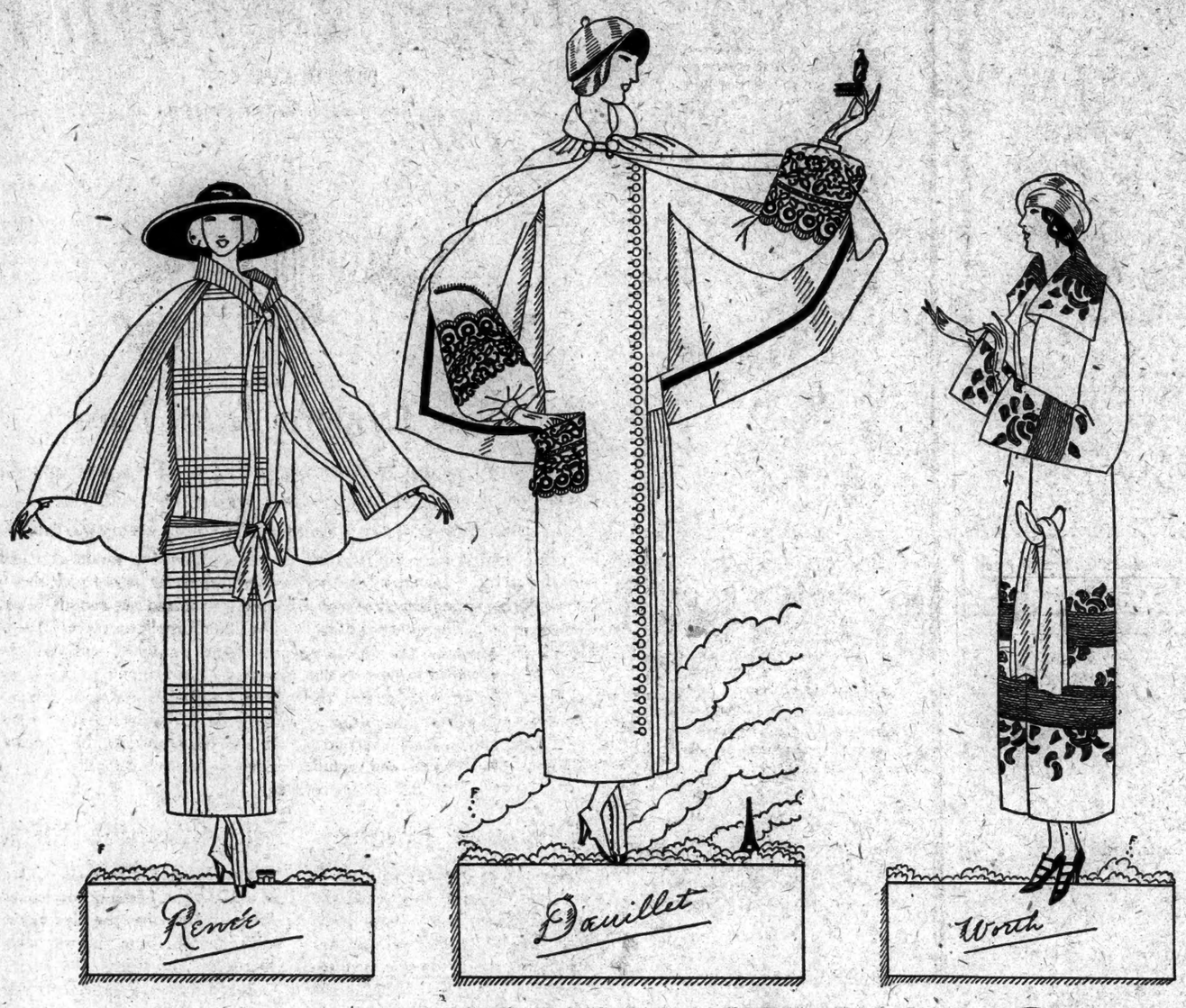
He said that his examination of the hand bag left by the woman and its contents and his conversations with a number of Buffalo and Niagara Falls people who had seen her leap into the falls satisfied him that she was his sister.

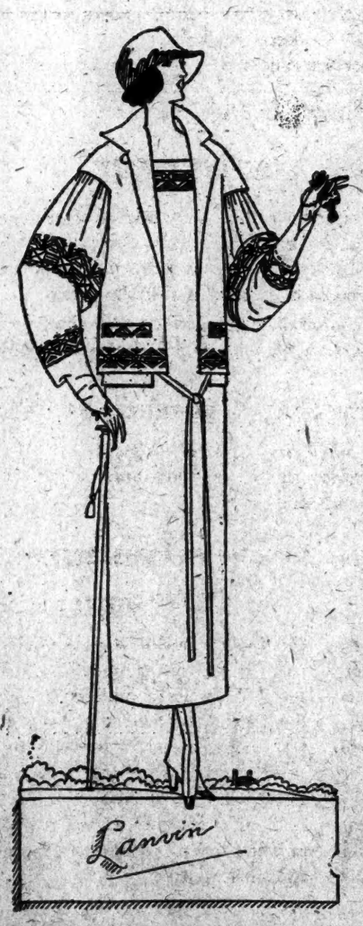
Miss Boland left home Wednesday ostensibly to visit friends and failed to return. Last Winter she suffered an attack of influenza which is believed to have impaired her mentality.

PARIS FASHIONS

Imported by Lord & Taylor

Define Simplicity of Line with Detail and Bright Color





Three-piece suits reveal as many differences, when designed by three modistes such as these... D'OEUILLET paints a gallant picture in his favorite red—a one piece frock and circular cape, both of repp... RENÉE etches fine lines with equally fine tucks for a three-piece suit of twine colored crepe. Huge sleeves cleverly gathered at the shoulder, tight cuffs, a sleeveless coat, all in soft mauve—unmistakably LANVIN.

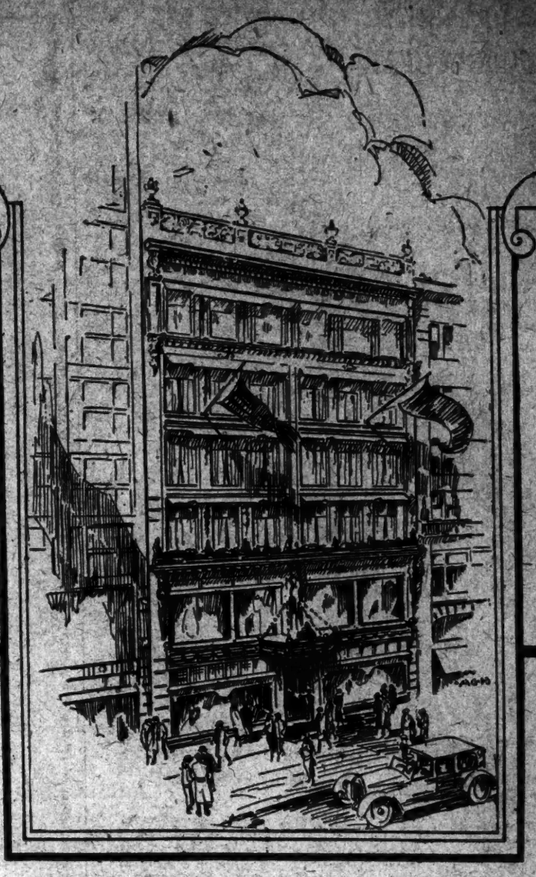
When RENÉE made the Parisienne's own frock, she began with a dull-bright blue crepe, gave it a very long waist line and apron and added intricate lacing of narrow ribbon... WORTH, true to his own form, designed a wrap of the new green wool repp on long straight lines, tied it at the left and embroidered it in subtle shades on collar, sleeves and hem.

THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900



JAMES BENNAT & CO.

Smart Fashions for Women and Misses

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH STREET

"Lovely Things at Little Prices"

A New Kind of a Store—
Exclusively for Women

Opens Today

The founders of this business are people experienced in dealing with fashionable things for fashionable people and recognize the fact that *Price* is a factor. They have abiding faith in the ability of the women of New York to appreciate the values that will be offered. And to bring to this store the volume of business which alone makes *"Lovely Things at Little Prices"* possible.

To signalize the opening of this new store in the fashion centre of New York, there will be very special offerings in each department each day.

Gowns—Wraps—Coats—Suits—Blouses—Hats Furs—Gloves—Hosiery—Silk Underwear—Corsets and a Complete Sportswear Shop for Women.

Mussolini and a New Renaissance

An American resident's picture of a middle class government of law, order and efficiency, in which he endeavors to clarify the history of the origin and the development of the Fascisti movement. Accompanied by a portrait of Benito Mussolini.

FIFTY YEARS OF ACTING BY JOHN DREW—A review of the American stage covering half a century, in which John Drew has had so prominent a part.

JAPANNED MOVIES — How the Mikado's Empire has gone "movie-mad," and how western ideas are being incorporated into the Oriental productions.

FOLLY TEST OF FASHION —A frank discussion of feminine styles with reasons why some were adopted. The much-ridiculed galosh and the Deauville handkerchief come in for a share of comment, both of which are likely to be outdone by the Egyptian art influence.

The New York Times Magazine

NEXT SUNDAY

Reserve a copy of The Times at your news stand.

GOWNS *Tappé* HATS

12 West 40

PRE-EASTER

Sale of Frocks!

A Notable Tappe Event—Every Dress thoughtfully chosen for this Annual pre-Easter Offering.—Amazing values in entrancing styles.—Street, Afternoon and Evening. Charming Spring Frocks made to sell up to $65. Grouped at one price.

$35

Replicas of Imports and other Tappe Models . . $75 to $125

Suits Two and three-piece Poiret Twills and Cantons $45 and $75

Tappe Guarantee of Satisfaction with every model

ANOTHER DRY CHIEF QUITS SERVICE HERE

James R. Kerrigan, Intelligence Officer, Resigns to Start Investigating Bureau.

IZZY AND MOE WEAR GREEN

Make Number of Raids in Yorkville —Find 18 Helpless in Florist's Shop.

Another defection of importance from the local Federal prohibition office, following the resignation last week of John D. Appleby, divisional enforcement chief, was announced yesterday. James R. Kerrigan, Chief Intelligence Officer, and regarded as one of the ablest men assigned here, resigned to join with others in operating the Kerrigan Investigating Service.

He has been in the Government service since 1917, when he entered the Army Intelligence Service at Camp Mills. He later did effective work at Hoboken, from which hundreds of thousands of soldiers embarked for overseas. After the war he was identified with the Internal Revenue Bureau until he was assigned to the General Prohibition Agent's staff in the South. He came here last June. He made a reputation in running down whisky thefts.

Irving Framan, 26, a salesman living at 627 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and William Perlman, 40, of 203 West Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan, were held in $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Renaud in the West Side Court on a charge of violating the Mullan-Gage act. The complainants were Detectives Leighley and Hall of Inspector Bolan's staff, who quoted Framan as saying when they saw a bottle of supposed liquor fall from his pocket early yesterday morning in the Nightingale Cabaret on Forty-eighth Street:

"Have a heart! It's St. Patrick's Day and I'm one of your kind."

"It's after midnight and, anyway, the law must be upheld," Hall told the Court he replied.

Federal Agent Newberger, accompanied by three men and a woman companion, conducted three raids after midnight yesterday in Freeport and Baldwin. At the Mikado Restaurant, Olive Boulevard, Freeport, where he said his party obtained liquor, Newberger arrested Samuel Shelbert, supposed to be the proprietor, and Morris Alfred, waiter. At a restaurant on Brooklyn Avenue, Freeport, they arrested Robert Stevenson, described as the owner.

The raiders then visited the Baldwin Tavern and after purchasing drinks, arrested Henry Wegener and William Minke, owners. The defendants from the three raids were held in $500 bail each by Justice Johnson of Freeport to appear before Commissioner Rasquin today in the Brooklyn Federal Building. It was said that Newberger made in all twenty-two raids after midnight yesterday but the details of the other raids were not given out.

Izzy and Moe Don the Green.

Wearing green cravats and green carnations in their coats, Izzy Einstein and Moe Smith "disguised as Irishmen" as they put it, toured Yorkville after midnight yesterday. The raids were under the direction of R. Q. Merrick, the new chief field enforcement agent. In a florist's shop on Second Avenue they said they found fifteen men lying on the floor. A quantity of supposed hooch in milk cans was confiscated. They arrested Thomas Logan, said to be the owner, and James J. Keane, who was acting as bartender.

Izzy and Moe arrested Joseph Hagler in the saloon of Joseph Winterroth at 1,840 Amsterdam Avenue and Michael Lyons in a cafe at 735 Columbus Avenue.

Other places visited by Einstein and Smith were Toner and Haggerty's, 719 Third Avenue, and the Trocadero Restaurant, 147 East Eighty-fourth Street. A dozen arrests were made.

Thought Detectives Were "Fakes."

Charged with violating the Mullan-Gage law, Max Pach, 23 years old, of 709 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, proprietor of a drug store at 388 West 125th Street, and Benjamin Ashkowoxy, 18 years old, of 712 Cauldwell Avenue, a clerk in the store, were held yesterday by Magistrate Alexander Brough in West Side Court in $500 bail for examination March 23. Emanuel Pach, 20 years old, brother of the proprietor, was held in similar bail on a charge of interfering with an officer in making an arrest.

Detectives Dewey Hughes and Joseph Massie of Inspector Belton's staff say they saw Ashkowoxy sell a pint bottle of whiskey to a man for $4 late Saturday night. The detectives showed their shields and told Max Pach and Ashkowoxy they were under arrest.

As they started out of the place with the prisoners, Emanuel Pach, it is alleged, accused the officers of being "fake revenue men," and tried to detain them while he went to a telephone and notified police headquarters. Several patrolmen were sent to the place to overtake the supposed bogus revenue agents, but arriving at the store recognized the detectives

Alcoholic Cases at Hospitals Grow.

An increase in the number of alcoholic cases, following St. Patrick's Day celebrations, was reported yesterday; Bellevue Hospital received sixteen cases of alcoholic poisoning, in some instances the victims being in a serious condition. Other hospitals of the city were called upon to treat those who had been deluded or who had drunk poison liquor.

Four cases came to the attention of the Oak Street Station. Michael Murphy, 55 years old, of 146 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was picked up at Canal and Elisabeth Streets in a stupor. He was taken to Bellevue, where it was found he was suffering from alcoholism and a possible fracture of the skull, believed to have been the result of a fall.

Thomas Schmidt, 33, of 33 East Thirty-second Street, who was found at Canal and Mulberry Streets, a victim of alcoholism and suffering from several lacerations of the head; Michael Toby, 45, of 45 Cherry Street, picked up in front of 44 Bowery; and James Greco, 22 years of age, living at 197 Hester Street, also were taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

AUTOMOBILE RAMS BUS, TEN PASSENGERS HURT

Jitney in Newark Nearly Cut in Two and Hurled Against Trolley Pole.

Ten persons, passengers in a "jitney" bus, were injured early this morning at Springfield Avenue and Bergen Street, Newark, N. J., in a collision between the bus and an automobile driven by John J. King of 59 Garden Street. The bus was running in Springfield Avenue and the automobile in Bergen Street.

The automobile hit the bus in the middle of its side, overturning it. In its fall, the bus struck a trolley pole, which cut through its side, almost cutting the bus in two.

The injured, none of whom is believed to be fatally hurt, were taken to the City Hospital. A list of them follows:

ALBANESE, PHILIP, 18 years old, of 267 North Tenth Street.
CACCERELE, CHARLES, 30 years old, of 81 Dayton Street.
MANNING, JOSEPH, 21 years old, of 410 Warren Street.
MARTIN, WILLIAM, 22 years old, of 71 Lincoln Avenue.
ROSE, HENRY, driver of the bus, age not given, of 503 South Fourteenth Street.
ROSENBLUM, LOUIS, 25 years old, of 151 Charlton Street.
SPANTANO, JOSEPH, 23 years old, of 10 Market Street.
SEIBELLER, EDWARD, 20 years old, of 1,918 Hecker Street.
SPENCER, Miss ROSE, 20 years old, of 85 Stratford Place.
WARREN, Miss MOLLIE, 18 years old, of 44 Elizabeth Avenue.

The police held King, driver of the automobile, to await the result of an investigation of the accident.

DECLARES DE VALERA KNELT WITH MULCAHY

Archbishop Mundelein Says They Met in Dublin Retreat and Prayed to St. Patrick.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Eamonn de Valera, the Irish rebel chief, and Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense and head of the Irish Free State Army, embraced affectionately recently in a Dublin retreat and joined their voices in a prayer to St. Patrick, Archbishop George W. Mundelein said today at a St. Patrick's Day banquet given by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Archbishop said that the incident had been related to him by the only person who witnessed the meeting between the two men. The leaders, he said, greeted each other warmly and then knelt and asked the prayers of all those who had died for Ireland.

He said he was convinced that the opposite factions, and particularly the leaders, were honest in their intentions and that some strong man was needed who "would knock their heads together."

MYSTERY IN ARMY BELTS.

Fisherman Finds 660 Rounds of Rifle Ammunition in His Boat.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 18.—Valentine Smith, a fisherman, brother of Bergen Smith, one of the two fishermen who were lost at sea in a twenty-foot boat for a week, until picked up by a schooner, found eleven United States Army belts in the after hatch of his boat in the Freeport River early today. The belts contained 660 rounds of rifle ammunition.

No one knows how the belts came to be in Smith's boat or where they came from. The police began an investigation.

ADVENTUROUS FISHES.

Some Climb Trees and Others Play on the Shore.

Is there a species of fish that can climb trees? Lieutenant Daldorf of the Danish East India Company, when he reported to his superiors that he had personally seen several fish leap out of a pond and climb trees, was scoffed at. Nevertheless, Lieutenant Daldorf was quite correct, says Nature Magazine.

The world is full of wonders, and indeed there are many others which would readily match Lieutenant Daldorf's discovery. Throughout nearly all the Malay countries, as well as Ceylon, India and Burma, the climbing perch abounds in fresh water, and is often in the habit of leaving the water whenever the fancy seizes it, travelling cross-country and climbing up the trunk of any tree it may choose. Some of its marches are of great length, and it is in no way deterred by high hills or broad dusty prairies, so long as it eventually reaches a river or a lake to its liking.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to what parts the fish uses in order to get over the ground in this manner, but it is commonly supposed to employ certain stiff spines on the cover of its gills. Within its head it also possesses a series of chambers where water is stored for use in breathing on land.

An adult climbing perch may grow to at least six or seven inches. No fish in our country are quite so versatile, but it is now a well-established fact that certain eels and minnows can travel from one pond to another near at hand, providing that the intervening territory is more or less level and overgrown with moist grasses.

In the upper Andes of South America are found climbing catfish, while another authentic report, it is stated, covers fish which crawl out of the water to skip and play on the shore like lively kittens. If you happen to see a lot of goggle-eyed fish walking and hopping about on land and climbing trees in search of insects, do not be surprised, urges the writer, for these are not weird nightmares, but carefully established facts.

Dr. Butler President of Lotos Club.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is the new President of the Lotos Club, having been chosen at the annual election held late on Saturday. He succeeds Chester S. Lord, who has been President for the last three years. Charles W. Price was elected Vice President; Charles E. Finley, Treasurer, and James F. Allen, Secretary.

WON'T TELL OF GIFTS, ANDERSON DECLARES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

month to the Anti-Saloon League a wet director of the bank from which he borrows, by refusing to renew his loans or by reducing his line of credit, could ruin him. If it should be published that an employe of a large corporation with a wet management was active for dry enforcement such employe might lose his job or be denied promotion. This happened not long ago in up-State New York.

"If a woman whose husband has been a drunkard and is getting liquor under present lax enforcement should be published as contributing 50 cents a month to the Anti-Saloon League her husband might come home and beat her up. If the name of a woman whose husband died from drink, who is now compelled to work to raise the family, should be published as contributing a widow's mite some bootlegger or depraved alcohol addict might send her an anonymous threat.

"We decline to follow Mr. Rockefeller's advice needlessly to expose all such persons to brutal intimidation or possible injury. The strength of the Anti-Saloon League movement lies in the fact that it has offered a co-operative agency through which thousands of scattered individuals, who, alone, were impotent against the traffic, have been able to work its destruction. And the league intends to protect their confidence.

"The league offers no apology for refusing to submit to the dictates of the wets. If the ultimate judicial authority of the State says the league must report certain expenditures as political it will then in the future either report them or eliminate them so far as the league itself is concerned. But regardless of the hostile or unthinking, it will not do so until specifically ordered by the court.

"In behalf of the league I defy, generally and specifically, the whole wet bunch of every sort to do their worst on this question. We ask no quarter and shall fight this thing through until the absurdity of the wet demands is authoritatively made clear and we establish beyond the possibility of question the right of the churches which are against liquor to conduct in their own way their lawful activity for the upholding of the law."

Raymond B. Fosdick, who was defended by Mr. Rockefeller against Anderson's charge that he was a participant in a wet conspiracy to "get" the league Superintendent, who was not at home when an effort was made last night to communicate with him by telephone. John D. Rockefeller Jr., it was said, was at Ormond Beach, Fla.

DRESS OF A YOUNG EGYPTIAN

Hood and tippet found in child's casket in the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen; Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

A MILL man from a famous American cloth mill, purchased an overcoat from us, and meeting the head of the firm said "You ought to let the public know that you have the finest assortment of Spring topcoats of any house in New York City."

He emphasized the fact that he was speaking the truth, and if we advertised the truth, the public would certainly believe it.

This gentleman is a man who usually has his clothes made by custom tailors, and is a competent judge of cloths and styles.

Come in and see our assortment of topcoats before the line is depleted.

Kuppenheimer Topcoats

$40 to $75

Brill Brothers

Broadway at 49th Street

279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St.

John Wanamaker

Broadway at Ninth, New York

IN THE FASHION SALONS

Individual Frocks From *Les Petites Maisons de Paris*

When in Paris have you ever longed to know where the smart Parisiennes get their simple little frocks, which you knew were not costly?

You can now get them in the Women's Fashion Salon, as a French woman—*our own representative*—has assembled a large collection of just such frocks. Many of these *individual* dresses were unpacked only yesterday.

Daytime and dinner frocks—majority are $45, $65 *and* $85.

Second floor, Old Building.

* * *

A New Fashion in Batik Blouses for *Intime* Wear

A very clever artist made these new blouses—each one quite different from the other—to be worn with soft plaited skirts on informal occasions at home.

Perfectly made in every detail of soft crepes, batiked in new and effective designs, with rich gilt braids to emphasize their loose but excellent lines.

Colors are gay and fascinating! Price $39.50.

Third floor, Old Building.

* * *

No Reason for

Miss 14 to 20 Having a Suit Made to Order

WHEN she can get a suit like this for $49.50.

This suit is severely tailored in a commendable way—the most essential detail of a suit of this character.

A new English flannel suiting—in a soft blue, light and dark gray, with pencil stripes of white—is the material.

The coat is after the ideas of *Monsieur Molyneux* who knows so well what is correct in tailored and sports clothes.

Second floor, Old Building—Tenth Street Side.

NOW ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW
UNTIL SALE DAY
Unrestricted Public Sale
To be held on the premises
54 W. 13th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
ENTIRE STOCK OF
Radillo-Pelitti & Co.
Luigi G. Pacciarella
Consisting of
Tables, Chairs, Credenzas, Paintings, Wrought Iron, Brocades and Candlesticks—Italian and Spanish of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries. In addition over 500 Carved Walnut Sofas, Chairs, Day-Beds in the styles of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI., and early English cane-back and seat and many in the frames only.
Sale Days:
March 21, 22, 23 and 24
At 2:30 P. M. Daily
Dealers and Decorators Invited
Sale under the management of and conducted by
ELLIOT A. HAASEMAN.

McCutcheon's
"Dress Cottons of Smart Distinction"
Prints from India
Exotic—brilliant—recklessly fanciful—these Indian Prints electrify the new mode for Spring and Summer. There are mazes and mazes of hues and designs—tiny detached motifs, little flowers that simulate water-colors, spider patterns, arabesques, soft blues, riotous reds and greens. They are absolutely exclusive in America—with McCUTCHEON'S.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

FACTS about PAPER
NO. 73
After a mill has made good papers for three-quarters of a century, always under the direction of its founder or his direct descendants, one would naturally expect that these papers have exceptional merit.
Knowledge gained through long experience is one reason Buckeye Cover Papers are the largest selling brand of cover papers in the world.
Samples on request
LINDENMEYR
Telephone SPRING 9600

Spring Clothes for Tiny Tots
Winsome little dresses for the tiny girl. Imported dimities, minutely tucked and edged with fine lace. Green, yellow or blue. A quaint peasant note in the neck and sleeves of fine French voile frocks. 2 to 6 years. $3.95
Hats, such as that sketched, Leghorn $5.95, Milan $4.95
Coats of novelty tweed, lined with fine white silk to complete the costume of the littlest sister for Easter. Smart flare or trim belted line, cunningly tailored pockets, raglan sleeves, careful tailoring. Light shades, $15

FOURTH FLOOR

Printed Artificial Silk
Scarves $8.95
An importation of scarves, brightly colored, striking in design, original in interpretation. They are made of artificial silk and generously fringed.

Lace Berthas
$3.95, $5.95, $8.95
Made of princesse lace, soft and fine, and so wide that they fall half way down to the elbow. You'll see them on the graceful sleeveless frocks at smart restaurants. These were imported and have just arrived.

Real Lace Collars
Special $5.95
Another shipment of these exquisite collars we had a few months ago. Real Duchesse and Rose Pointe in several styles.
GROUND FLOOR

Paris Hats Use Soft Lace
Georgette is one of the foremost Paris modistes who prove the charming possibilities of lace in the millinery world. Hats made entirely of lace or hats that use lace most cleverly for brims or crowns. Sometimes they are small, again large and uneven of brim like the Maria Guy model sketched above.
FOURTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

New Lingerie from Paris
A bride planning her trousseau thinks of lingerie among the first of her purchases,—and preferably French lingerie, for from Paris come our most unique and lovely garments.
Paris lingerie was never so varied in design and materials as that shown in our spring display of recent importations. There are exquisitely embroidered sets for the trousseau, of fine French batiste, linen and voile. For the woman who prefers the suavity of silk, there are sets of crepe de Chine and satin of marvelous richness, in white, flesh and orchid.
One interesting model sketched above shows the bateau neck developed with thread lace and silk loops. On others applique embroidery is effectively combined with punch-work and hemstitching. Lace has been used deftly and with discrimination in the batiste step-in pictured at the right and in the chemise matching, shown opposite.
SECOND FLOOR

Domestic Lingerie
There are many new things in domestic lingerie, too, especially those trimmed with dainty laces, filet, Irish or Calais. These are Crepe Meteor or some other lustrous silk, or batiste. And like the French lingerie they are in pale tints as well as white.
SECOND FLOOR

Silk Costume Slips
Softest, clinging Crepe de Chine or rich Crepe Meteor, sometimes cleverly pleated over the hips, again falling straight from the top with inserts of net down the front. Trimmed with lace and embroidery or with simple rows of hand hemstitching.
SECOND FLOOR

Lovely Spring Colors in
Glove Silk Underwear
Was there ever a time when the subtlety of silk and the lure of exquisite colors have failed in their appeal to women? In our showing for the spring season of the newest colors and designs in glove silk underwear we have an irresistible display and each garment is specially priced.
The bloomers are double re-inforced in the crotch and amply cut. Besides white and black the colors are orchid, sun-glow, blue, pink, apple green and gold.
Vests $2.95 Step-Ins $3.95 Bloomers $4.25
Special value Glove Silk Vests $1.95. With picot edge tops and shoulder straps, in pink only.
GROUND FLOOR

Dotted Swiss
$1.25 yard
Many of the newest gowns for spring and summer are being made of dotted Swiss. A fabric that never loses its charm because of its dainty texture and lovely colors. It is imported Swiss, hand woven, with small or medium sized white dots on grounds of Copenhagen blue, mauve, red, navy, rose, almond green, citron or black. 40 inches wide.
SECOND FLOOR

New Foulards
$1.78 yard
Gay foulard frocks are an inevitable part of the spring costume. But there's a new use for foulard, namely, the blouse and matching lining of a three-piece suit, 36 inches wide.
Printed Crepe de Chine, $2.95 yard, 40 inches.
Sports Silks, $3.95 and $4.50 yard, two-toned or dropstitch effects, 36 inches wide.
GROUND FLOOR

CALL UNION FIGURES ON COAL INACCURATE

New York Trust Company Says Labor Men Are Trying to Influence Public Opinion.

ARE USING U. S. COMMISSION

Bank Declares Acts of Anthracite Workers Are Merely Creating Further Confusion.

The unions are using the United States Coal Commission as a medium for disseminating inaccurate information to influence public opinion in advance of the commission's report, according to the contention of The Index, issued by the New York Trust Company. The publication says:

"The miners allege overcharge of $3.61 by the operators, namely, $1.25 for mining costs, $1 for transportation and $1.36 for distribution.

"Inasmuch as the transportation charges are fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the distributing charges are matters which concern the retail dealers, it is difficult to understand how the producers can be held responsible for these two items, even supposing the figures are correct.

"The average cost of producing anthracite, according to the latest figure available, is $5.74 a ton. This is divided as follows: Labor, $4.11; supplies, $1.05; administration, 58 cents. The average price realized at the mines on the total production of hard coal, domestic and steam sizes, is approximately $6.28 a ton, which leaves an average margin of 54 cents a ton between cost and realization.

"Trade discounts and taxes are paid out of this 54 cents and these payments have during the last two years reduced the average profit which the anthracite producer has received to about 35 or 40 cents a ton. This by no means supports the miners' assertion that present wholesale prices net an average profit of $1.60 a ton.

"The miners' assertion that a profit of 28 cents a ton would be a reasonable return of the capital invested in the anthracite industry also fails of confirmation by the facts available.

"But the miners have the grace to admit that their statements are based on 'very limited information,' and the figures given are, at best, inconclusive estimates.

"It is unfortunate that the representatives of the anthracite mine workers should have selected this time as opportune to place before the public assertions which apparently have no basis in fact and which can have no effect other than to embarrass the commission and to create further confusion."

PEACEMAKER IS SHOT.

Tries to Stop a Fight and Lands in Hospital—One Arrest.

Nicholas Spattaforra of 144 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot in the back and arm while trying to end a fight between two men yesterday afternoon, in front of 116 Stagg Street, Brooklyn. He was removed to the Wyckoff Heights Hospital.

The police arrested Vito Leora, said to be one of the men in the fight. He will be arraigned today in Gates Avenue Police Court.

DUTCH LINER PASSED ICEBERGS AND FLOES

Nieuw Amsterdam Reports 250-Mile Fields in Atlantic Ship Lanes.

BRINGS 400 FARMERS HERE

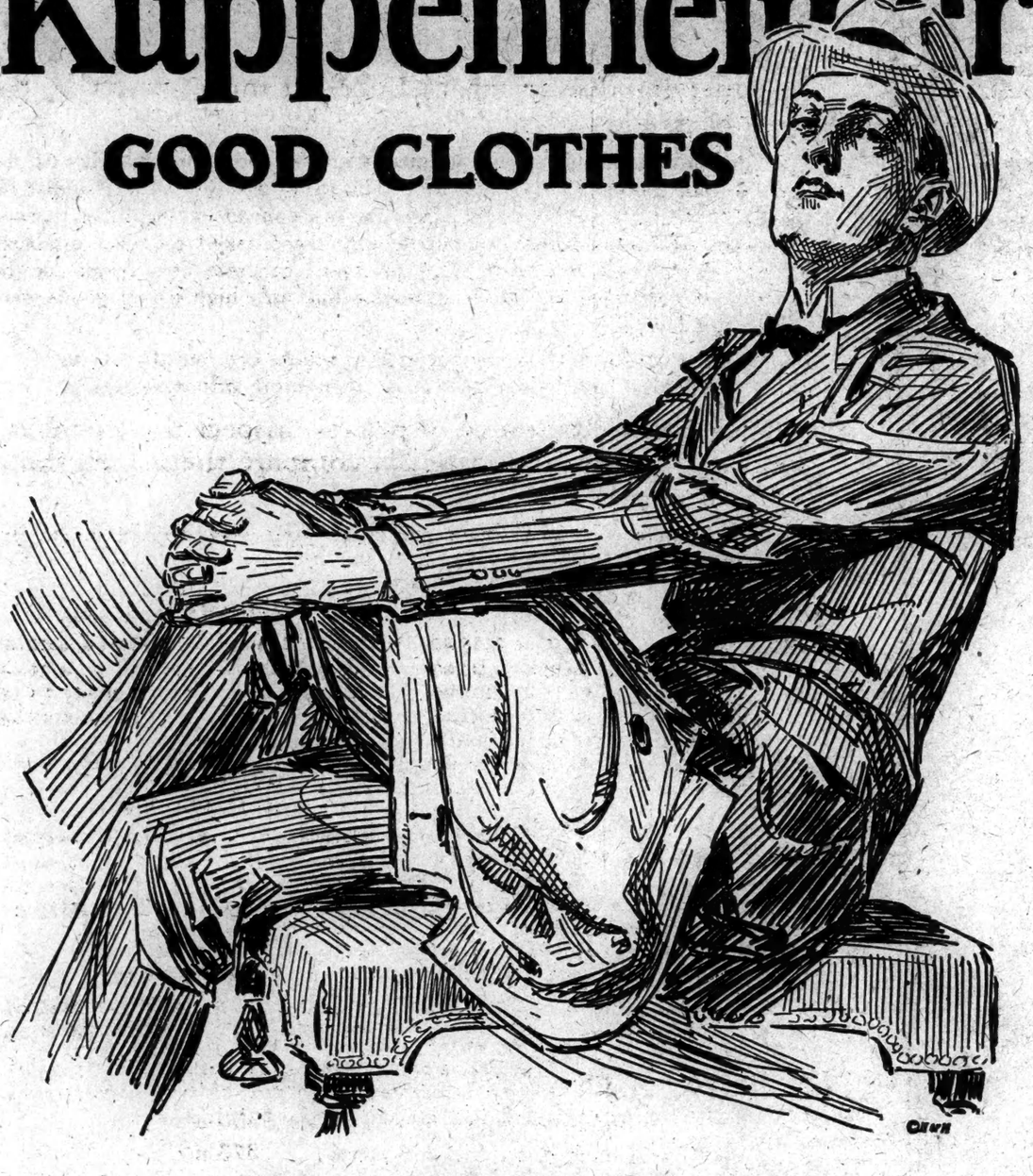
Seven Families of Seven Children Each Will Settle in the West.

Icebergs and fields of floating ice, some of them 250 miles in area, are menacing navigation in the Atlantic, advices from Rotterdam, Captain van Den Heusel of the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, Captain von Den Heusel said that the United States Coast Guard cutter Seneca was doing excellent work off the Grand Banks in sending hourly radio reports to vessels stating the position of icebergs and floes. The Nieuw Amsterdam was thirty-six hours late as a result of the slow speed through the danger zones.

The steamer has been in dry dock for the past six months undergoing a renovating and reconditioning. One of the features is a new ballroom. On the last trip here the Nieuw Amsterdam had a fire on board while berthed at Hoboken. The French invasion of the Ruhr has resulted in almost complete stagnation of business in the harbors of Rotterdam and Antwerp, according to Captain von Den Heusel. Thousands of persons in Holland and Belgium had been thrown out of work and there was much consequent suffering.

Among the passengers were Peter van Der Meulen of Rotterdam and N. A. Devries, a member of the City Parliament of Gronningen, Dutch prohibitionists, who said that they had come here to study the effect of prohibition in this country. Four hundred of the 500 passengers were Dutch and German farmers, most of them with families, which would have delighted the late Colonel Roosevelt. The newcomers are bound West. Gerrit Tounisen brought over his wife and eight children. There were seven families with seven children each and only one couple with two children.

Kuppenheimer GOOD CLOTHES



You'll Like It

Buy a Kuppenheimer suit this season. You'll like the way it fits you, the way it holds its shape, the value you get for your money, the service and the style. You'll know and your friends will tell you that you've made a gilt edge investment in good appearance.

Suits and Topcoats $35 to $75

Brill Brothers

Broadway at 49th Street

279 Broadway NEAR CHAMBERS STREET — OTHER STORES — 47 Cortlandt St. NEAR GREENWICH STREET

The McCreery Men's Shop

WHAT ABOUT NEW YORK WEATHER?

"D'ARTAGNAN': (*In England*) "Let us leave our bones in this beggarly land, where it is always cold, where fine weather is a fog, fog is rain, and rain a deluge; where the sun represents the moon and the moon a cream cheese.' "—Dumas's *"Twenty Years After"*

BOB: (*Reading the above passage*) "If that fellow D'Artagnan had had a 'Drizzler' Topcoat like mine, he wouldn't have spoken so ill of jolly old England."

The "DRIZZLER"

A SHOWER PROOF TOPCOAT

$38

THESE topcoats are not only exclusive in themselves, they are exclusive in New York with the McCreery Men's Shop, and you can't buy them elsewhere. They are carefully tailored of smart fair weather fabrics and are shower-proof. We are featuring loose draping, Box-coat models of imported and domestic Cheviots. Tweeds and Shetlands in Tan, Gray, Brown, and Heather shades. Sizes 34 to 46. Other Spring Topcoats $28.50 to $75.00.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS $43

CUT, Tailored and finished according to the high standard of workmanship always specified in clothes made for the McCreery Men's Shop. At this price there are single and double breasted Sack Suits, as well as a large group of Sport and Norfolk models. Complete range of sizes from 34 to 46. Other Spring Suits $38 to $65.

4-PIECE GOLF SUITS $48

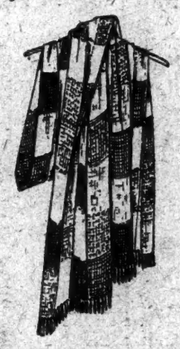
NORFOLKS and Plaited Back, "Gardner Free Swing" models of all wool Tweeds, Cheviots, Shetlands and Homespuns, in medium and light colored Spring mixtures. Sizes 34 to 46. Other 4-piece Golf Suits $38 to $65.

FIFTH AVENUE **James McCreery & Co.** 35TH STREET

SECOND FLOOR—USE THE SPECIAL FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE

PECK & PECK

Peck & Peck



SCARFS

A very distinctive assembly they are, and their prices begin at $5

SOME are as gay as Spring wind and others as demure as a Quakeress, some are light and lacy, others more weighty for the mountains or the shore. Most of them are visitors from Scotland and England, but there are many fine "home breds" in the company. The prices are $5 and up.

PECK & PECK

587 Fifth Avenue *501 Fifth Avenue*

Chicago Newport Southampton Fourth Lick Palm Beach

PECK & PECK

WASHINGTON

3-DAY TOURS

Personally-Conducted

MARCH 22; APRIL 5, 19; MAY 3 AND 17

$25.00 $26.00 $28.00 From New York

According to Hotel Selected

Proportionate Rates from Other Points

Itineraries and details from Wm. Fedrick, Jr., Dir. Pass. Agt., 596 Seventh Ave., Penna. Sta., New York, or nearest Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R. SYSTEM

The Route of the Broadway Limited

FIRST

In February of this year, The New York Times published 97,008 agate lines of Women's Specialty Shop advertising—almost twice as much as the next New York morning newspaper—over 37,000 lines—more than the combined volume of the two other morning newspapers popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation, and a gain over February of last year of 13,746 agate lines.

Save 30% Guaranteed Bulbs

TUNGSTEN		NITROGEN	
10 to 50 Watt	25c	75 Watt	42c
60 Watt	28c	100 Watt	53c

Mail Orders Filled—Send Check.

Peerless Light Company

537 Broadway Tel. Canal 8880

SHOT, ARM BROKEN, BOY FLEES POLICE

Sought as Slayer, He Reaches Ground in Two Flying Leaps and Hides in Cellar.

SUFFERING DRIVES HIM OUT

Tenant Spies Him and Calls a Policeman—His Last Dash in Vain.

They got William Deitz last night. Even the policeman who led him to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, saw him booked on a murder charge and lingered until a cell door closed on him, felt just a tinge of regret—regret that a youth with so much courage had not turned it to better account.

William admits the killing, the police say, admits a little proudly that he shot in support of a pal's battle to recover his fickle 16-year-old sweetheart. But the lad had dodged a police dragnet so shiftily ever since last Feb. 25, and he had struggled so gamely to wriggle out of the net when at last it closed around him, that even his captor had to give him grudging admiration.

These are the high lights in the story of William's flight: a jump across an airshaft from the window of one tenement to the ledge of another opposite at the third-story level; a leap off a fire escape to a yard two stories below when a detective started down to him; a dash through the yard despite a broken arm, and a scramble over a fence after a detective's bullet had gouged his chin.

Wanted badly for the killing of Daniel Fitzgerald, 20, of 568 West Fifty-ninth Street, at Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, William had remained invisible to police eyes until detectives got a tip yesterday that he was at the home of his brother at 429 West Forty-fifth Street. The detectives burst in there after posting men on the fire-escape, because they knew William as "an air-shaft worker."

The spectacular dash for liberty followed, William disappeared over the fence in a hail of police bullets and all the reserves of the West Forty-seventh Street Station could not find him.

For hours William lay snug in a kindling pile in the cellar at 441 West Forty-fifth Street, blood oozing from his left chin, the broken arm aching and throbbing as it swelled, the unset bone torturing him at every agonized move.

Late last night the boy, almost crazed with pain, crept from his hiding place, crawled up the cellar stairs and worked his way to a lavatory to souse the arm in water. It was while he was thus stealthily trying to ease his pain that a tenant saw him and notified Patrolman Huebner.

The policeman came on the run, already having received a general alarm for the boy. When he reached the cellar William had just managed to drag himself to a coal pile. He saw the policeman, and, with a last burst of strength, sprang into the coal chute and started working his way up. Huebner dragged him down.

Fitzgerald on Feb. 25 was walking with Rose Montellone when George Rafters and William accosted the pair. Fitzgerald refused to surrender the child to her admirer. Rafters, the police say, hit Fitzgerald with a blackjack, while William snatched out his pistol and fired. The youth died in a hospital a few hours later. Rafters was arrested, but William had fled.

TWO WOMEN DRINK POISON.

One Accused of Attempting Suicide; Other Case Accidental, Police Say.

Mary Gertner, 27 years old, of 245 West 115th Street, attempted suicide last night by drinking iodine, according to the police. Patrolman Dixon was summoned to Miss Gertner's room by other tenants of the house who were attracted by the woman's screams. He called an ambulance and she was taken to Harlem Hospital.

Another case of a woman drinking iodine was reported to the West 123d Street Station at about the same time, but it was said to have been accidental. Anna Wunch, 35, of 124½ West 109th Street, drank iodine, mistaking it for another medicine. Her screams were heard by neighbors, who called Patrolman Murphy. She was attended by Dr. Arthur of Harlem Hospital.

IZZY AND MOE FOOLED.

Stranger's Hip Adornments Are Interesting but Not Unlawful.

Izzy Einstein and Moe Smith were victims of a practical joke played last night by a man who said he was Elbert Hagemeyer, a Harvard graduate and a guest at the Hotel Plaza. The two agents wandered into a cafe at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street and saw two flasks protruding from the hip pockets of Hagemeyer.

"You must think you are in Pennsylvania," said Izzy, tapping the stranger on the arm. "Where did you get the hootch?"

Hagemeyer temporized, though admitting to Izzy and Moe that the liquid was "high power stuff." Finally Hagemeyer turned over the two flasks and Izzy uncorked them, only to find that they contained nothing stronger than tea.

FASTING AS DISEASE CURE.

Michael Margansky, on 22-Day "Diet," Urges New Treatment.

Fasting as a cure-all for disease was advocated by Michael Margansky, who is now on a twenty-two day fast, in a lecture last night at the Hobo College, 350 Bowery.

Abstinence from food, he says, changes the organs of the body from the process of assimilation to the process of elimination, and thereby relieves the blood stream of the poison that is causing disease. Examples were cited by Mr. Margansky to prove that nearly any disease, with the exception of tuberculosis, could be cured in this way.

Rhodes Scholarship Scheme Extended

SWARTHMORE, Pa., March 18.—It was announced here today that the District of Columbia, which has heretofore been excluded in the provisions of the Rhodes will, is, by recent decision of the Rhodes trustees, to participate in the scholarship scheme. From now on residents of students in the District of Columbia are to be treated for Rhodes scholarship purposes as if they resided or studied in the State of Maryland.

Paris Church Now Pro-Cathedral.

PARIS, March 18.—Holy Trinity, one of the six American churches in Paris, was accepted today by Bishop G. Mott Williams as the pro-cathedral for American Episcopal Churches in Europe. Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, attended today's ceremonies, which included the dedication of pews endowed by States, parishes and families as war memorials.

BACK FALL RIVER STRIKE.

Mill Operatives Will Hold Meeting Today to Decide Action.

BOSTON, March 18.—Thomas F. McMahon, International President of the United Textile Workers of America, left for Fall River tonight, after informing a meeting of the New England Conference Board of that organization here today that plans had been perfected for a strike of operatives in the cotton mills in the Fall River district.

A general mass meeting will be held in Fall River is in progress between McMahon said, at which a strike vote will be taken as a result of the failure of cotton goods manufacturers to accede to the demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wages made by the United Textile Workers. The operatives, he said, have informally declared themselves in favor of walking out in order to enforce their demands.

Fall River has 36,000 workers employed in 111 textile mills.

A contest for control of the situation in Fall River is in progress between the textile Council and the United Textile Workers of America, and the situation has been complicated by the different demands made upon the manufacturers.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 18.—Delegates to the meeting today in Boston of the New England Conference Board of the United Textile Workers of America returned to this city tonight in time to report to a meeting of the print makers local of the United Textile Workers that the Board had renewed its pledge of moral and financial support to any strike action that might be taken here.

OIL OPERATOR MISSING.

Joseph Radcliffe of Kentucky Disappears Mysteriously in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—Joseph Radcliffe, 75 years old, a retired oil operator of Salt Lick, Ky., mysteriously disappeared in Pittsburgh yesterday, it became known tonight, and is believed by the police to be a victim of foul play or amnesia. He was known to have a large amount of money at the time of his disappearance.

Mr. Radcliffe was at one time the head of Standard Oil interests in the Pittsburgh district.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

Herald Square New York

A Timely Sale of

1,200 Men's Pajamas.

$2.29

Comfortable pajamas of self-striped plain color madras, made by one of the best makers of men's sleeping garments. Finished with silk frogs and pearl buttons. V-neck. Sizes A, B, C, D.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

Macy's

1 year GUARANTEE *in writing against* CHECKING CRACKING *or* BLISTERING *on*

STA-BRITE

AUTO PAINTING

STA-BRITE is the result of years of research, scientific study and a long series of experimentation. It is now thoroughly developed and fully tested and supplies the *highest grade* paint job obtainable, at a saving of both time and money.

Our one-year guarantee represents but a fraction of the period of its *real durability*. STA-BRITE is absolutely unequalled for *enduring* lustre.

NO DELAY TO CAR OWNERS

Your car will be refinished or given a completely burnt-off and repainted job in whatever color or combination of colors you may select,

in *six* days or less

from the time the car is taken into our shop.

We guarantee the best and most durable paint job you have ever had and at less than you expected to pay.

STA-BRITE will stand up under all weather conditions and requires no "nursing" when washing.

Our representative will call at your convenience and furnish estimates, or full particulars will be mailed upon request.

Phone or write—

STA-BRITE AUTO PAINTING CORP.
364 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
Phone: Hunters Point 7326

W. & J. SLOANE

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET NEW YORK

Home Furnishing Is Not Merely A Department Of Our Business— It Is Our Entire Business

For a period of eighty years, we have specialized in those important items of home furnishings which are decorative as well as of practical utility. During this time, our business has been conducted and expanded solely on the principle of selling only such merchandise as we can conscientiously recommend in all particulars.

There has been no change whatever in the quality of the merchandise which we offer—it must always be the best of its kind.

A reputation for high quality frequently creates the impression that *all* the articles must necessarily be expensive. This is not true of our merchandise for it is a fact that a large proportion of our stocks are of current character, marked at prices which must always compete with those asked by other establishments. We are quoting below some prices as concrete illustrations for the purpose of correcting any false impression that only high priced goods were obtainable here.

No matter where Home Furnishing stocks are found you can deal here as economically and often more advantageously.

Please note the range of prices—inspect the merchandise and variety, and critically compare them with those offered elsewhere.

We are quite content to have you reach your own decision as to the advantages offered here.

RUGS (9 ft. x 12 ft.)

Wilton, Worsted	$115.00 to $135.00
Wilton, Wool	80.00 to 95.00
Chenille	75.00 and 110.00
Axminster	44.75 to 82.50
Scotch Art Rugs	46.50 to 60.00
Velvet	40.00 to 81.50
Reversible Wool	36.00

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

Persian Mossoul	$25.00 to 50.00
Jowwal	25.00 to 35.00
Turckoman	25.00 to 35.00
Persian Nobaran	35.00 to 85.00
Bokhara	25.00 to 35.00
Iran Dozars	85.00 to 100.00

Larger room size rugs at equally moderate prices

CARPETS (27 in. wide)

Wool Velvet	$3.25 to 3.50 yd.
Wilton Velvet	4.75 yd.
Axminster	3.00 to 7.75 yd.
Wilton	4.75 to 6.75 yd.

WIDE CARPETS
(9, 12, 15 ft. widths)

Chenille	$11.00 to 17.50 sq. yd.
Angora	15.00 sq. yd.
English Velvet	7.35 sq. yd.
Wilton (9 ft. only)	8.00 sq. yd.

LINOLEUM

Plain	$ .95 to 3.00 sq. yd.
Inlaid	1.25 to 3.00 sq. yd.

MODERATELY PRICED FURNITURE

Bed Room Suites, 8 to 11 pieces, $350 up
Dining Room Suites, 9 pieces, 375 up

OCCASIONAL PIECES

Prints	$18 up	Desks	$40 up	Floor Lamps	$25 up
Book Cases	80 up	Upholstered Chairs (denim)	55 up	Colonial Mirrors	20 up
Tea Wagons	25 up	End Tables	16 up	Reading Tables	20 up
Day Beds	55 up	Windsor Chairs	15 up	Side Chairs	10 up
Center Tables	15 up	Console Tables	18 up	Muffin Stands	10 up
Sewing Tables	25 up	Nests of Tables	25 up	Sofa Tables	25 up
		Book Stands	20 up		

The store will remain open until 5.30 P.M. Opens 9 A.M.

Freight prepaid to all shipping points in the United States.

Looking for a Factory!

Here Is the Best Buy Within the Limits of the Pittsburgh Industrial District

Twenty-two Thousand Square Feet
Three Car Railroad Siding
Electric Elevator Steam Heat

A REAL BARGAIN

Inquire

Pennsylvania Paper Stock Co.

518 FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Business Opportunities *(bank and business references required)*, Last Page.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS RENTED

3 MONTHS $10 UP

6 MONTHS APPLIED TO PURCHASE

PATTEN TYPEWRITER CORP.

71 Chambers.....Worth 1982
87 W. 125th St.....Harlem 1617
Woolworth Bldg.....Barclay 0200
102 W. 42nd St.....Bryant 3004

AUTHORIZED AGENCY

REMINGTON PORTABLES

SEVEN MEN HELD FOR ROBBING DRIVER

Police Round Up Gang in Saloon Following Complaint of Taxi Chauffeur.

TAKE TWO OTHER SUSPECTS

Detective Descends Seventy-Five Foot Shaft to Capture One Man.

Seven men, alleged to have held up and robbed Robert Cohn, a taxicab driver of $19 at Spring and Washington Streets, were arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Campbell, Shevlin Sheidrick and Devine of the Charles Street Station. The detectives were returning to the station house with their prisoners in an automobile when they encountered two more men acting suspiciously near the scene of the hold-up Both men bolted as the car approached, and were captured in the shaft of the vehicular tunnel after a chase of nearly 200 feet underground, in which several shots were fired. A large "jimmy" and flashlight, which they discarded in their flight, were found by the police.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning Cohn telephoned the police station that he had been held up and robbed by seven men. The four detectives drove to the saloon of "Farmer" Sullivan at Spring and Varick Streets, where they found the men, who later described themselves as Michael Swift of 6 Renwick Street, Frank Caffrey of 113 Watt Street, Alfred Wall of 98 King Street, Joseph Kennedy of 473 Washington Street, Joseph Fischer of 553 Greenwich Street, Frank Mullan of 111½ Chariton Street and Dominick Imperato of 318 Clinton Street, Hoboken. Cohn was brought to the saloon and identified the men as the ones who held him up a few hours before.

The prisoners were loaded into the police car and started for the police station. Near Spring and Washington Streets the detectives saw the other two men who at the station said they were Edward McCarthy, 328 Chambers Street and Louis Numerick of 537 Greenwich Street. Shevlin and Devine jumped from the car and were about to search the pair when they fled toward the entrance to the new vehicular tunnel. The detectives drew their pistols and fired having burglars' tools.

Near the entrance to the shaft Shevlin overtook McCarthy, but Numerick disappeared. Devine climbed down the shaft, which is about seventy feet deep, on the scaffolding and started into the tunnel. With the aid of a searchlight he found Numerick hiding in a corner of the tunnel about 200 feet from the entrance. The "jimmy" and search light were found near the entrance to the tunnel.

The prisoners were then loaded into the automobile with the others and taken to the station house, charged with having burglar's tools.

URGE CHIROPRACTIC BILL.

Members of Profession and Friends Meet in Brooklyn.

More than 700 persons, chiropractors of Brooklyn and their friends, attended a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Hotel St. George to protest against what they term the insidious propaganda of the medical profession which they assert is keeping them from winning legal recognition in New York State. The meeting approved the bill offered in the Assembly last week by Assemblyman Peter A. Leininger of Long Island City giving State recognition to chiropractic.

Assemblyman Leininger was the principal speaker. He outlined ways and means to bring the measure to the attention of the legislators so that they may know the benefits of the science from the standpoint of the chiropractor. He stated that twenty-seven States in the Union have already recognized chiropractic by passing laws giving chiropractors the same privileges as are enjoyed by physicians.

Dr. Leo E. Ellis, President of the Long Island District of the New York State Chiropractic Society, acted as Chairman of the meeting.

Brooklyn Starts New "Dial" Phone.

Brooklyn's first machine switching telephone central office was placed in operation at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by the New York Telephone Company. The exchange in which the "dial" system as it is more commonly known, was installed is the Applegate central at 862 Liberty Avenue, in the East New York section.

WORRIED BROKER COMMITS SUICIDE

Paul Reitmann, Depressed Over Money Affairs, Shoots Himself at Home in Woodcliffe, N. J.

PAINTER HANGS HIMSELF

Patient in a Corona Sanitarium Ends His Life—Suicide in an Atlantic City Hotel.

Paul Reitmann, 51 years old, said to have been a shipping broker, with an office in Manhattan, ended his life yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a revolver at his home, 419 Thirty-fourth Street, Woodcliffe, N. J.

Reitmann went to his room shortly after breakfast, and his wife, Mary, and their daughter, Margaret, who were on the lower floor of the house, heard the report of a shot. They found Reitmann lying across his bed and the revolver alongside of him. Dr. H. A. Kolb of West Hoboken, called by the mother, had Reitmann removed to the North Hudson Hospital, where he died. Mrs. Reitmann told the police that her husband had been despondent recently over financial matters.

William Carlstedt, a painter, was found dead hanging to a clothesline attached to a rafter in the attic of his house at 743 Livingston Road, Elizabeth, yesterday by his wife when she returned from church. She said that her husband, who was 44 years old, had been ill.

Samuel C. Meyer, 39 years old, a patient in Dr. Comb's sanitarium, Jackson Avenue, Corona, overlooking Flushing Bay, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his room. He was found by his night nurse, J. F. Murphy, hanging to a clothes hook by a bed sheet torn into strips and tied around his neck. Meyer was formerly a salesman, and lived in Adelphi Place, Brooklyn. He is survived by his widow.

A man believed to be I. Jacobson, about 27 years old, of Philadelphia, committed suicide yesterday at the Seabright Hotel, Atlantic City, by shooting himself with a revolver through the temple. A postcard penned in Russian was found on him. Translated it read: "Accuse in my death nobody. I die from my own hand."

FIGHTS FOREIGN PLANT BAN.

Merchants' Association Asks Inquiry Into Federal Board's Action.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that it had asked the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to investigate complaints of its members against the methods of the Federal Horticultural Board in placing a quarantine on the importation of foreign plants. The Horticultural Board is a division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is authorized to forbid the importation of plants and plant products from any locality where a plant disease or a dangerous insect not widely prevalent in the United States exists.

According to a committee of the Association, which has studied the matter, the Board has placed so strict a quarantine as to exclude nearly all plant importations, and in some cases the result has been to furnish economic protection to domestic growers of plants, which was not contemplated by the law.

GUARDING MRS. SALUDES.

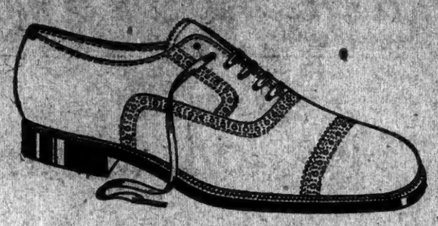
Murderess May Be Transferred to Auburn Prison Today.

Mrs. Paulette Saludes, who was convicted of the murder of Oscar Martellare and sentenced to serve from twenty years to life in the State Prison at Auburn, remained at the Tombs yesterday. She probably will be transferred to prison today.

The woman, who tried to commit suicide at the time she was sentenced, has apparently become reconciled to her fate during the last few days, although she is being closely guarded in her cell to prevent her attempting to take her life again.

Labor Against Movie Censorship.

Motion picture theatre owners of the State are asked to urge their Assemblymen and State Senators to support the Walker-O'Connor bill to abolish the State Motion Picture Censorship Commission in a letter from Peter J. Brady, President of the Allied Printing Trades Council, made public yesterday.



Brogue Oxfords for Spring

Imported Scotch grain tan, squarish toe, snug heel, and wear-defeating workmanship inside and out. Styled with the "dash" and "class" good dressers like. Easy to look at and easier to wear. A real Coward value!

The Coward Shoe

"THE SHOE THAT FITS"

Sold Nowhere Else

260-274 Greenwich Street, New York

(Near Warren Street)

At SAKS *Today*

An IMPORTANT SPECIAL OFFERING *of*

Silk Lounging Robes

for Men at 16.50

—Less than the usual wholesale cost!

ROBES of the better kind, skilfully made of fine quality silk, in a host of smart patterns and color combinations. Some have satin collars; others are edged with satin or silk cording on collars, cuffs, and pockets. All of them feature silk girdles and satin-piped seams. Complete range of sizes.

Men's Bathrobe Dept., Fifth Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway *At 34th Street*

LIBERTY MUTUAL

"A boy jumped directly in front of our car. Within four days a satisfactory settlement was made."

Are you receiving a 30% Dividend on your Automobile Insurance?

LIBERTY MUTUAL has always paid back to its automobile policyholders 30% of their premiums.

This is a saving of 23 cents on each dollar of the standard cost of motor-car insurance.

At the same time Liberty Mutual has maintained the highest quality of service.

How has this been done?

The high cost of insurance is largely caused by reckless owners. Liberty Mutual does not knowingly insure this class. It admits only persons of good character who are not engaged in questionable occupations and who have a record for careful driving.

Furthermore, Liberty Mutual cuts out over 10% of the insurance cost *by selling to you direct*. Its policies cannot be purchased through the usual insurance channels.

If you are not receiving a 30% dividend on your automobile insurance, and if you believe you are eligible for membership, write or phone to the nearest office of the LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK OFFICE: *41 East 42nd Street · Phone Vanderbilt 2700*

NEWARK, N. J., OFFICE: 790 Broad St., Phone Market 898

BROOKLYN, N. Y., OFFICE: 186 Joralemon St., Phone Triangle 4635

Workmen's Compensation and public liability insurance can be purchased also at any of the following offices:

BOSTON (Home Office)	BUFFALO	LYNCHBURG (Va.)	NORFOLK	READING (Pa.)	TRENTON (N. J.)
ALBANY	CHICAGO	NEW BEDFORD (Mass.)	PHILADELPHIA	RICHMOND (Va.)	WASHINGTON (D.C.)
BALTIMORE	HARRISBURG	NEW HAVEN	PITTSBURGH	ST. LOUIS	WATERBURY (Conn.)
BRIDGEPORT	INDIANAPOLIS	NEWARK (N. J.)	PORTLAND (Me.)	SPRINGFIELD (Mass.)	WILMINGTON (Del.)
BROOKLYN	LOUISVILLE	NEW YORK	PROVIDENCE	SYRACUSE	WORCESTER (Mass.)

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D. M. Fleming & Co., Inc.

THE ENGLISH SHOP

10 EAST 44th ST., NEAR 5th Ave.

New English Topcoats

Authentic Styles for Men & Young Men correct in every particular

Special $32.50

Important Special Presentation

London Style Suits

New Arrivals for Business and Sports Wear

$37.50 and $45.00

Regular prices up to 70.00

EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF SACK SUITS in Saxonys—Tweeds—English Suitings and Blue Unfinished Worsteds

4 PIECE GOLF SUITS—4 PIECE NORFOLKS AND SILK LINED TUXEDOS

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Qualified Executives WANTED

Executive Assistant

President of large manufacturing company located in Connecticut, a short distance from New York, requires man 28 to 35 years of age as his executive assistant. Must have had broad general experience.

Salary $5,000 to $7,000

Financial Executive

New York financial house needs high-grade man on investigation of various corporations. Must be able to analyze and interpret financial reports and conditions. Some travel.

Salary up to $10,000

These and many other high grade executive positions are now open and are fully described in the current issue of our "Digest Service," which is published weekly and through which qualified men may have brought to their attention, in confidence and at slight expense, all positions open. This service is available to executives whose qualifications and characters are above ordinary and is of particular value to the man now employed who wants to make a better connection.

Hours 9.30 to 4.30—or by appointment.

TOWER-HENDERSON PLAN 1133 BROADWAY CHELSEA 1146

Questions for Americans

Why are nations contesting for the Mosul Oil Fields?
Has American democracy accomplished its ideal?
Why have Korean young women revolted?
Can prohibition be enforced?
Does the Ruhr occupation mean another war?

These and a score of other timely and important questions are dealt with in the most interesting magazine that confines itself to current topics.

The March number is the most complete publication of its kind ever issued.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

On news stands 25 cents. By the year $3.00

Published by The New York Times Company.

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

PATERSON ALARMED BY RISE IN RIVER

More Than 500 Bungalows a Few Miles Above City Are Threatened.

PASSAIC OVERFLOWS BANK

Flood Waters Are Rushing Over Dam, and Fear Is Felt If Another Storm Comes.

PATERSON, N. J., March 18.—A recurrence of the disastrous flood of 1903, when the Passaic River rose five feet in as many days and inundated the business sections of this city, is feared unless the waters, at present two and a half feet above normal, cease rising.

More than 500 bungalows at Little Falls, three and a half miles further up the river; Singac, four miles, and Mountain View, six miles, are in immediate danger of damage by the river, which at many points in those sections has overflown its banks. At Mountain View the flood waters extend from the west bank as far as the Erie Railroad right of way, about 500 feet from the river.

A great volume of water flowing over the S. U. M. dam here, which customarily is diverted through a power plant, is falling over dam, and officials at the power station declared that another storm would raise the river over its confinements and perhaps destroy thousands of dollars worth of property in Paterson.

The river began to rise last Thursday.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., March 18.—Ice freshest are reported today along the Delaware River, particularly in this region and in Belvedere, in Warren County, where it is reported that the river has already risen eight feet and may go higher if the mild weather continues tomorrow. More or less damage has been caused by the ice along the river, but no heavy loss has been reported so far.

Boats and timber have been drifting down the river all day, and it is reported that a number of camps up the river had been carried away by the ice floes above the Delaware Water Gap near Shawnee.

There is no danger now of the river overflowing its banks, but the residents are apprehensive for their safety should the river continue to rise three or four feet during the next few days.

They are also somewhat anxious for their safety in the event of the huge ice floes reported in the vicinity of Port Jervis breaking away and coming down the river.

KLAN DENIES INTIMIDATION.

Letter on Burning Crosses at Freeport Explains Policy on Negroes.

A denial that the recent display of burning crosses in Freeport, L. I., and other Long Island towns was intended to intimidate negroes was received yesterday in a letter, signed by the "Freeport Ku Klux Klan," by John E. Robinson of 3 Waverly Place, Freeport, editor of The New Amsterdam Daily News, a Harlem negro newspaper. Mr. Robinson was active in a meeting of Nassau County negroes in Freeport on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, at which demands were made for negro representation on village and school boards and in other public offices. Crosses in half a dozen Long Island towns were burned that night.

"From the press announcements and general gossip, the impression seems to prevail that the flaming cross discovered across the street from the auditorium where you held your celebration and dinner was the work of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," the letter read. "Possibly it was, but I can say truthfully that it was with no intention of intimidating the negro to the extent that the newspapers have tried to indicate.

"The Klan is anti-Jew, anti-negro, anti-Catholic and anti-foreign-born, but its operations against these elements are purely for the sake of the principle for which the order stands. It is against the negro on general principles, but it recognizes his Americansim.

"It would stand between the negro and the mob for the protection of life and limb. The Klan opposes negro participation in government on one point only. Your race being in its infancy, it should be content to be governed by members of a race which has been proven to be your superior."

City Judge Charles W. Boote of Yonkers, in a talk with Frederick Storms, Kliegle of the Ku Klux Klan for Westchester County, advised the Klan yesterday to "clean house." Storms, who was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and received a suspended sentence on condition that he report to Judge Boote every Sunday, said in defending the Klan that it had been unjustly blamed for the Mer Rouge murders in Louisiana, when these crimes were really due to a war among bootleggers.

MISSING PERSONS.

The following missing persons were reported yesterday to the police:

LUCY ANGELO, 16 years old, 64 Leroy Street; 7:30 A. M., March 17; height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 130 pounds, blue eyes, dark brown hair; brown coat, blue dress, black shoes and stockings, blue hat, flower in front.

MICHAEL VESZESA, 13 years old, 79 James Street; 8 A. M., March 17; height 4 feet 4 inches, weight 80 pounds, brown eyes, brown hair, light complexion; blue serge coat, tan knickerbockers, tan shoes, black lace shoes, black stockings, brown cap.

ARTHUR CARCANTO, 16 years old, 2,819 Crotona Avenue, Bronx; 7:30 A. M., March 17; height 5 feet 4 inches, weight 125 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, dark complexion; brown overcoat, brown suit, white and green striped shirt, brown lace shoes, black stockings, dark cap.

JOSEPH COSTELLO, 18 years old, 1,270 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; 10:30 A. M., March 17; height 4 feet 11 inches, weight 125 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, dark complexion; black mackinaw, blue and white striped shirt, black tie, black suit, brown lace shoes, black stockings, gray cap.

SAMUEL MESHEKOW, 16 years old, 1,652 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn; 8 A. M., March 17; height 5 feet, weight 105 pounds, blue eyes, black hair, light complexion; gray mixed overcoat, brown suit, knee pants, blue shirt, black shoes and stockings, tan cap.

CHARLES ESTERBERG, 36 years old, 308 Pearl Street; 7:30 A. M., March 14; height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 180 pounds, blue eyes, blond hair, fair complexion; army raincoat, gray coat, dark trousers, white stripe; gray shirt, black lace shoes, brown stockings, gray cap.

HARRY SELADEL, 13 years old, 415 Cherry Street; 8 A. M., March 17; height 4 feet, weight 85 pounds, gray eyes, brown hair, light complexion; black suit, white shirt, black lace shoes, black stockings, green cap.

MARY KULKA, 16 years old, 131 Sands Street, Brooklyn; 9 A. M., March 17; height 5 feet 2 inches, weight 120 pounds, brown eyes, light brown hair, fair complexion; light gray coat, purple waist and skirt, patent-leather Oxford shoes, gray stockings.

ELIZABETH BURDETT, 15 years old, 5,824 Broadway; 8 A. M., March 17; height 5 feet 3 inches, weight 125 pounds, blue eyes, blond hair, fair complexion; light tan sport coat, black canton crepe de chine dress, black low shoes, black stockings, brown kid gloves, light gray hat.

LILLIAN ACERENCA, 23, 1,046 Teller Av.; old rose checked waist, brown coat, black overskirt, black patent leather shoes, black velvet hat. Missing since March 16.

FRANK PARRARA, 18, 405 East Sixtieth Street; height 4 feet 9 inches, weight 90 pounds, brown eyes and hair, black coat and trousers, tan shirt and shoes, black cap and stockings. Missing since March 12, 9 A. M.

20,000 PUPILS HERE HAVE HEART DISEASE

Bellevue Physician Advises Tonsil Removal After Rheumatism and Also Dental Care.

Twenty thousand of this city's school children have heart disease, according to Dr. Charles H. Smith of the Children's Medical Division of Bellevue Hospital, whose figures were made public yesterday in Mother and Child, the official organ of the American Child Health Association.

"Estimates of the cases among school children in New York City give from 1½ to 2 per cent. of them suffer from heart disease," says Dr. Smith. "Organic heart disease competes with tuberculosis and pneumonia for first place among the causes of death, and while it is true that death generally takes place in adult life, heart disease is commonly acquired during school age.

"It has been demonstrated with fair certainty that the portals of entry for rheumatism and other diseases that affect the heart are diseased throats and caried teeth. We believe that every child who has had a rheumatic infection should have his tonsils removed, provided he is in a condition to stand the strain. The teeth of each child should be inspected and the smallest cavity attended to. Rheumatism should be diagnosed earlier; children with it must be given greater care and kept in bed longer than in the past.

"Nutrition is the best means we know to combat the problem of health trouble, and it is only by improving his general nutrition that we can insure the growth of a cardiac child's heart muscle."

FONTAINE BABY LEAVES JAIL

Dancer and Mother Expected to Be Released on Bail Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., March 18.—Miss Fontaine and her mother will be arraigned at 10 A. M. tomorrow before Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, on indictments charging them with perjury, when it is expected they will furnish bail of $5,000 each.

Miss Fontaine's baby spent the day with Sheriff George Brown's little 6-year-old daughter, Betty, playing with the Sheriff's shepherd dog and kittens. Worried over the care of her son, Miss Fontaine sent for her sister, who took the child to New York City this evening to keep him until she and her mother are released.

ADVERTISEMENT.

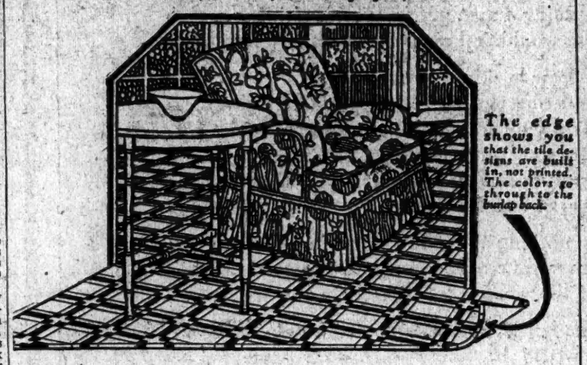
NAIRN
Straight Line
Inlaid Linoleum

Distinctive

The patterns are distinctive not only in their beauty and variety, but in the fact that they will *not* wear off. The colors go through to the burlap back.

Your dealer knows Nairn. Ask him to show you the spring patterns today.

NAIRN LINOLEUM CO., Kearny, N. J.
W. & J. Sloane, Wholesale, Sole Selling Agents, New York



The edge shows you that the tile designs are built in, not printed. The colors go through to the burlap back.

"Mother, that's *the* NICE KIND"

"When I buy tooth paste," writes a mother whose name we will reveal on request, "my children invariably ask, 'Is it the nice kind?' This means they prefer Colgate's".

Children like Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. They use it regularly and willingly because of its delicious flavor. Tooth-brushing becomes a treat instead of an "I-hate-to" task.

Colgate's is free from grit. It washes and polishes—does not scratch or scour. It brings out and preserves all the natural beauty of the enamel. Specially prepared non-gritty chalk loosens clinging particles from the enamel. Pure, mild vegetable oil soap gently washes them away.

Washing is the safe way to clean teeth. Colgate's is the safe dentifrice to use. It is recommended by more Dentists than any other dentifrice.

Colgate's cleans teeth thoroughly. No safe dentifrice does more. A LARGE tube costs 25 cents. A tube for each member of your family is a sound investment in sound teeth

COLGATE & CO.
NEW YORK
Established 1806

If your Wisdom Teeth could talk they'd say "USE COLGATE'S"

25 cents for a LARGE Tube

Let Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

Facts Correcting Misleading and Sensational Statements

Concerning the New

TELEPHONE RATES

Made effective in New York State March 1, 1923, by order of the Public Service Commission.

The statement that the new rates will give the Company $12,500,000 additional revenue per annum is untrue.

The new rates may increase the Company's revenue in New York State from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 per annum, depending upon the volume of message usage and amount of new business secured.

The statement that monthly settlements will add $2,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually to the Company's revenue is untrue.

Monthly settlements under the new schedule will produce about $200,000 more revenue per annum than would the annual plan applied to the same schedule. This amount is part of the total estimated increase in revenue. The purpose of the change is not to secure additional revenue but to bring about greater economy and efficiency through simplified handling of subscribers' accounts. The monthly settlement plan has been in effect for a number of years in practically all other message rate cities in the United States, including those in New York State, and has proven satisfactory to subscribers.

The statement that charges for private branch exchange service have been increased 10,000% is untrue.

The increase for this class of service, including charges for switchboard, stations, trunks and messages averages 16%. Heretofore charges for private branch exchange service have been grossly inadequate and users of other classes of service have had to help carry the cost of private branch exchange service. The new rates bring the charges for all classes of service into more equitable relationship.

The Statement that the Company has arbitrarily abrogated contracts for service is untrue.

The Company has not cancelled any contracts as contracts provide that the charge after the initial term shall be "in accordance with such schedules of rates as may be established from time to time by the Company." The initial term of all contracts in effect March 1st had expired except those for service connected since February 1, 1923.

The Statement that the new rates were sprung on the public without notice or a chance to be heard is untrue.

Public hearings in the New York City case were held by two different Public Service Commissions during a period of more than two years. These hearings were started in October 1920, and were concluded by the order of the present Commission on January 25, 1923. The investigation was the most thorough ever made of the rates and practices of a public utility in this State. 63 hearings were held; nearly 8,000 pages of testimony and 315 exhibits were presented for and against a rate increase. The Telephone Company submitted exhaustive data; sworn testimony was given by its officials and employees and free access to its books and papers was furnished to authorized representatives of the Commission and the City of New York.

In the Company's opinion, the Commission's order does not allow a fair valuation of the Company's property or a fair return upon that valuation. The Commission valued the Company's property in New York State at approximately $246,000,000. The United States District Court in an opinion given May 23, 1922, stated "No computation can reduce the basis for return muchsbelow $300,000,000." Since then new facilities costing more than $50,000,000 have been added to the system.

The importance of telephone rates that are fair to telephone users and to the Company is emphasized at the present time when the demand for new service is still greater than can be met promptly. To care for this demand, at least $250,000,000 of new money should be secured in the next five years for additions to the city's telephone system. To attract such a sum of new capital the Company must have revenue sufficient to pay its operating expenses and a fair return to present and future investors.

The Company does not believe the new rates will produce sufficient revenue, but it has put them into effect and will give them a fair trial.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

GENERAL MOTORS SALES $463,706,733

Produced 456,763 Vehicles Last Year, the Largest Total in History of Industry.

SURPLUS IS $89,936,863

President du Pont Says Present Position of Corporation Is One of Great Strength.

The General Motors Corporation for 1922 reports net sales of $463,706,733, the third largest total of any year in the history of the company. The two best years were 1919 and 1920, when net sales of $509,676,695 and $567,520,009 respectively were reported. The falling off in sales last year as compared with the years mentioned was due entirely to the lower selling prices for automobiles and trucks. The sales of cars, trucks and tractors in 1922 aggregated 456,763 vehicles, the largest total in the history of the organization, and compared with 274,700 in 1921, 393,075 in 1920 and 691,735 in 1919.

After deducting all charges, including $4,555,706 to cover losses of the previous year, the surplus available for dividends was $51,806,136. After allowing for dividends on the preferred and debenture stocks, there remained a balance of $45,066,908 for the 20,557,750 shares of common stock outstanding, which was equal to $2.19 a share.

Details of the income account for 1922 and 1921 are as follows:

	1922.	1921.
Net ear. before int. &c.	$86,781,613	$13,246,523
Employes' bonus	1,341,907	.....
Employes' saving fund.	1,477,216	5,174,090
Int. on notes payable..	1,351,155	5,281,084
Balance	$82,611,244	$3,791,358
Adj's., inv. writeoff &c	4,553,796	30,471,152
Balance	$38,037,448	*$24,679,793
Reserve for taxes, &c.	6,250,000	.....
Balance	$31,807,448	*$24,679,793
Special reserve for anticipated losses	.....	14,000,000
Net profits	$31,807,448	*$38,679,793
General Motors portion	51,496,135	*$38,080,770
Debent. divs. 7%	1,860,936	1,447,846
Debent. divs. 6%	3,597,570	3,581,015
Preferred divs. 6%	970,721	971,008
Avail. for com. stock	$45,006,907	*$44,950,779
Common dividends	10,177,117	.....
Surplus, end of year	89,936,863	55,813,160

*Deficit.

The balance sheet at the close of the year showed net current assets and net current liabilities classified as follows:

	Dec. 31, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1921.
Current and Working Assets—		
Cash in banks and on hand	$27,872,722	$40,057,401
United States Government bonds	3,950	5,928
Marketable securities	29,618	27,000
Sight drafts against B-L attached and C. O. D.	13,179,664	4,677,241
Notes receivable	4,455,042	4,794,973
Accounts receivable, less reserve for doubtful accounts.	15,921,004	17,868,071
Inventories at cost or market, whichever is lower.	117,417,823	108,762,625
Prepaid expenses	1,358,404	1,944,988
Total current and working assets	$180,239,160	$178,135,544
Current Liabilities—		
Accounts payable	$34,812,441	$13,640,429
Notes payable	.....	48,974,000
Taxes, payrolls and sundries accrued not due	16,166,563	15,894,778
Federal taxes	1,650,821	.....
Accrued dividends on preferred and debenture stock, payable Feb. 1	1,133,096	1,043,768
Total current liabilities	$53,762,923	$81,553,067

Pierre S. du Pont, President, in his statement to stockholders regarding the current position of the company, says in part:

"The present position of the corporation is one of great strength. The plants are, with few exceptions, modern and the greater part new. Machinery is quite up to date. Each of the six car manufacturing divisions has sufficient capacity to operate at lowest cost and the sales organizations are in strong position. Working capital is sufficient for present production. The organization is well developed and is operating with great harmony and co-operation.

"Financially the situation is satisfactory. The current and working assets as of Dec. 31, 1922, amounted to $180,239,160, consisting of cash, sight drafts, notes and accounts receivable, materials, &c., substantially all of which liquidate in four months or less. Against these assets there is no indebtedness in the form of notes or bank loans, and the only fixed indebtedness consists of $3,270,750 purchase money notes and mortgages. Current liabilities amount to $53,762,923, of which $16,108,564 is for accrued taxes, payrolls and sundries not due. Debentures and preferred stocks, of which there is a total outstanding at the close of the year of $130,186,000, are secured by net current and working assets (i. e., current assets with all liabilities deducted, including purchase money notes and mortgages) of $124,196,817.

"In addition there is $231,367,067 permanent investment, exclusive of plant depreciation fund, or a total of assets less liabilities of $415,464,484, equal to 3.8 times the par value of the debenture and preferred stocks outstanding."

WANTS FEDERAL SAVING OF HISTORICAL FILMS

Senator Walsh Declares It Is Criminal for Government Not to Keep Pictures of Events.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Government is criminally neglecting its duty to future generations by making no effort to preserve motion pictures of great historical value, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts said here today in pleading his support in a movement begun by patriotic societies which would place such films in the archives.

Amazed that no branch of the Government was charged with collecting and safeguarding the invaluable motion-picture records of historic events, Senator Walsh asserted that he would sponsor legislation at the first opportunity to correct the condition.

"It is almost unbelievable," he declared, "that the preservation of such films as depict the congressional declaration of war against Germany, the war addresses of President Wilson, the burial of the unknown soldier, the recent inaugurations of Presidents and the sessions of the arms conference—to mention only a few great events—should be left to the haphazard storage of commercial companies."

It was brought to the attention of Senator Walsh that when an offer was made to present to the Government a copy of the first, and possibly the only, motion picture which will be taken of the ex-Kaiser in exile to be kept for the benefit of future generations, it was found there was no Government provision or place for its preservation. This film, obtained through the ingenuity of an American newspaper man, defeated the Kaiser's boast that the world would never see him in his virtual imprisonment.

Investigation showed that only the War Department was unofficially making any effort to collect historic films. But even such a limited collection, it was shown to Senator Walsh, was in constant danger of destruction owing to its storage in the files of the War Department's historical section, which is housed in an inflammable wooden structure erected at Sixth and B Streets during the war as a temporary office building.

"Such a condition is intolerable," Senator Walsh declared. "The Government should no longer risk its invaluable records of all kinds in firetraps, but should construct immediately an archives building, in which proper provision should also be made for the storage of historic motion pictures."

Senator Walsh said he was at loss to understand why large appropriations should be made for statues and paintings of high officials and no care taken to save historic motion pictures which in many respects would be more valuable. "The history of the future will be written on the screen," he added.

FINLAND'S RAPID ECONOMIC RECOVERY

One Eastern European State Which Is Getting Back to Normal Conditions.

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE

Foreign Currency Flowing in Large Quantities Into the Finnish Market.

After reviewing the great inflation of the currency of Finland during 1919 and 1920, the bulletin of the Bank of Finland describes as follows the subsequent movement of currency and values:

"By the beginning of 1921 inflation had virtually ceased, and since that time, after making allowance for seasonal fluctuations, the note issue has remained nearly constant, while the internal price level has changed but little. Nevertheless, the other two causes making for a low exchange rate remained in operation. During the course of the year 1921 the Finnish mark, after improving slightly in the first two months, fell rapidly to the lowest point it has ever reached (a monthly average of 70.8 marks to the dollar) in September. While world prices were falling rapidly the internal price level remained practically unchanged, and this fact was naturally reflected in the exchange position.

"During the last quarter of 1921, however, and throughout 1922 a steady appreciation set in, broken only by a slight relapse in April and an even smaller relapse in December, with the result that by the end of the year the dollar stood at 40.25 marks as compared with 53.25 marks at the end of 1921. This change is explained above all by the fact that the balance of trade, which was unfavorable during the first half of 1921, became favorable in the second half of the year; while the year 1922, despite a marked increase in imports, witnessed an even greater increase in exports, with the result that the country enjoyed a favorable trade balance for the first time for many years, as is shown by the following table, in thousands of marks:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
1919	2,500,000	880,400	1,619,500
1920	4,958,000	2,920,400	2,037,100
1921	3,585,700	3,389,400	196,300
1922	3,953,100	4,461,100	505,000

"The greater part of the foreign currency which was received by the country in payment for its export surplus in 1922 was taken up by the Bank of Finland. This fact prevented a too rapid rise in the exchange value of the Finnish mark; while the possession of these foreign balances has enabled the bank to meet the demand for foreign currency, which is greater during the Winter months and the Spring than during the rest of the year, because part of the payments for exports were made in advance and because the balance of trade is usually unfavorable during the Winter. Exchange fluctuations have become much less violent of recent months; while the net result of the movement seems to have been to bring the external purchasing power of the country very close to its internal value."

Shot by Common Law Husband, Dies

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 18.—Mary Dolenko of Garfield, who was shot by her common law husband, Bolis Monkowitz, on Friday night, died in the Passaic General Hospital today. Monkowitz, who shot himself in the abdomen, is also in the hospital in a serious condition. The shooting was the result of a drunken row.

BATTEN

If all advertising did was Pay

IF the only thing a man got from advertising was cash profits, there wouldn't be nearly so many advertisers.

Advertising men know better than anybody else (except wives) that the hard-headed American business man is really a temperamental, sentimental, artist sort of person who sometimes thinks more of an unsolicited testimonial from somebody he never saw than he does of an order that was hard to get.

There is nothing more satisfying in life than the knowledge that your business enjoys the good opinion of nearly all the worth-while people in the country.

It would be funny if a favorable public opinion didn't "pay." It would be funny if this favorable public opinion could be got for nothing, or induced with lies, or stimulated by vain boasting.

Instead of wondering whether advertising does pay or won't pay, think what it *is*, and decide from that whether you are fit to have it or not.

ONCE a month, or more frequently, we issue a publication called Batten's Wedge. Each issue is devoted to a single editorial on some phase of business. If you are a business executive and would like to receive copies, write us.

George Batten Company, Inc.
Advertising

Boston 10 State Street — 381 Fourth Avenue New York — *Chicago* McCormick Bldg.

Moulding favorable public opinion for articles or services that deserve it

Holeproof Hosiery

Holeproof Hosiery
For Men and Women

Our policy of offering quality goods at reasonable prices is forcefully exemplified in our hosiery department, the home of the famous Holeproof brand.

We could offer our customers cheaper hosiery, hosiery on which we could make more money, but people would not come back again and again as they do for Holeproof, nor would they go out of their way to tell their friends about the extraordinary wearing qualities.

PRICES

FOR MEN	pair	FOR WOMEN	pair
Cotton	35c.	Lisle	75c.
Silk-faced	85c.	Mercerized	$1.00
Silk	75c.	Silk	1.65
Silk (better grade)	$1.00	Full-Fashioned Silk	2.00

Brill Brothers
Broadway at 49th Street
279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St.

What do you pay for Scot Tissue Towels?

The new low price is 40 cents per carton of 150 towels. The price for this city is $6.35 per case of 3750 towels—and even less in five, ten and twenty-five case quantities.

These low prices are the result of our fight to lower costs and pass the saving on to the consumer.

You realize the advantages of Scot Tissue Towels—their immaculate whiteness, pleasing softness, their economy and efficiency. Now you can afford a fresh, clean Scot Tissue Towel for every user, every time—the only towel that contains those marvelously Thirsty Fibres.

Phone or write us and we'll see that you are promptly supplied with towels and fixtures.

Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa.
New York Office, 30 Church Street
Phone: Cortlandt 4105

3 Convenient ways of using Scot Tissue Towels

Right out of the dustproof carton. Or pile on any shelf. No fixture needed.

From this handy brass, nickel-plated fixture costing $1. Attractive, convenient.

From this special outfit—$6 Complete—Plate glass mirror, nickeled towel rack and 150 Scot Tissue Towels. Hangs like picture on wall.

To the new users of Royal Cords—
probably a million in 1923

MOST rules are all the better for being broken once in a while.

There's an advertising rule, for instance—never to ask anyone to buy a thing and try it.

When the makers ask you to try Royal Cords they may be breaking the rule, but you will benefit thereby.

The makers of Royal Cords, for their part, can't see why making friends should ever go out of fashion.

The more quality a tire has—and the more leadership—the greater its obligation to be simple and direct. Royal Cords earned their position of high regard by simple things.

You can easily see that people's confidence in Royal Cords could never have been won by quoting a lot of *big mileages*, talking *big* discounts, or going through all those other kinds of gestures with the idea of registering *big*.

The makers of Royal Cords devote themselves to guarding quality and have no desire to dazzle customers.

Their ideas seem to be right, because U. S. Royal Cords are the measure of all tire values today.

United States Tires are Good Tires

© 1923, United States Rubber Company, New York

Rigid Inspections

... are made of dairies supplying Borden's Grade "A" milk. These inspections are made periodically to insure wholesome, healthful milk.

Get Your Butter 'n Eggs from the Borden wagon

BORDEN'S Farm Products Co. Inc.
Walker 7300

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF EUROPEAN STATES

Trade Improving, but Monetary Situation in Most of Them Called Precarious.

DEMAND FOR GOODS BETTER

Volume of British Foreign Trade Now Back to the Level of 1920.

The annual review of the European commercial situation, published by The London Economist, states that "Germany's population has been fairly well employed, but it has been engaged upon making things for consumption rather than for development of industrial plant. Circulating capital has been steadily dwindling, and as foreign speculation in the mark has finally ceased her foreign balances have been to some extent used up in paying for the necessary imports that she has purchased abroad. Some of the minor States of Europe have made a valiant effort to balance their budgets, while at the end of the year Austria, which at one time seemed, next to Russia, to be in the most parlous condition of the European States, has, with the help of the League of Nations, put into effect a scheme of drastic reform, which had the effect of stabilizing the krone.

"But with these exceptions the monetary condition of Europe remains precarious, and her purchases from other continents are still greatly reduced. This has limited the demand for the products of the countries producing food and raw materials, and, when taken in conjunction with the fact that every one of these countries has had to liquidate stocks to cope with a heavy fall of prices, and to regularize a state of over-trading, accounts for the restricted demand overseas for British goods.

"But if the lack of overseas orders has been the overriding influence and has kept trade depressed, the indices of the economic situation all show a small definite improvement. The figures of overseas trade show that in volume our exports, though over 30 per cent. below the prewar level, practically recovered to the level of 1920, coal output was the highest since the war, while iron and steel production, which reflects the ups and downs of trade in perhaps a more exaggerated form than any other industry, rose, in the case of steel, from an output in January at the rate of 40 per cent. of our maximum production to 70 per cent. of our maximum production in December, 1922.

"The tonnage of goods handled by railways was better, bankers' advances for financing trade showed an improvement, and, finally, the recovery was reflected in a drop in the unemployment percentage, which fell from 17 per cent. at the beginning of the year to 14 per cent. at its close.

To Celebrate First Anniversary.

The annual meeting of the Central Park West and Columbus Avenue Association will be held at the Hotel Majestic next Monday evening. The association will also celebrate its first anniversary.

DEAN RUSSELL ACCERTS.

Becomes Associate Director at Teachers College May 1.

Dr. William Fletcher Russell, Dean of the College of Education, State University of Iowa, has accepted the appointment as Associate Director of the International Institute, Teachers College. He will assume his duties May 1.

The International Institute, which recently received a gift of $1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr., is organized for the purpose of studying educational problems in foreign lands and of training at Teachers College the increasing number of foreign students who come from all parts of the world.

Dr. Russell, who received a bachelor's degree from Cornell and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia in 1914, has been connected with the State Teachers College of Colorado, Greeley; George Peabody College of Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., and the University of Iowa. During the war, 1918-19, Dr. Russell, as a member of the Russian Division, Committee on Public Information, was sent on a mission to Siberia, where he made a study of Siberian schools. This study resulted in a book in Russian, entitled "Education in a Democracy," published in Vladivostok. In 1921 as a member of the Chinese Educational Commission, representing various American and English missionary boards, Dr. Russell made an extensive trip throughout China, visiting most of the missionary schools.

THREE CANOEISTS DROWN.

Two Are Brothers—Craft Capsized at Providence—Fourth Saved.

PROVI ENCE, R. I., March 18.—Three boys, two of them brothers, were drowned and another rescued in an exhausted condition when the canoe in which they were proceeding from the Seekonk to the Providence River capsized as they were rounding India Point this afternoon. Two of the boys attemptedto swim ashore but were unable to make the distance against the strong undercurrent that prevails at that point.

Those drowned were Arthur Dubuque, 18, and Rene Dubuque, 16, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dubuque of 82 Bishop Street, Pawtucket, and Anthony Duncosky, 16, son of Mrs. Veronica Duncoski, a widow, of 14 Charlton Street, Pawtucket. Carl Westberg, 18, son of Mrs. Edna Westberg, of 18 Nassau Street, Pawtucket, on coming to the surface grasped one end of the canoe and drifted about 250 feet before being rescued by Captain William R. Sawyer of the barge William B. Kibee.

SING SING PITCHER BACK.

"Red" Conklin, Who Violated Parole, in Time for First Game.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 18.—Sing Sing prison got back William Conklin, its former star pitcher, today, just in time to put him in training on the Mutual Welfare League team for the opening of the baseball season at the prison next month.

"Red" Conklin, as he is known to prisoners and visiting baseball players and fans, was released at the close of last year's baseball season on parole. He still owed one year, three months of his sentence for burglary. While on probation Conklin was arrested recently in Poughkeepsie on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was rearrested as a parole violator and Parole Officer Daniel Ryan returned him to Sing Sing in handcuffs.

Southworth Star System

How Do You Select Bond Paper?

From 4 grades or 8,000 grades?

In ordering bond paper, you have the choice of two methods: you can play the "expert" and select what you think is a suitable bond from some 8,000 watermarked papers, or you can select one of the four standardized Southworth Bonds which are definitely related as to quality.

The advantage of the Southworth Star System is that it offers one bond paper for each purpose in your business. Each grade is watermarked as shown below. Order by the stars and this is all you need know about bond paper.

Four Related Southworth Bonds

Southworth ☆

This Southworth One Star Watermark indicates the finest all white new rag, loft dried paper made. This paper will last practically forever and stand any amount of handling.

Southworth ☆ ☆

This Southworth Two Star Watermark indicates an all rag, loft dried bond of excellent appearance, great durability, and will last a lifetime.

Southworth ☆ ☆ ☆

This Southworth Three Star Watermark means a nearly all rag bond of fine appearance and strength for semi-permanent forms, where paper must withstand frequent handling.

Southworth ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

This Southworth Four Star Watermark indicates a paper of fine finish and strength. Obtainable in white and nine standard colors for all temporary forms.

Ask Your Printer To Show You Samples

Southworth Company — Mittineague, Mass.
Established 1839
New York Office and Warehouse: 52 Warren Street
Telephone Barclay 2419

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Cadillac's New Bronx Branch

2431 Grand Concourse at 188th Street

THE opening of our eighth and newest Branch Building, in the Borough of the Bronx, meets a needed requirement.

It is a grateful acknowledgment of the tribute of preference which the Cadillac has earned in this thriving Borough—as elsewhere.

Official preference is exemplified in the Cadillac ownership of such prominent figures as Borough President Bruckner and Sheriff Flynn. Private endorsement is evidenced by the many other distinguished names in the Cadillac roster of owners.

First place among all higher class cars is accorded the Cadillac by a wide margin in official 1922 registration figures for the Bronx. Cadillac led with nearly three times the number recorded for the next car in this class.

Thus we announce with just pride the immediate facilities now provided in a Branch Building—one which is modern in appointments and complete in detail. The location is convenient for the accommodation of Cadillac owners, and for those who wish to inspect the new cars on display.

Display rooms open till 10:00 P. M.
Service Department open day and night.

UPPERCU CADILLAC CORPORATION
INGLIS M. UPPERCU, *President*
2431 Grand Concourse, Bronx, at 188th Street
Fordham 8335 or 1351

New York Bridgeport Brooklyn Elizabeth Newark
New Rochelle Poughkeepsie White Plains

During the entire week, March 19 to 24 inclusive, Cadillac owners and the general public are invited to come in and inspect our new Bronx headquarters—also the attractive Standard and Special Cadillac models on display.

CADILLAC

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Announcing
The Opening of Our New Broadway Salesroom

After extensive alterations, our spacious new sales quarters, Broadway at 70th Street, are ready for your inspection.

Here, under the most favorable conditions, are displayed the complete line of series 23 Studebaker Cars.

For the convenience of those who prefer to view the new cars leisurely and without interruption to their business hours, we shall remain open each evening this week until eleven o'clock.

Come—and bring the family and your friends.

8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Musical Programs by Whiteman's Piccadilly Players Each Afternoon and Evening

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Broadway at 70th Street

We will also continue our sales and showrooms, Broadway at 54th Street

Studebaker

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Cuticura Talcum Soothes And Cools

After a warm bath with Cuticura Soap there is nothing more refreshing for baby's tender skin than Cuticura Talcum. If his skin is red, rough or irritated, anoint with Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for all toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6M, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SAVE 30%

TUNGSTEN LAMPS

Watts.	Reg.	Our Price
10 to 50	.35	.25
60	.40	.28

NITROGEN LAMPS

75	.60	.42
100	.75	.53

RADIO SPECIALS

1½ VOLT TUBES	$4.50
BRANDES HEAD SETS	5.25
ATLAS HEAD SETS	5.25

Complete line parts. Right prices.
ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
716 Eighth Ave. (45th St.) Bryant 6874

Dresses Wanted—Coats Offered

Have you an overstock of coats or other garments you wish to dispose of before the season's end?

Are you a buyer in urgent need of dresses or materials?

The Offerings to Buyers and Buyers' Wants columns on the Business Page of The New York Times will meet your requirements promptly, effectively and at small cost—15 cents a word each insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES *Subscription Rates*	One Year
Daily and Sunday	$12.00
Daily only	10.00
Sunday only	4.00

Through the news and advertisements on the Business Page, merchants, manufacturers, buyers and jobbers keep informed of day-by-day conditions in the wearing apparel trade, thus determining the rise and fall in popularity of styles and fabrics.

Business Page

The New York Times

Metropolitan Art Auction Galleries
AUCTIONEERS and APPRAISERS, INC.
45-47 WEST 57TH STREET

Will Sell at Public Auction
By order of a
Prominent Importer
A Wonderful Consignment of

ORIENTAL RUGS

The Finest Weaves from the various Persian Looms
Sizes from small mats to extremely large sizes
Also a number of
CHINESE RUGS

Sale Days
Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
March 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th
Afternoons at 1:30.

On Exhibition from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. until date of sale.
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer.

Easter Cards
On Display in Special
CARD ROOM
DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Avenue
Opposite St. Thomas' Church

2 ROB CIGAR STORE AND CLERK, GET $331

One Threatens With Gun While the Other Empties Strong-Box in Safe.

ESCAPE IN AN AUTOMOBILE

Lookout Warns Couple to Hurry—Victim's Description Will Aid Police Search.

Two men, aided by a confederate on the lookout outside, held up Maurice LeBresca, clerk in a United Cigar store at East 111th Street and Second Avenue, at 1 o'clock last night and stole $326 from the strong box in the safe and $5.90 from the clerk. They made their escape in an automobile which had been left standing outside.

Le Bresca was on duty alone when two young men entered the store and asked to look at a combination offer of a pipe and smoking tobacco. After some discussion, the supposed customers decided not to buy a pipe, and one of them said he would take two cartons of a certain brand of cigarettes. Le Bresca went into a back room of the store and had just picked up two cartons when he felt a pressure on his back and turned to see the larger of the two men standing over him with a drawn revolver.

"Reach for the air," the robber said.

Le Bresca, who was a First Sergeant of Marines during the World War, decided it was no time to take chances and lifted his arms, dropping the cigarette cartons. The robber forced him against the rear door of the store, which was heavily bolted because of a previous burglary, and took from him $5.90 in money, all in his possession, and a bunch of keys, among which was the key to the strong box of the safe, the door of which stood open.

The robber, still covering LeBresca, backed to the entrance to the store and handed the bunch of keys to his companion. LeBresca heard the latter unlock the strong box of the safe and abstract its contents. The robbers left about $5 in change in the cash register.

LeBresca heard a third man, who apparently had been left outside as a lookout, enter the store and urge the bandits to hurry.

"Don't move for five minutes, or I'll plug a hole through you!" the robber with the revolver warned LeBresca, who disregarded the injunction when he heard the front door of the store close, and reached the sidewalk just in time to see an automobile drawing away.

LeBresca borrowed a nickel from the company's cash register to telephone the East 104th Street Police Station of the robbery. He was able to give a good description of the robber with the revolver to Detectives Dougherty and Confuto.

DENIES WE SET PACE IN NAVAL BUILDING

W. H. Gardner Takes Archibold Hurd to Task for Statements on Our Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Decrying "anything done in England that arouses misunderstandings in America," W. H. Gardner, Vice President of the Navy League of the United States, in an article in the March issue of the Fortnightly Review of London, to be published this week, takes issue with Archibald Hurd, the British naval writer, whose article "Is the Washington Naval Treaty Doomed?" was recently published in the Review.

No attempt is made by Mr. Gardner to disguise the fact that the failure of the conference to agree on definite limitation of auxiliary craft under 10,000 tons makes it imperative for the different powers to go ahead with construction of the craft they are deficient in to carry out the 5-5-3 ratio agreed on for battleships as a basis for naval strength.

He does, however, refute by documentary evidence the Hurd charge that the United States is, contrary to the spirit of the treaty, forcing a revival of competitive building. On the contrary, he cites facts and figures to prove that the pace has already been set and the only construction advocated for the American navy is of ships needed to give it the strength provided by the naval ratio.

Two outstanding statements were made by Mr. Hurd. The first of these was "On its (the conference) assembly, Mr. Hughes outlined a scheme for the scrapping of capital ships, and capital ships only." The second statement was that Great Britain was not building any cruisers, destroyers or submarines that Japan, France and Italy have "extremely modest programs," but that the United States has a large program in hand.

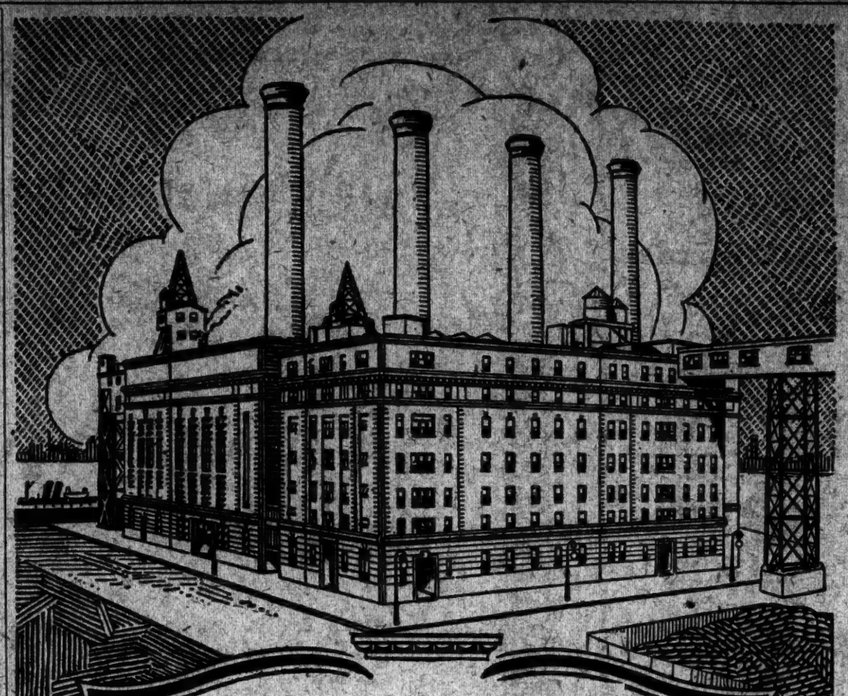
Replying to the first, Mr. Gardner writes:

"The United States having proposed at the opening of the Washington conference a complete limitation of all combatant vessels in the ratio of 5-5-3—Mr. Hurd to the contrary notwithstanding—and Great Britain, Japan and France having presented agreement at the conference to the limitation of surface and submarine combatant auxiliaries, the Secretary of the Navy recommends to the United States the policy of building auxiliaries to match the pace set in these respects by Great Britain and Japan—because the maintenance of this standard in all respects is necessary to our defense and our prestige."

Regarding the second, he quotes statistics to show America is far behind both England and Japan in the types for which construction is under consideration. The United States, instead of setting a "pace," he argues, is merely trying to build up to the status provided by the treaty.

Carved Model of Church Dedicated.

A carved wooden model of a cruciform church was dedicated yesterday at the Sunday School session of Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. It is a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Charles Eugene Betticher Jr., who was editor-in-chief of The Spirit of Missions. Before that he had been for ten years a missionary in Alaska. The memorial will be used as a box for the children's birthday offerings to missions.



HELL GATE STATION

One of America's Largest Power Plants

Situated at 132nd and 134th Streets, Locust and Walnut Avenues, in the Borough of the Bronx.

The ultimate capacity of this recently completed plant, constructed and placed in operation in record time to meet the rapidly increasing demands of the Metropolitan Area for electrical energy, is 300,000 K W—enough to supply electrical energy to twelve million 25-watt lamps! Placed at intervals of less than 8 feet, this number of lamps would be sufficient to mark the entire east, west and Gulf Coasts and the north and south borders of the United States, and if placed at intervals of less than a foot and a half, enough to blaze a trail from New York to San Francisco!

An illustrated booklet giving the technical, engineering and other highly interesting details of Hell Gate Station will be cheerfully sent upon request.

The United Electric Light & Power Company

General Offices:
130 East 15th Street, New York
Telephone: Stuyvesant 4900

100 Pennies—Good As A Dollar

You don't have to be told that the purchasing power of 100 cents is just as great as a dollar bill.

The heat-giving value of Buckwheat Anthracite is identically the same as that of the larger domestic sizes.

Buckwheat size occurs from breakage when egg, stove and nut are manufactured.

Over 10 million tons annually are thus produced.

So long as coal is mined Buckwheat will be obtainable and—

It costs less—due to an excess demand for large domestic sizes by people who could readily use the smaller.

Buy Buckwheat Anthracite and burn it in

Spencer Steam, Vapor, Hot Water Heaters

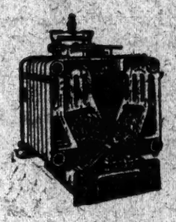
A Saving of 30% to 40%
Proved by 25 years' practical use of Spencer Heaters.

A Saving in Coaling
Because the Spencer magazine holds enough coal for 24 hours, except in blizzard weather when twice a day coaling is required.

A Saving in Attention
You leave the Spencer for 12 hours at a stretch without attention. No night fireman is needed to maintain an even heat day and night.

Find Out About Spencer Heaters
Any owner of a Spencer will cheerfully give you his experience. Ask him.
Your heating contractor or engineer can install a Spencer with any steam, vapor or hot water heating system.

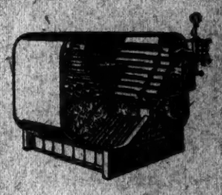
Spencer Sectional Heater for steam or hot water. Front section removed to show water-jacketed magazine.



Send for Spencer Book and Information of Local Installations

Get this detailed description of Spencer Heaters and the reasons why they are so efficient. Also, we'll gladly give you a list of names and addresses in this city where you can see Spencer Heaters in operation.

Spencer Tubular Steam Heater, with corner cut away to show the water-jacketed magazine.



STANDARD HEATER COMPANY, General Offices, Williamsport, Pa.
NEW YORK, Architects Building, 101 Park Ave. (Cor. 40th St.)
PHILADELPHIA, Otis Building — BOSTON, 126 Federal Street
BUFFALO, Lafayette Building — BALTIMORE, Equitable Building

3-7

The BAD APPLE IN THE BARREL

ONE bad apple in the barrel will rot the whole barrel. One bad tooth in the mouth will communicate its putrefaction to the whole system!

The contaminating poison of the decaying tooth seeps into the system, leaving in its wake an impaired condition of health which demands not only the skillful treatment of your dentist but frequently the careful diagnosis of your physician.

Kolynos Dental Cream might have prevented the decay of that first tooth!

Kolynos Fights Bacteria While It Beautifies

Kolynos Dental Cream is a tooth polisher of the most efficient kind—producing and preserving the natural pearly lustre of the teeth, without grit or bleach.

Instead of injuring the enamel, it preserves it—freeing it from the bacterial life which produces the conditions causing decay.

It anticipates and corrects conditions which would otherwise produce "the one bad apple in the barrel."

When one simple, delightful daily habit will do so much towards protecting your general health, as well as insuring and beautifying your teeth, why hesitate?

We have on file in our New Haven laboratories personal applications from over 47,000 American Dentists and 74,000 American Physicians for Kolynos Dental Cream, to distribute among their patients.

Kolynos is more than tooth insurance—it is health insurance of the most practical kind. Its daily use destroys or brings under control millions of bacteria and disease organisms which lodge in the mouth and throat. These germs otherwise would pass into the lungs or intestinal system.

The daily Kolynos habit is the greatest aid you can give your physician as well as your dentist.

THE KOLYNOS COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

"How Clean My Mouth Feels"

History Written While Making

WHEN the World War started, The New York Times began to collect written facts and certified documents relating to the conflict and what led up to it. The search was thorough and exhaustive and the result is a 20-volume history of the great war written in living words.

MEN who took part in the actual fighting, men who were in the diplomatic service, men who occupied points of vantage, trained writers and skilled observers, wrote accounts and descriptions on the very ground and while hostilities were on.

ALL the important documents, including treaties and negotiations, are given word for word. Maps, pictures of historical places, portraits of allied and other leaders, cartoons, illuminate the text.

The cash prices for the various bindings are:
Buckram $63.33; three-quarter leather $76; morocco $95.

Also sold on easy-payment plan.

The New York Times War Volumes
Times Square New York

Recipe

#18

Fried Cheese Balls

You'll say these are a real treat when you have tried them. 1 cup Kraft American Cheese, rubbed through strainer, 1½ tablespoonfuls flour, 2 egg whites, salt, pepper, and cracker crumbs.

Beat egg whites; add other ingredients, make into balls, and roll in cracker crumbs; fry in deep fat; or drop from a spoon into the fat without rolling in crumbs.

4 varieties: American, Pimento, Swiss and Brick, sold by the slice, pound or loaf

8 VARIETIES IN TINS

KRAFT IN LOAVES IN TINS CHEESE

Look for This Label

GREEKS AT WORSHIP WITH EPISCOPALIANS

Holy Trinity Cathedral and Church of the Heavenly Rest Hold Union Service.

ARCHBISHOP IN PROCESSION

Dr. Darlington, Through Prelate Here, Thanks Church in Greece for Courtesy to Father.

For the first time in history, it was said, a union service of a Greek Orthodox congregation and an Episcopal congregation was held last night at the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street. The Greek body was from the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, in East Seventy-second Street.

At the end of the procession was the Most Rev. Alexander Dimoglou, Archbishop for North and South America of the Greek Orthodox Church, dressed in the brilliant robes of his office, which included a flowing cape with long train. The latter was held by one of the choir boys of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who acted as page. With the Archbishop were several lesser dignitaries of his church. Side by side in the procession were carried the American and Greek flags, and the music alternated with Greek and English anthems.

The Rev. Dr. Henry V. B. Darlington, rector of the Heavenly Rest Church, presided in the sanctuary and introduced the Archbishop.

Dr. Darlington thanked the Greek Orthodox Church at home, through its Archbishop in America, for the honor shown last week to his father, the Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, Episcopal Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., who is Chairman of the commission of the Episcopal General Convention to confer with Eastern Orthodox Churches and who is now abroad on his mission.

"At this time I speak very feelingly because of what has been done by the Greek Church in hospitality for my father in his recent visit to Athens and Constantinople, during which, he was permitted to read as he stood on Mars Hill the sermon which St. Paul preached there to the ancient Athenians," said Dr. Darlington.

The rector thanked Archbishop Alexander for all the prelate had done to promote church unity and informed him that he was loved throughout the Episcopal communion for these efforts.

Archbishop Alexander replied in English. "I want to take this occasion to thank the American Christian people for what they have done in sending relief to the children of the Near East," he said. "It was a great service of joy which you rendered to my people at home in their extreme suffering."

There was a large congregation, about half of those present being Greeks.

STRANGER SLASHES MAN WITH A RAZOR

Unidentified Lunatic Leaps From Doorway, Wounds a Printer and Escapes.

Detectives are searching for an apparently demented man who ran from a dark doorway in Second Avenue near Thirty-eighth Street last night, slashed the cheek of a man passing by from mouth to ear, and escaped in the crowd that gathered about the victim, who fell to the sidewalk.

Frank Dayton, 48 years old, a printer, of 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, who had been visiting friends in Thirty-eighth Street, started home about 9:30 o'clock. He had reached Second Avenue when an unidentified man dashed toward him holding a razor. The man attacked him so suddenly that Dayton was too startled to act. In a moment the weapon had cut through his right cheek from mouth to ear.

Passersby ran toward Dayton as he fell, and the assailant escaped. A passing taxicab hurried the injured man to Bellevue Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious.

Detective Captain Peter Carmody and Detectives McAuliffe and Moore of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who could discover no reason for the attack, concluded that the assailant was a so-called "slasher."

ASK FAIR WAGE FOR WOMEN.

W. C. T. U. Members Will Work to Pass Welfare Bills.

Forty thousand members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized in 800 communities in the State, have taken up the fight for the passage of the so-called welfare bills now pending in the Legislature.

"We believe in these measures as a matter of health and justice to women," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the W. C. T. U. "As a woman's organization we are interested in everything connected with the welfare of women. We believe in a fair week's pay for a fair week's work, because so often with women their necessity furnishes the opportunity for the employer to give an inadequate wage that places a financial burden upon women which militates against their doing their best work. Women are not organized as men are, and their wages are not fixed through trade unions as are those of the majority of men. Therefore, protection should be accorded them through laws which define an adequate wage."

NEW BULGARIAN CABINET.

Only Four of the Former Ministers Will Retain Their Portfolios.

SOFIA, March 18.—The new Cabinet of Premier Stambulisky has been completed. Only four of the former Ministers will retain their portfolios. The newcomers are mostly young men. As now constituted the composition of the Cabinet is:

Premier—M. STAMBULISKY.
Minister of the Interior—M. STOYANOFF.
Minister of War—M. MOURAVIEFF.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. OMARTCHEVSKY.
Minister of Agriculture—M. OBOFF.
Minister of Public Works—KIRIL PAVLOFF.
Minister of Justice—M. DOUPARINOFF.
Minister of Finance—M. TANEFF.

Parliamentary elections will not be held in two frontier departments which have been declared in a state of siege because of frequent border disorders.

FUND TO AID AUTHORS.

Widow of Morgan Robertson Establishes Trust of $2,000.

A trust fund of $2,000 to aid authors who are in need of money has been set aside by Mrs. Morgan Robertson, widow of the writer of sea stories, out of the royalties which were paid to her from the sale of her husband's books after his death. Robertson, who was one of the best known writers of sea stories, made little money during his life and died practically penniless eight years ago.

There was an increasing demand for his stories then, and moving picture producers sought the rights. His stories were collected and published and sold so well that Mrs. Robertson was made financially independent. The fund will be administered by John B. Kelly and Rowan W. Foley, friends of Mr. Robertson.

Why temporize with less than a copper roof?

A temporary roof has not even the virtue of a *definitely* limited life. No one can foretell how long it will last, or at what inconvenient time repairs may become imperative.

Oftentimes, a ruined ceiling is the first intimation the householder gets of a leak in his roof. Then comes a hurried call for the roofer, who may or may not be immediately available.

A copper roof over your head means freedom from all the care and concern of upkeep, repairs, and replacements.

The new shingle form of copper roofing

Anaconda Copper Shingles offer a new form of copper roofing which may be applied over old shingles of any sort and which is laid at so moderate a labor cost as to make a copper roof no more expensive than any roof of comparable permanence.

Advantages of Anaconda Copper Shingles

Permanent
Moderate first cost
No repair or upkeep
Beautiful in coloring
Can be laid over old shingles
Fireproof
Lightning protective
Air insulation insures cool rooms in summer, warm in winter and quiet in storms
They add to resale value of the house

This new shingle form provides a new beauty of both form and color. The shingles are heavily butted, so that the roof surface has ample relief from monotony, while a new pre-weathering process imparts to the copper a variety of soft, rich, and harmonious color shades.

Descriptive booklet on request

If you are intending to build a new house or to re-roof your present home, we will gladly call with complete information. Booklet on Anaconda Copper Shingles, sent free.

ANACONDA SALES COMPANY, 25 Broadway, New York

ANACONDA COPPER SHINGLES

LIST OF COLORS: AUTUMN RED; RUSSET BROWN; OLIVE GREEN; VERDI GREEN; EMERALD GREEN; BLUE GREEN.

Manufactured by ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

"Your powder is working wonders for my patients"

Dr. G. W. DeC——
Chicago, Ill.

THE testimonials appearing in these advertisements—sworn to before a Notary Public—have been taken at random from more than 10,000 we have received from dentists all over the country. They want us to know that they recommend Revelation to their patients, because it does all we claim for it. They have found that it not only cleans the teeth, prevents tartar and decay, but relieves sensitive and bleeding gums and leaves them firm and healthy.

ASK YOUR DENTIST

If your dentifrice keeps your teeth clean, it should also keep your brush white and clean. —Watch the condition of your brush after using Revelation.

Revelation FOR THE **TEETH** and **GUMS**

"Revelation is a wonder in our pediadontia work."
Dr. J. F. A——
St. Louis, Mo.

"I think it is a grand powder for keeping bridgework clean."
Dr. E. D. C——
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

"It is from a selfish standpoint that I recommend it to my patients. My own work keeps better by its use and it is used in all kinds of mouths."
Dr. T. J. McC——
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"I use Revelation for my prophylactic work."
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"For hypersensitive dentine and high area cases it is especially valuable."
Dr. C. W. D——
San Francisco, Cal.

"As a whitener of the teeth I haven't found its equal."
Dr. A. C. B. B——
Cambridge, Mass.

"Your tooth powder is without doubt the best preparation I have ever prescribed for my patients."
Dr. G. W. W——
Aurora, Ill.

"I recommend it exclusively to my patients."
Dr. A. N. B——
New Rochelle, N. Y.

"Keeps the gums hard and the gold work in the mouth bright."
Dr. F. D. C——
Los Angeles, Cal.

August E. Dunstan
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of December, 1921.
Notary Public

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Of Individual Objects from the Tomb of

TUT-ANKH-AMEN

King of Egypt 3,400 Years Ago

The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY, MARCH 25

They throw light on the life and customs of ancient Egyptian civilization.

Superb buckle of tiny gold flowers and a conventionalized lotus flower from King's sandal, without a match in beauty of design and workmanship.

Photographs Next Sunday in

The New York Times

KING'S BABY CLOTHES
Hood and tippet, probably worn by the King.

FESTIVAL JEWELRY
Faience collarette and rings.

RUSH WORK BASKET
Nine-compartment shallow basket.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS
Gold shrine, figure and chariot.

CEREMONIAL COUCH
Royal couch in Typhonic form.

CARVED STOOL
Painted white, with carved emblems.

MYTHOLOGICAL ANIMAL'S HEAD
Carved wood, with ivory tongue and teeth.

RED WOOD STOOL
Ebony and ivory inlaid.

The New York Times

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Next Sunday

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

The New York Times

"All The News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1923

MR. HARDING A CANDIDATE.

Doubtless more is meant than meets the ear in Attorney General DAUGHERTY'S announcement that the President will be a candidate to succeed himself. In the fact there is no great novelty. It has long been admitted that President HARDING would be renominated in 1924, if he earnestly desired it and was willing to authorize his friends to work for it. The argument is very simple, from the political point of view. In the nature of the case, the Republicans next year will be compelled to give a hearty endorsement to the Harding Administration. The inevitable next step would be to place him on their ticket again unless for personal reasons he should decline to stand. To applaud a President to the skies and then to refuse him a renomination is too much like a contradiction in terms for the ordinary National Convention. So that the only ground for curiosity in reference to Mr. DAUGHERTY'S statement is why he should have been selected to make it and why it should have been made just at this time.

The close personal and political friendship between the President and the Attorney General renders the latter's announcement more than usually significant. Nothing could more plainly bear the stamp of being authorized. It is apparently designed, in part, to put an end to rumors that have been current in Washington and elsewhere. They have represented the President as a tired and disappointed man, who looked forward to the remaining two years of his term as a sort of enforced imprisonment, from which he would be glad to escape. Reasons of health have also been assigned for the report that Mr. HARDING would not seek the Presidency again. More than one person in his confidence has passed along expressions of his implying strong dislike of the exacting duties of his office and a resolve on his part to free himself from them as soon as he honorably could do so. But this has been common form with most of our Presidents. They have had periods of resentment, when the arduous and thankless tasks laid upon them have seemed almost more than flesh and blood could endure. But those moods usually passed. It is, indeed, true, as Lord ROSEBERY said in his Life of PITT, that office is "an acquired taste." But he added, doubtless out of his own experience in public life, that "by habit most persons may learn to relish it." It is fair to infer that President HARDING has reached that point.

One object which Attorney General DAUGHERTY must have had in mind was to serve formal notice upon Mr. HARDING'S enemies in his own party household. They are to stop circulating the stories that the President is sick of his job. They must cease picturing him as discouraged respecting the past two years and despondent about the two to come. They are not to think of him as a man out of whom ambition has gone and who has no fighting reserves left in his spirit. If they are to oppose him, and seek to thwart him, they must do it hereafter openly, and no longer by insinuation. Mr. DAUGHERTY'S clear intimation is that the President means to exert the full prestige of his office upon his party managers, and also upon Congress. From now on they will reckon ill who leave him out.

It is evident, too, that there is a connection between the announced candidacy of Mr. HARDING and the plans which the La Follette group in Congress have lately been proclaiming. They distinctly contemplate "bolting from within" the Republican Party. Policies were to be pushed which it was known that the President did not approve. The attempt was to be made to create a powerful faction hostile not only to his Administration but to his renomination in 1924. The Daugherty move seems clearly one intended to block these Republican dissenters, or at least to force them to declare themselves with greater frankness. Are they or are they not to be ranked as loyal Republicans? If Mr. HARDING is named again as the candidate of his party, will they support him or will they bolt? It may be set down as certain that the proclamation by the Attorney General will cause much searching of heart among the dissatisfied Republicans who have been imagining that they could shape their course so as to convince Mr. HARDING that a renomination would not be worth his while, or, perhaps, quietly to shoulder him aside. All the little schemes based on the uncertainty of his attitude must now be regarded as ended.

None can fail to admire the way in which Mr. DAUGHERTY modestly effaces himself. Not posing as an oracle or a dictator, he simply makes himself the humble vehicle through which an overwhelming public opinion finds vent. It is "the country," not the Attorney General, that "demands" the renomination and re-election of President HARDING. What small part is reserved for the voters, they will not be in a position to demonstrate until a year from next November.

THE SOPHISTICATED RECORD.

If the Congressional Record didn't belie its name, if it were a record of what is said and done in Congress, people might have more patience with it and even some respect for it. It is not a record. It is, to a considerable extent, a fraud, a miscellany, a ragbag. It is congested with undelivered speeches, with often irrelevant speeches, documents, letters, articles. The cost of printing it for the seventy-five legislative days of the last session of the Sixty-seventh Congress was more than $300,000, more than $4,000 a day. The highly stuffed number issued March 16 cost $10,000. More than half of that cost was for speeches never spoken, foisted upon the Record under cover of that shameless but apparently irremediable abuse, "leave to print "—" extension of remarks."

Senator HEFLIN of Alabama covered forty-nine and one-half pages. With characteristic modesty he filled more than half of that space with his assaults and batteries upon the Federal Reserve Board. The rest was an anthology of letters and editorials approving Mr. HEFLIN. It is hard to grudge anything to so wise and accomplished a statesman; yet why should the taxpayers be fined $1,100 for the publication—if appearance in the Congressional Record can properly be called publication—of compliments to him? Why should the taxpayers have to pay bills, ranging from less than $100 up to $575, for printing the unspoken speeches of some thirty Representatives? And remember that this "extension of remarks" crop of speeches is garnered, if in smaller quantities, almost all the legislative year.

The Joint Committee on Printing is going to cut down the expense by cutting down the type. It estimates that some $150,000 can be saved by the use of 6-point instead of 8-point type for "all matter included in the remarks "or speeches of members of Congress "other than their own words, and all "reports, documents and other matter "authorized to be printed in the Rec-"ord." The humbug of the undelivered speech, the nuisance of padding the Record with all sorts of extraneous matter, ought to be killed, not scotched. The Record has, it is said, a paid circulation of from 400 to 800 copies. Most of its circulation of some 40,000 is free. Every Senator has eighty-eight and every Representative sixty-six copies to give away.

Why should the United States finance this journal which is not a journal? Most of the circulation is composed of "complimentary copies" whereby Senators and Representatives acquire merit among their constituents. Make the Record an honest register of the proceedings of Congress; give each Senator and Representative a couple of copies for his personal use; allot the necessary number of copies to committees, departments, high officials, libraries; print besides as many as can be sold on an average and no more. Make an honest paper of it, and perhaps more citizens will want to read it.

SAVING HIGH BRIDGE.

Eternal vigilance is the price of saving High Bridge, and the people of New York who love it for the massive simplicity of its lines and as an enduring landmark should be willing to pay the price. It has been reprieved from demolition by the Hulbert resolution which the Board of Estimate adopted last Friday, but it is yet to be saved. Make no mistake about that. Calling for the razing of High Bridge because it obstructs the navigation of the Harlem River is a biennial enterprise. The forces of destruction pause in their assault only to rally again. They care nothing for the aqueduct bridge as an architectural ornament to the city; they feel no pride in it as a historic monument; they are not interested in any use to which it might be put; they are only concerned about the impediment of some of its arches to barge commerce, and they are dreadfully afraid that it may collapse from old age and injure somebody some day or other. In 1916, in 1918 and in 1920 there was a drive at High Bridge to get rid of it. Before 1922 ended the agitation was renewed. It had become unsafe again, was out of plumb, sagged ominously here and there, should be removed before it was too late. But the trump card in the game is that it stands in the way of navigation and progress, although the fact is that only two of its piers can possibly interfere with river traffic. Engineering science is certainly equal to the task of eliminating them without disfiguring the symmetrical scheme.

In 1918 LOUIS F. HAFFEN, consulting engineer to the Borough President of the Bronx, led the forces of demolition. Mr. HAFFEN said that the bridge "cannot be used by vehicles, "it connects no important points and "is not used by more than a score of "daily pedestrians, who go there to "take the air." He opposed the substitution of a wide arch for two piers in the river bed, saying that it would cost $500,000, whereas the bridge could be taken down for $150,000 and the granite sold for $75,000. Dock Commissioner HULBERT was then reported as desiring the Washington authorities to take action for the sake of Harlem River navigation. In 1920 GROVER A. WHALEN, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, proposed the removal of High Bridge in a letter to the Board of Estimate. Mr. W. J. WILGUS appeared on behalf of a committee of engineers and architects with a plan to take down two of the piers. The bridge should be saved, he submitted, as an attractive adjunct to the park system of upper Manhattan and a means of vehicular connection across the river between widely separated streets. As to the use of the Harlem River for high-masted ocean-going vessels, Mr. WILGUS declared it was "a dream which the "resident engineer officer of the "Federal Government considers never "will come true." GUSTAV LINDENTHAL also protested.

There is hardly a more beautiful landscape setting for a stone arch bridge in existence. The architecture of the bridge is in singular harmony with the rugged beauty of the wooded cliffs. This landscape should be preserved and parked.

The present drive against High Bridge is halted by the Hulbert resolution, but it is to be remembered that the mover of the resolution supported LOUIS F. HAFFEN'S campaign in 1918, and that the official who is charged with a reinspection of the bridge is GROVER WHALEN, the same Commissioner of Plant and Structures who wanted the bridge removed in 1920 and condemned it in January last. Moreover, Mayor HYLAN says that he is solely concerned to find out "whether it will be cheaper to re-"model the bridge to meet the require-"ments of the War Department with "respect to navigation or to remove "it and replace it with a tunnel"—an aqueduct tunnel. Public sentiment must make itself felt resolutely or High Bridge may yet be demolished.

APOLOGIES TO ST. JOSEPH.

Mindful of the high and heavy responsibilities of journalism, we feel the obligation to make reparation for even inadvertent sins. One such we have lately committed, and it is our hope that full confession, apology and fruits meet for repentance may avail to wash away the stain. In the first edition of THE TIMES on March 4 last appeared a small, and one might have supposed an obscure, news item headed: "Tornado Wrecks Vil-"lage—Uproots Houses and Injures "Nine Persons in St. Joseph, Mo." The unintended but horrendous error was discovered and corrected before the second edition went to press; but the damage had been done, for it is the first edition that goes to Missouri.

Accordingly, we have received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Joseph informing us that the 77,-039 citizens of that municipality felt that the headline was painfully misleading. It was accurate in so far as it referred to a tornado; but that tornado, we are informed, did only about $50,000 worth of damage to property valued at some eighty-eight millions. Consequently St. Joseph was not wrecked; nor is it a village.

Well, gentlemen, let us be frank. In the United States, besides the flourishing cities of St. Joseph, Missouri, and St. Joseph, Michigan, and the doubtless equally flourishing town of St. Joseph, Louisiana, there are some ten villages named St. Joseph. The copy-reader who wrote the offending headline came from the vicinity of one of these—for the sake of his family we prefer not to say which one. When the name "St. Joseph" caught his eye in The Associated Press copy, his thoughts slipped back for a moment to his remote and innocent childhood—the little red schoolhouse, the old apple tree, Amaryllis in the shade, and all the rest of it—in the quaint old village of St. Joseph. While memory lingered in that sunceled past he wrote the headline—automatically, as copy-readers can—and before he came out of his trance the copy had gone to the printer.

The Chamber of Commerce rightly asks if this offender is not "ashamed "of himself for having called the "eighty-seventh city in the United "States a village." He is, and we are. Our sense of justice is vitiated by no class distinctions; we should feel equally humiliated if we had called the eighty-eighth city in the United States a village, or the 188th. But our error is not without its compensations. The Chamber of Commerce wants to know if we realize that

St. Joseph, Missouri, ranks first in the United States in manufacture of school and writing tablets; has the largest ice cream cone plant in America; has the largest Winter wheat mill in America; has the largest alfalfa feed mill in America; has the largest ornamental and white way plant in America; has the largest pancake flour mill in America; ranks first in America in the manufacture of saddles, harness and collars; is the centre of the greatest corn and wheat producing district of the world; is the fourth largest wholesale dry goods centre in the United States; is fifth in the candy manufacture in the nation; is fifth in the sale of hardware; has a million-dollar bag factory; is fifth largest live-stock market in the United States and is the eighth city of the United States in railway mileage.

No, gentlemen, we hadn't realized that. But we know it now. Through sin and sorrow and suffering one lives and learns.

JACKSONIAN SCULPTURE.

Persons in the habit of visiting Washington cannot read without a pang and an inward protest the news that it is proposed to remove the statue of ANDREW JACKSON from Lafayette Square, fronting the White House. The place could never seem the same without it. It is stated that a severe bronze of GEORGE WASHINGTON will be put where the fascinating equestrian statue of JACKSON now stands. But no matter how fine a work of art may be substituted, with whatever personal associations, it could not fill the gap which would be left by taking away the famous "rocking horse." Mounted on it is the figure of Old Hickory, translated into a sort of glorified Beau Brummell, forever witching the world with noble horsemanship and filling all beholders with smiling amazement. If he is moved, as is suggested, to a less conspicuous park in the capital, we may be sure that immigration will set in strongly toward the new site.

THACKERAY was in Washington and at the White House shortly after this statue of JACKSON was erected. Conversation naturally turned on the new artistic sensation, and THACKERAY was asked by an innocent American if it was not probably the greatest equestrian statue in the world. He replied that probably it was not. Thereupon the other gentleman deprecatingly remarked that it ought to be remembered that the sculptor had never seen an equestrian statue before creating his own. THACKERAY rejoined that very likely it wouldn't have done him any harm if he had.

Before the mooted removal is effected, politics will have something to say as well as art. The matter is said to be within the province of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, but Congress will at least have to be asked to vote the money to pay for the transfer. Then vehement opinions will find expression. It will be asked if the Father of Modern Democracy is to be kicked out to make room for the mere Father of His Country—an early progressive compelled to give way to the oldest of the reactionaries. Senator HEFLIN may be expected to lend the weight of his great artistic authority to retaining the Jackson statue where it is. What could be a more inspiring sight for a President today than to look out of his front windows upon the effigy of the man who put the United States Bank out of business—that terrible prototype of the Federal Reserve Bank? It will be argued that Jacksonian sculpture is an essential part of Jacksonian democracy, and that the banishment of the legs of JACKSON'S horse must be thought of as pulling down the pillars of the temple of our liberties—especially the liberty of every American to hold any office that he may be able to get.

THE STATES AS BUSINESS PARTNERS.

Governor SMITH declines Governor PINCHOT'S suggestion that New York should drop its lawsuit to determine whether the States or the nation should develop the water powers of rivers which run often between States and sometimes through several States. The question grows out of the Federal Water-power act. This assumes precedence for national initiative and control in a matter which concerns all the States. Governor SMITH asserts the States' rights view. Whether he is right or wrong on that, he is surely right on the necessity of a decision of the point he raises. Whether this State and Pennsylvania are to develop separately their separate interests or to develop together their joint interests by a partnership arrangement, the decision whether the United States controls both States is a larger and previous question.

It would be unfortunate if the two States should co-operate only to find that perhaps they had antagonized the national interests and were not so free to join their political and material interests as they had thought. It would be better that Pennsylvania should join New York in seeking a final and quick decision of the previous question without prejudice to the proposed partnership. The two points may well be pressed together. There should be no snap settlement of the details of the partnership. The rivers have been running since the Creation and will continue to run. The development of their power for wide distribution has become practical only recently as the result of electrical invention. No time has been lost, and none will be lost, by proceeding rather in the manner of Governor SMITH than in that of Governor PINCHOT.

If Governor SMITH succeeds in subordinating national to State interests, he will put the State into the electrical business. The national act is one of control rather than of investment and concedes preference to State projects over private. In that respect the national method is better than the New York method. The less that either States or nation has to do with conflicts of economic interests the better. In countless cases public enterprise for the sake of promised profits has turned out costly to taxpayers. No task is beyond private enterprise if only profits are allowed proportionate to risk. The allowance of profits is cheap insurance against illimitable taxes. The economies and efficiency of private operation are the source of the profits which no amount of public funds can secure. The abolition of profits, therefore, is waste, not productive of cheapness in service of industry.

Investors have their option whether or not to back any proposed enterprise. Taxpayers have no such option regarding enterprises backed with their tax payments, without recourse if the promises of the enterprise are not fulfilled. There is no union of responsibility and interests in the case of public enterprise. The exchange of New York electricity for Delaware water may be good or bad, but the committal of New York State to the production and sale of electricity at least is not a present necessity. Governor SMITH should be supported in pressing his lawsuit, but he has no mandate to proceed with his other proposals.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Generalizing From an Exception.

There is little danger that wisdom will die with Sir HENRY MCCARDIE, the London Judge who last week so fiercely scolded a wife who had run up dressmakers' bills which her husband had refused to pay. What Sir HENRY said about the woman's extravagance in spending for clothes twice her husband's income was all true enough, but he made only a mild, passing reference to the possibility that something of responsibility for her mad expenditures rested on the husband.

Why the difference? The two seem to have been well mated, the husband's weakness about equaling the wife's folly, and both being so exceptional as to make them the poorest sort of a foundation for generalizing on "dress" or anything else.

The Judge might even have made a few pointed remarks about dressmakers who exploit women as empty-headed as the one who had excited his anger and encourage them in the delusion that worth-while admiration can be gained from costly clothing, bought in great quantities and cast aside after a few wearings or one. Probably no legal obligation to give good advice to their most profitable customers rests on that part of the business world, any more than on any other, but its denizens are no more admirable than are other capitalizers of human stupidity and depravity, and the one feature in Sir HENRY'S disquisition on dress for which the judicious will feel a sincere, though gentle, satisfaction is its determination that modistes who give unreasonable credit for unreasonably numerous garments cannot collect from protesting husbands the price thereof. There is nothing new in that, however, it being merely old common law.

Where the Judge went astray was in assuming that the woman before him was in any way typical of her sex, and in denouncing dress and fashion as the scourges of humanity, more devastating than revolutions.

Another Woman Deceived!

A new, or at least a reversed, reason for seeking divorce is revealed in what seems to be a dispatch from Noblesville, Ind., printed by The New York News, a paper printed by and for our colored folk. From it one learns that "Mrs. JENNIE RICKMAN, a popular and pretty colored woman of this town, has filed suit in the Circuit Court against her husband for divorce," and that "she bases her action on the ground that RICKMAN is a white man and that she was not aware of his claim until recently." One further learns—explaining "his claim"—that Mr. RICKMAN, after passing for all his life as a colored man, now has pending in court a petition for recognition as white and of white parentage.

Hence Mrs. RICKMAN'S suit and hence the "severe shock" which the neighbors of the two have suffered, according to the dispatch in The News, from his attempt to desert the race hitherto supposed to be his.

Severest of all the shocks, apparently, was that of his wife, who married him as a colored man, twelve years ago, and has by him four children described in the dispatch as beautiful. That she thinks herself aggrieved seems surprising, but perhaps it should not seem so. Had the discovery been the other way around it would be taken as a matter of course that divorce should be sought on the ground that deception had been practiced of a kind and degree to justify it.

No Bickering Reported This Time.

Evidently the two most eminent of feminine tennis players took to heart the lesson they learned at Forest Hills, for at their meeting in Nice last week both of them carefully observed sporting amenities, and, after their match was over, each, at least so far as their public and printed utterances go, showed good temper and respect, if not affection, for the other.

The meeting of the two resulted in a double victory for the French woman—not only did she defeat her redoubtable opponent by a score which, for the time being, however it may be as to the future, proves her superiority, but her eagerness and ardor for the combat sufficiently settle the rumors that were current while she was in America. It has not been demonstrated, of course, that she can fight a losing battle to the bitter end, as her antagonist can and did, but at least she is not afraid to enter the lists against anybody.

The American champion had no excuses to make for her defeat, but her friends offer reasonable explanations of it and the victor graciously admits their reality—that she played in unfamiliar conditions against an antagonist accustomed to them. That does make a difference, and it is a difference with no bearing on the question of essential, individual prowess.

Another Test of Credulity.

It is more than a little trying to the tempers of some people that other people claiming and credited with a fair measure of human intelligence should be giving what seems to be serious consideration to the claims of a woman who says that she can produce pictures merely by the exercise of mental powers, directed at a wall, a piece of paper, the boards of a floor, the sides of a pew—wherever, in short, she concentrates her thought and attention.

Whether or not she can do this is, of course, a question of fact, not one of opinion, but only the faint and remote danger that lies in the assertion of any universal negative need stand in the way of calling her pretensions absurd.

Naturally, imaginations sufficiently vivid, backed by a sufficient love of the mystical, can see a picture in any chance concatenation of dots and lines, straight and curved. The old astronomers saw the sky marked off by arrangements of the stars that made an interesting assortment of gods, heroes and animals, all clearly visible to the credulous eye. So, too, the portraiture of the new artist by "precipitation," to use Mme. BLAVATSKY'S happily found word, will be plain and clear to critics for whom impossibility is the favorite basis of faith.

A Soldier's View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The French occupation of the Ruhr has brought forth an expression of disapproval from a certain class of Americans who pride themselves upon being fair-minded and intellectually neutral. Probably if the truth were known they would be found to include many who, prior to America's entry into the war, supported their country's policy of strict neutrality with open protestations of sympathy for the German cause. They have apparently forgotten that but a few short years ago we fought shoulder to shoulder with the French poilu against a common enemy, strove for identical ideals and suffered similar privations and sacrifices. They were probably the first during those early years of 1914-1915 to disclaim any belief in German brutalities and atrocities—they were blinded to Germany's criminal and ruthless submarine warfare — and today they forget that thousands of young Americans died and still more tragically shattered their health and opportunities that the tide of German kultur might not overrun the civilization of democracy.

It would be interesting to know how many of these German sympathizers have actually suffered from the cruel hand of the last war. How many have lain out at night in open fields and gaping trenches with the enemy a scant few yards away, where every shadow might conceal a stalking foe; have seen their comrades fall beside them; have heard the roar of big guns and the rattle of machine guns, which sound might be the signal of their instant death. It is easy today to theorize lazily, after a comfortable meal with the aid of a large cigar, that French policy with respect to Germany should be one of kindness and patient waiting, of resolute belief in *vogue promisse*—to argue that France wants only to dismember Germany and throttle her commercially for generations to come; to urge an American protest in relation to a situation in which America does not wish to be involved, as has been clearly indicated by refusal to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

This work which America carried on for a period with France had been left for France to finish, and justly might France resent a gesture of interference from her former ally at this time. Quite wisely has the French nation, still deeply scarred from the four years of conflict, striving for self-preservation and still trembling before the giant intact and lying just across her frontier, decided to negotiate with Germany in the only language the German understands—force of arms. There are millions of stanch American hearts wholly in sympathy with the last French move across the Rhine, and already the whining of the German Government is indicative of an ultimate justification of the economic wisdom of French policy.

A. E. F.

New York, March 17, 1923.

Buses for the Concourse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the heated argument is going on between the Mayor and the street car companies regarding the Concourse buses, we who live along the Grand Concourse would also like to be heard. The Concourse is the only large avenue in the city not provided with any means of transportation. The recent buses were better than none at all. It is doubtful if the street car companies will provide better service. The best solution of this problem is to have the Fifth Avenue buses on the Concourse. They give good service.

The Mayor wants to give us one system, the street car companies another, while we who live here want something else. Why not give the people occasionally something they really want?

RAPHAEL KURZROK, M. D.

New York, March 12, 1923.

PERIWINKLE.

Periwinkle's evergreen,
Periwinkle's strong,
Under the snow it lives
All Winter long.

When the first thaw comes
Periwinkle's seen
In all its myrtle grace,
Clear, dark green.

I know a hill where
Periwinkle grows,
A little hill that
The morning knows.

There's a cedar tree
The new day sees
Before he speaks to
The other trees.

Now the snow melts
In patches there,
And green leaves greet
The chill March air.

Sturdy leaves
No frost can break,
Friendly with Winter
For April's sake.

Children will come
When the blue flowers blow
Early—early—
The children know.

Small hands curve on
The cool, green stem.
Year by year I
Have watched for them.

The child's heart is
True joy's measure,
A handful of sky
For the child's treasure.

Periwinkle flower
Is early blue,
Periwinkle's green
The Winter through.

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

FOREIGN BUYING POWER.

Mr. Hoover Corrects Misstatements as to Tariff's Influence on It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot allow a letter in your today's issue from Mr. H. E. Miles to pass without a protest. Mr. Miles says that the Associated Press quotes me as having stated "under the most gloomy view that only 4 to 6 per cent. of American import trade would come under the Fordney Tariff." I have never made such an absurd statement nor has the Associated Press carried such a statement.

So far as I am aware the statement to which this may refer appears first in the annual report of the Department of Commerce in discussing the effect of the tariff upon the export trade. Mr. Miles apparently mistakes exports for imports and builds up an argument on an entirely different subject.

The statement was: "The theoretical assumption that the new tariff will so diminish our imports as to strangle the buying power of foreign countries for our exports does not seem to be borne out by a critical examination of the actual factors involved. Somewhere between one-third and one-half of foreign buying power for our exports is furnished by invisible exchange; beyond this, somewhere from 40 to 55 per cent. of commodities shipped to us from abroad are on the free list (based upon application of the Fordney tariff to the 1921-22 imports, where about 60 per cent. were free). Thus the buying power is untrammeled up to, say, 70 to 80 per cent. The remainder of our imports which are dutiable is in large part such goods as will be imported in any event—as sugar, wool, luxuries, &c. Therefore, it would not seem that the gross volume of exports would be very greatly influence one way or another by the tariff. Generally, the volume of our imports is likely to be increased by the increasing prosperity at home."

Subsequently this statement was amplified from a calculation of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce to the suggestion that the reduction in the volume of imports of dutiable goods could not affect the foreign buying power of from more than 4 to 6 per cent. out of the 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. of purchasing power which as shown in the above was dependent upon those items. It was not a discussion of the effect of tariff on prices as Mr. Miles seems to think. My statement was absolutely sound and has proven itself true by experience every month since the new tariff was enacted.

Another misstatement of Mr. Miles which I must protest against is "the recent declaration of Mr. Hoover's statement that there is a shortage of sugar." No such statement has ever been made by the department. In fact, the semi-annual world survey of the stocks, production and consumption of sugar shows a probable surplus of 476,000 tons.

HERBERT HOOVER.

Washington, March 18, 1923.

SAFETY OF HIGH BRIDGE.

The Historic Structure Good for a Century More of Existence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the especial benefit of those persons who are so loudly clamoring for the destruction of High Bridge, urging, in addition to its being an obstruction to navigation, its unsafe condition owing to a settlement of one of its piers, I would state that this defect was discovered about eighty years ago and a remedy provided against its further increase by the bridge's designer, John B. Jervis. My information was received from no less an authority than that of the engineer in actual charge of its building, Edward H. Tracy, the assistant to the resident engineer, Peter Hastie.

I was Mr. Tracy's assistant and associate for nearly eight years prior to his death, being with him while he was chief engineer and superintendent of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company at Eckhart, Md., and chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, New York City. His greatest pride centred on High Bridge. In answer to my question why the two mains crossing the bridge were dipped six or eight feet, an inverted siphon so misnamed, he replied that, owing to the settlement of one of the pier foundations, Mr. Jervis had deemed it expedient to reduce the height of the piers to lighten the weight.

While unable to say that this is the same defect recently rediscovered, I believe competent engineers will agree with me that it is, and that it is unlikely that a structure that has stood for eighty years and to which absolutely no weight has been added since the seven-foot main was laid about fifty years ago, and which has neither strain nor jarring effect, such as caused by vehicular traffic, imposed upon it, would be likely to settle.

JULIUS JONSON.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 15, 1923.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

* * * It has been stated, to justify demolition, that High Bridge has sagged. I made a careful examination of the bridge today, walking its length on top and then going down below and examining the piers and arches from the ground up. If there is a better example of stone masonry, old or new, in New York City, I have not seen it. The stone blocks are in an excellent state of preservation, the alignment of the coping is fine and the arches are as near perfect as anything I have seen. The brick walk and the railing on top are in good condition. I will stake my reputation as an architect on the assertion that High Bridge will stand firm, safe and secure for a century to come unless destroyed by an earthquake or the vandalism of those charged with its custody and whose privilege and duty it should be to preserve it.

To overcome the objection that its river piers obstruct navigation, it would be practical and safe to remove two of the piers and spring an elliptical arch from the large centre pier to the second pier to the east and west of it. This would give two wide channels—one for north, the other for south bound river traffic—and answer every requirement of water transportation. And, if done in harmony with the existing structure, its beauty will not be marred.

ALBERT E. DAVIS.

New York, March 15, 1923.

Fair Warning to Smokers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of Feb. 23 entitled "Utah Lawbreakers" contains food for thoughtful ones. A large element of the American people did not desire prohibition, but were forced to support the issue by reason of the abuse of the use of liquor. The Utah statute was directed primarily against the common nuisance of smoking in public restaurants and dining rooms, and the practice of many smokers of filling these public places with clouds of smoke to the discomfiture of other patrons who do not care to smoke or be annoyed by cigarette fumes will eventually cause the enactment of laws in other States similar to the Utah statute. The smoker is riding for a fall unless he changes his point of view. The continued invasion of the personal rights of others will compel drastic statutes against the smokers.

FRANK L. LYNN.

Baltimore, March 1, 1923.

GUNNING FOR BIG GAME.

The Drastic Laws Proposed for the Regulation of the Stock Exchange.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Chinese Emperor of an era bygone upon ascending the dragon throne saw his people enmeshed and bewildered by a multitude of laws. He ordered all the statute books burned and started his reign with three simple laws. A new administration in this country makes the gesture of ignoring or annulling the wicked and oppressive laws of the preceding party. But a shake of the bottle, a new label, additional appropriation and they are again offered to the public as a panacea.

Politicians express faith in the people. An innocent bystander who is occasionally swatted by a foul ball in the form of an extraordinary popular delusion is more reserved. One delusion, whipped up by politicians which finds fertile soil in America is that a new law is the sure remedy for the latest human ills—that anything (except legislators who most need it) from rheumatism to railways is best regulated by a commission.

Special groups such as trade guilds, bar associations, medical societies, chambers of commerce and stock and commodity exchanges have for centuries, in the light of their own experience, regulated themselves and consumed their own smoke. Membership corporations have to a large extent supplanted the individual as the social unit. They thus take a burden off the State and operate effectively in helping the orderly processes of civilization. In fact, in early days membership trading corporations regulated New York State. They have hitherto been more or less unmolested, but now comes a proposal from the Lockwood committee, appointed to find a remedy for the evil conditions existing in the housing situation, to enact drastic laws regulating the New York Stock Exchange, which has been in existence one hundred and thirty years, and in an enlightened self-interest, aside from the resulting public benefit, has rectified evils as far as possible and certainly as effectively as any legislative committee, judging by past experience, is likely to accomplish.

The law proposing to accomplish this purpose may be likened unto a high powered, long range disappearing gun, the upkeep and ammunition for which costs millions. It is warranted to blast to atoms anything from the Fruit Exchange first set up in the Garden of Eden and the fellows who manipulated the baskets down to the Hester Street market, and every other group of friendly citizens who foregather to trim or be trimmed.

But here is the pivotal point. A law is not automatic or self executing. However perfect and reasonable, it has to be executed by a human being. There must be a range finder. The short but simple scandals of our political past show that this powerful destructive gun will be entrusted too often to some official who has never handled anything bigger than a shotgun—whose range finder is adjusted and fixed to a mill pond.

The time and place to regulate an evil is at the source. So long as the State issues under its seal thousands of corporate charters which cloak and make possible the issue of worthless securities, why single out the New York Stock Exchange, which deals only in legitimate securities, and blame it for the evils incident to spurious issues? If the States persist in chartering corporations conceived in fraud, human beings will find a means of trading in their securities regardless of laws. We need birth control for these children of the law, who are coming into the world at a more rapid rate than we can properly rear them, restrict to useful work or teach to tell the truth.

The crooks' annual budget, or the sum they extract from the public, according to President Joyce of the National Surety Company, now amounts to nearly three billion dollars. This estimate is based on the experience of previous years and is corroborated by the fact that hard-headed business men and bankers subscribe annually for about eighteen billions in surety bonds. These frauds are made up by millions in Blue Sky issues, the operation of the rum ring, the automobile ring, the harbor theft ring, the bankruptcy ring, the fire bugs bloc and other frauds largely perpetrated by those who construe liberty as license.

There are Blue Sky laws in many of the States, but they are not vigorously enforced. The so-called trusts and big exchanges are still the alluring target. Crooks are secondary, though the greater and a more elusive public menace. Attorneys General and District Attorneys are but human; moreover, they are good sportsmen. They decline to go gunning for a skunk when they can hunt an elephant or trust even though house broken.

By thinking less of rights and more of duty, the need for law diminishes.

LINDSAY RUSSELL.

New York, March 13, 1923.

Dr. Peters's Work in Nippur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the various communications in THE TIMES during the last few weeks in regard to the Temple of Ur and the recent excavations in the ruins of the Babylonian city of Nippur. I do not understand why the writers of these articles should have made no reference to the work done at Nippur by the late Dr. John P. Peters. My firm published in 1897 two volumes by Dr. Peters under the title of "Nippur: Narrative of the University of Pennsylvania Expedition to Babylon in the Years 1888-90."

The plan for this expedition originated with Dr. Peters, and he had a large share in the work of raising the money. He was the active leader in the field during two or three successive seasons and the work of excavation was done under his direction. The discovery of the Temple of Nippur was made by Dr. Peters in 1889, and it was my understanding that by means of the records found in the ruins of Nippur the recorded history of Babylonia and of the world had been put back many hundred years.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

New York, March 12, 1923.

Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for your bitter opposition to the Anti-Saloon League and Mr. Anderson. Coming from you, it has convinced me of their efficiency. I have not supported them very heartily in the past, but from now on I and my church will be found backing them. You will certainly get your reward some time.

OWEN C. BAKER,
Methodist Episcopal Church, Warsaw, N. Y.
March 16, 1923.

Within the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator James J. Walker's announcement that he will not support the State Trade Commission bill unless the Dalrymple's League exemption is stricken out of it is a reminder that it was precisely because a recent Legislature had written that exemption into the Donnelly Anti-Trust act that Mr. Justice Pooley declared that act unconstitutional. Why doesn't somebody try enacting remedial legislation that isn't necessarily unconstitutional?

ALBERT E. REED.

Albany, March 12, 1923.

WANTS YOUNG JEWS TRAINED TO RELIGION

Louis Marshall Asks Wider Study of the Bible and Other Hebrew Works.

SEES NEED FOR REVIVAL

Declares the Educated Present No Problem to the Race or to the State.

A call upon American Jewry to answer its enemies through the religious education of its youth was made last night by Louis Marshall, who spoke at the forum of the Institutional Synagogue at 57 West 116th Street.

Decrying the lack of Jewish education of the young members of the faith, Mr. Marshall asserted it was the sacred duty of all Jews to unite, irrespective of whether they were orthodox, conservative or reform, and perform their obligation to the young men and women of the race.

"How many of our young men and women, born and educated in this country, have studied the word of God and have familiarized themselves with it?" Mr. Marshall asked. "I am afraid that there are comparatively few. I have no doubt that they have read all the latest novels, or at least these that the newspapers advertise, which they shouldn't; that they have read many things that are supposed to be scientific, particularly the psychology of Freud, and can discuss some of the economic vagaries of political writers and can tell you of a great many things that are not so, and yet they have had at their command the greatest literature that the world has yet produced, the Bible, and our other great Hebrew works which they could read in translation if not in the original Hebrew. Nobody need be ashamed to read the Bible. Nobody need fear that the Bible will interfere with his literary taste because it is, in every sense of the word both as literature and as the repository of ethics and morals, superlative to any other writtin word.

"I believe that a religious revival is necessary. There are in New York City 300,000 Jewish children of whom no more than one-quarter are getting a Jewish training. Those who are getting this education are no problem to us or to the State. They become good men and women and good citizens. We are not ashamed of them. The danger lurks with those who have no religious education.

"We hear a great deal about missionaries and people curse them; people, however, who don't even send their own children to Talmud Torahs and Hebrew schools. I would rather they learn some morals and ethics from the missionaries than to go ignorant. It is our obligation, as Jews, to give them the opportunities for Jewish education and training."

Mr. Marshall pointed out that $80,000,000 had been sent abroad for Jewish relief purposes, asserting that only $10,000,000 was required for Jewish education purposes in the United States.

"It seems to me to be impossible to fail in such an endeavor," he continued. "If we fail we are prepared to die nobly. It is better to make the effort than to sit supinely by and see destroyed thousands upon thousands of the younger generation who might be near to their country and their people if a helping hand is extended to them.

"We must establish institutions like this and others all over the land. We must fill them with children, have adequate curricula and trained and enthusiastic teachers. Would we not rather have that done than to become indifferent, than to see fine young children throw themselves away, when by educating them they may become fine members of the State and noble members of our faith?

"There is no way that I can devise which will answer our enemies more powerfully and more eloquently than the performance of this sacred duty."

PSYCHOLOGISTS TO MARRY.

Dr. Ruth S. Clark Engaged to Professor John T. Metcalf.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gilman Clark of Holyoke, Mass., announce the engagement of their sister, Dr. Ruth Swan Clark of 139 East Thirtieth Street, this city, to Professor John Trumball Metcalf of the University of Vermont. Dr. Clark is psychologist for the Bureau of Vocational Service for Juniors. She was graduated from Smith College and later taught in Smith's department of psychology for several years, and is a trustee of the New York Branch of the National Vocational Guidance Association and a member of the executive committee of the New York State Association of Consulting Psychologists.

Professor Metcalf is a son of Dr. William B. Metcalf of New Haven, Conn. He was graduated from Yale and completed his training in Germany. During the war he served as a lieutenant in the Psychological Division and is now teaching psychology in the University of Vermont.

Hunt—Lockard.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ellsworth Hunt of 82 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lee Hunt, to Charles Archbold Lockard Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lockard of Brooklyn. Miss Hunt is a Smith College graduate, class of '19, and Mr. Lockard was in the '17 class of Syracuse University and is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

CHARLOTTE WENDEL BRIDE.

Justice's Daughter Weds Albert P. Engler—Honeymoon in Europe.

Albert P. Engler, a son of Mr. Engler, proprietor of the Hotel Boden, at Rorschanshorn, Switzerland, and Miss Charlotte Louise Wendel, a daughter of Justice Louis Wendel of the City Court of New York, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's father, 150 West 106th Street, by the Rev. William Koepchen, pastor of St. Luke's Church, West Forty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Engler are booked to sail tomorrow on the Aquitania, and will tour Europe, and then make their temporary home with the bridegroom's father. Next year they will return to the United States, and Mr. Engler will go into the business of importing and exporting.

Mr. Engler was formerly in charge of the foreign exchange of W. R. Grace & Co., where he met Miss Wendel, then secretary to the company's Vice President, J. L. Schaefer.

Fashion Show and Play for Benefit.

A fashion show is to be held by the Junior Society of the Temple Emanu-El on Thursday evening, March 22, at the Waldorf-Astoria. A musical comedy, "Very Good, Eddie" is to be played and dancing will follow. The proceeds are going to a fund being raised for the vocational guidance work of the society. Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Mark Elsner, Mrs. Harold Lehman, Mrs. Felix Warburg and others have taken boxes. Tickets may be had from the treasurer, Julius Ochs Adler, 521 Fifth Avenue.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. R. S. Archbold, Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss Jr. and the Misses Frances and E. Ellen Auchincloss of New York have arrived at the Traymore, Atlantic City.

Colonel H. Hersey Andrew and Mrs. Andrew of 125 West Seventy-eighth Street are leaving tomorrow for Boston to spend a week there.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Merritt of Washington, D. C., have arrived in town and are at the Ambassador.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. McLennan of Chicago, who have been spending several weeks at the Ritz-Carlton, have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs, taking Donald R. McLennan Jr. with them.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Hodgkins and Miss Press Hodgkins of Chicago are at the Ritz.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Thomas Moore are among the New York people staying at the Ambassador, Atlantic City. Warwick Greene is also there, and so are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darlington of Pittsburgh and the Misses Cora G. and Anita L. Shields of Philadelphia.

Beginning today, a rummage sale is to be held for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Club at 25 East Forty-fifth Street. The committee in charge includes Mrs. Graham Blandy, Mrs. Francis Rogers, Mrs. William T. Blodgett and others. Suitable articles will be welcomed at the address given.

The second matinee performance of "The School for Scandal" for the benefit of the Co-operate Home for small salaried girls will take place this afternoon at 2:30 at the National Theatre.

The last meeting of the sewing class in aid of relief work at the Harlem Hospital takes place this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Arthur Butler, 120 East 55th Street.

The first Supper Dance arranged by The Spinsters, for the benefit of the Spence School philanthropic fund, takes place at 11 o'clock this evening at Pierre's. There is a cabaret at 12:30. It will include singing and a tango by professionals.

Washington.

The Secretary of the British Embassy and Mrs. Leslie Craigie were hosts at an informal luncheon yesterday at their home in Massachusetts Avenue.

Representative and Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn have gone to their home in Rochester, N. Y., returning to Washington early in April.

Miss Elisabeth Hanna and Miss Jean Stirling, who has passed the greater part of the season with Miss Hanna, left yesterday for New York for a visit of a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lay, who are at the Hamilton Hotel, were hosts to a company of twelve at dinner there last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Rafael R. Govin gave a large luncheon at their residence in Massachusetts Avenue yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrison McClintock entertained a luncheon company yesterday.

Colonel John Curtis Gilmore, U. S. A., who was called from Panama, where he is stationed, by the death of his sister, Miss Jane Gilmore, has returned to his post.

Mrs. Borden Harriman sailed on Saturday for Bermuda. She will return the first part of April.

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, who has been ill for several weeks, left yesterday for Atlantic City to remain some time.

Mrs. Paul Evarts Johnson is at the Brighton Hotel, Atlantic City, where she will pass several weeks.

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane has gone to California and has leased the residence of Horatio Livermore, in Russian Hill, San Francisco. Her daughter, Mrs. Philip Kaufman, is with her and will spend the Spring season there.

Asheville.

A large number of guests attended Sunday afternoon tea at the Biltmore Forest Country Club, among them Judge and Mrs. Junius Adams Jr. and Mrs. Carl Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wadley Raoul, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Vanderhoof, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard and Miss Virginia Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bryant.

Registering yesterday at the Manor were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. F. Gibson of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hopkins of Flushing, Mr. and Mrs. Earle C. Butler of Middletown, Conn.; Mrs. H. S. Packard and Miss Virginia Fitzhugh of Lake Forest, Ill.; Mrs. Anna True Perron, Miss Davis True Perron and Miss Patty Hill Perron of Evanston, Ill., and Mrs. Charlotte R. Potter, Miss Martha Jane Potter and John R. Potter of Corning, N. Y.

New York arrivals at the Battery Park include Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leonard, G. L. Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Grigsby and Mr. and Mrs. George Darnerel.

Hot Springs.

The Spring season officially started last night with the opening of the crystal room in the Homestead with music by a specially selected band, the regular orchestra continuing in the ball room. Captain and Mrs. William M. Talbott gave a dinner at Bienvenu for Mr. and Mrs. George N. Ostrander and Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Ludlow of Saratoga, and later brought them over for the dancing.

Members of the New York Colony in the crystal room last night were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Plumer, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland, Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Denny, Mrs. James D. Wood, Mrs. William H. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Walsh and Miss Margaret Walsh and Mrs. Ackerson Vanderp.

Arriving at the Homestead from New York are Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence K. McGuire and Mrs. Edgar Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Pond and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Case and J. Herbert Case Jr., arrived from Mansfield, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis arrived yesterday from Tuxedo Park.

Richard M. Tobin of San Francisco, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to The Netherlands, has arrived from Washington to join his sister, Mrs. Charles W. Clark, of San Mateo, Cal.

Thomas O'Sullivan of New York entertained at luncheon yesterday at Fassifern Farm. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Porter Jr. of Philadelphia gave a luncheon there yesterday for their daughter, Miss Katherine Porter. J. W. Maitland of New York was in the party going out on horseback. Mrs. A. Colgate of New York drove to the farm for tea. Mr. and Mrs. Albion E. Lang of Windsor, Vt., went yesterday to Valley View for luncheon. Emerson McMillin, 3d, of New York, who arrived several days ago from Palm Beach motored yesterday to White Sulphur Springs for luncheon.

Baroness De Cartier de Marchienne drove yesterday to Rock Springs and Germantown. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt drove to Warm Springs. Alley driving there yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. William R. Carney of New York. Mrs. Frank P. Crunden of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Snow of Brooklyn and Caesar A. Grasselli of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah and Mrs. Daniel M. Bedell of New York drove to Healing Springs and the Cascades.

White Sulphur Springs.

There were many arrivals at the Greenbrier yesterday, and so springlike was the weather that every one kept outdoors. Many lunched at the Casino, and the sunny verandas there and the lawns overlooking the golf courses were favorite gathering places for scores of visitors.

At the Casino during the afternoon concert were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss and Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Charles Therlot Jr. and Mrs. Earle W. Dickey. Miss Katherine Sinclair and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Atkinson, who have joined them; John W. Griggs and Mrs. Griggs, Cass Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett, Mrs. C. Rankin, Mrs. F. C. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Williams, Mrs. M. E. O'Neill, Miss Mildred O'Neill and Mrs. Fielding Whittemore of New York. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wall of Beverly, N. J.; Mrs. J. H. McDonald, Woodbury, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Burchard Dutcher, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Edward De Witt of Englewood, N. J., and Mrs. H. Leavitt, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson Crothers, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cadwalader Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Taylor of Philadelphia, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Lowry of New York, Miss Helen Nathanson and Miss Olive Kahlo made up a riding party, and with M. F. H. Lawrence Jackson rode to Jim Perry's cabin for luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McLean of Chicago motored to Hot Springs for luncheon.

Mrs. Harry C. Thayer and her sister, Mrs. L. Umosen, were out in the saddle. Melville Davisson Post and his niece, Miss C. Dubois, W. H. Collins, P. M. Sweeney, J. O. Stack, Earle W. Sinclair, George Coles Jr. and Albert B. Cowing were among others riding.

Edward Francis Carry, President of the Pullman Company, arrived at the Greenbrier from New York yesterday with Mrs. Carry and joined Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schield King of Chicago.

Arriving from New York yesterday were Mrs. Henry Stewart Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bridegford, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Michaels, Mrs. P. J. Murphy and Dr. John Freeland.

Mme. de Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, and Mrs. Joseph T. Gerry of Washington, have gone home after a fortnight's stay. Others departing for home last night were Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Mason of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Spencer L. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dye.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New York are expected here from Palm Beach this week. Coming from New York are Charles B. Rice, Vice President of the National City Bank; Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smithers, James Speyer and party and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius.

The Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are at the Maples in Lenox for a few days of sport amid the snowdrifts of the sugar bush. They have her mother, Mrs. George H. Bend, as a guest.

Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge is to sail from New York next week for Paris. She will be in London during the musical season.

Mrs. W. Murray Crane of New York is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop M. Crane in Dalton. Mrs. Zenas Crane of Dalton is in Summerville, S. C., for the early Spring. She will soon be joined by her son, Z. Marshall Crane.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana are back at Birchwood in Lenox from Palm Beach. They were away two months.

Miss Beatrice Bend Bishop, Vassar senior, was one of the debaters with Smith College at Northampton last night, and her team won.

DR. COWLES STARTS NEW HEALING CULT

Announces Formation of Association to Cure the Ills of Both Mind and Body.

HAS NOTABLE SUPPORTERS

Miss Margaret Wilson, W. G. McAdoo, Samuel Untermyer and Others in Movement He Initiates.

Dr. Edward C. Cowles, specialist in nervous and mental disorders and one of the three members of the Medical Committee appointed by the Episcopal Church to study healing, yesterday announced the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Scientific Healing, with many prominent persons upon the committee.

William G. McAdoo, he said, had consented to serve as a committee member, and had been placed upon the Executive Board with George Gordon Battle, Samuel Untermyer, the Rev. W. H. Owen, the Rev. E. Clowes Chorley and Austin Strong. Edward G. Riggs is the President, and Mrs. Minturn Pinchot, First Vice President.

The list of Vice Presidents is headed by the name of Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, and the others are the Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Canon J. Townsend Russell, the Rev. J. Hoard Mellish, Mrs. L. C. Martin, Dr. Joseph A. Leighton, Bartow H. Farr, Dudley R. Cowles, Mrs. Albert Cornell, Mrs. Imry de Rerzes and George MacDonald. Thomas A. Price is secretary and Thomas L. Chadbourne, treasurer.

Objects of Association.

The objects of the association are in part as follows:

"The promotion of a more scientific treatment of nervous disorders, based upon a thorough examination of the patient which shall include the physical, mental, spiritual, social, industrial, and environmental conditions, with all other debilitating influences.

"To encourage a broad and comprehensive study of the whole man; to seek to prevent the development of insanity by early diagnosis and prompt treatment; to correlate the work of the labor leader, the capitalist, the psychologist, the sociologist, the eugenist, and all other persons or groups interested in maintaining the health of the people, and to bring about a closer cooperation between the clergy and the medical profession."

Dr. Cowles said that while there were literally thousands of hospitals in the country for the treatment of disorders of the body, there were few for the treatment of disorders of the mind, and that the number of institutions studying both body and mind should be large. He is the director of his own Park Avenue Hospital, and recently he suggested a larger public "body and soul" hospital here.

Dr. Cowles said that the first public meeting of the new association would be held in the Town Hall at 8:30 o'clock next Wednesday evening, at which the speakers will be Mr. Untermyer, Dr. Worcester, Dr. Abbott B. Crowing were among others riding. Stuart L. Tyson and Dr. Cowles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—Dr. Cowles is a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, 1906. In 1908 he married Miss Florence Jaquith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Jaquith, of No. 1 Exeter street, at Bridgeport. The year later she was complimented in a contrmartial of Paymaster Auld and Post Assistant Surgeon Robnett, at the Boston Navy Yard. Paymaster Auld had knocked Dr. Cowles down at a navy yard dance for claiming a contempt of Miss Jaquith Hossler, daughter of a naval officer, which he declared Dr. Cowles had obtained in a dishonorable manner. Although found guilty of assaulting Dr. Cowles, Auld and Robnett were commended by the Navy Department.

As Dr. Cowles was a relative of Rear Admiral Cowles and of Theodore Roosevelt, and as the circumstances leading to the court-martial were so extraordinary, the newspapers devoted a great deal of space to the proceedings.

Subsequently Dr. Cowles was involved in a divorce action brought against him by his wife, his cross-libel against her, and in a long fight after Mrs. Cowles had obtained a divorce, for custody of their two children. Custody of the children finally was awarded to the wife, who now resides in Brookline.

Dr. Cowles's wife sued him for divorce on the statutory ground, and Miss Allie Arntz, who had been employed as a governess in the Cowles home, was named as corespondent. Allegations also were made of misconduct with other women in Boston, and Portland, Me., but all charges of infidelity were withdrawn before the suit was decided. In addition to these charges, Mrs. Cowles complained of profane and abusive language, conduct injurious to health, and declared that her husband compelled her to live with persons mentally unbalanced.

Many persons of prominence from all over New England were among those treated by Dr. Cowles at the sanitarium which he conducted at one time in Portsmouth, N. H. Perhaps the best known of his patients was Sarah J. Farmer, founder of the Greenacres Colony, which was much in the public eye because of the disputes between the Bahai and anti-Bahai elements in the organization, and various legal entanglements grew out of Miss Farmer's mental status.

TELLS VALUE OF ZIONISM.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann Calls It Last Effort for Jewish Continuity.

Zionism was described as "the last desperate effort of the Jewish people to insure their sense of continuity" by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, at a mass meeting held in his honor at the Century Theatre last night. Louis Lipsky acted as Chairman, and other speakers included the Rev. H. Masslansky, Judge Bernard E. Rosenblatt, Miss Alice Seligsberg, Morris Rothenberg and Abraham Goldberg. Dr. Weizmann is in this country in connection with the raising of $2,000,000 by the Palestine Foundation Fund.

"We Jews have at times been in danger of losing our sense of continuity," Dr. Weizmann said. "We have built and the world has destroyed. First in Babylon and then in Spain we built a splendid world of literature and philosophy, schools and learning; not a trace of it is left today. In Eastern Europe we have labored for centuries building communities where flourished learning and Jewish tradition and which our hopes fondly regarded as permanent. What is left today?"

Dr. Weizmann declared that Palestine must be rebuilt "because we know that there we will find certainty, there we will renew the power which has carried us so far, and which is in danger of exhaustion."

Albert Spalding Plays Farewell.

Albert Spalding gave a farewell recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, although he is to play afield till late April before sailing abroad. The American violinist's admirers took occasion to make him repeat most of the latter part of his program, the encored pieces including an "adagietto" by Bizet and a series of arrangements by Spalding himself from Schubert's "Hark, the Lark," Chopin's G major waltz and the "Rondo Brilliant" of Weber. With André Benoist, accompanist of his many tours, at the piano, Mr. Spalding was heard in the sonata of Cesar Franck and D major concerto of Mozart preceded by a Vardini-Salmon "Siciliana" and Spalding's version of Corelli's "La Follia."

Payn's Condition 'Less Encouraging.'

CHATHAM, N. Y., March 18.—The condition of Lou F. Payn, Columbia County Republican leader, ill with pneumonia in his home here, tonight was reported as "less encouraging."

Attending physicians said no relapse had occurred, but that Mr. Payn had a "dull" day and that pulse, temperature and respiration "gave less hope for any immediate recovery."

ORANGE FIRE CHIEF DIES AFTER A "RUN"

Michael Savage Stricken With Apoplexy at Headquarters Returning From a Blaze.

ORANGE, N. J., March 18.—"Boys, I feel that is the last call I will ever answer," remarked Fire Chief Michael Savage to his men tonight after his company had returned from a "run" where an automobile was on fire.

"Oh, that's all nonsense, Chief," replied Captain McMillan.

"No, Jim, I feel very bad. I guess I'll go upstairs, change my clothes and go home," said the chief, as he left the others and went to a room on the floor above.

A short time later the men heard groans and hurrying upstairs found the chief dying on the floor. An ambulance was summoned from the Memorial Hospital but when it reached the fire house there was no doctor on it.

"Hurry back and get a doctor," said Captain McMillan to the driver. When the ambulance returned Chief Savage was dead. "Apoplexy," the doctor said. Chief Savage, 63 years old, had held his office five years. His wife died two years ago. He is survived by nine sons and twenty-three grandchildren. One of the sons, Daniel, is boxing instructor at the Friars' Club in New York City. Another son, "Big Jim," a pugilist, was one of Willard's trainers in his fight with Jack Johnson.

MARKS TRINITY CENTENARY.

St. George's Church Has Service in Honor of College.

In honor of the 100th anniversary of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., special services were held yesterday afternoon at St. George's Church, Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, the Rector of which, Dr. Karl Reiland, is a graduate of the college. Addresses were made by Robert B. Butler, class of 1905, Corporation Counsel of Hartford, and the Rev. Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, President of the College.

Dr. Ogilby said that one-half the ministers of this country are without theological training; that only one-half of those who attended theological schools are graduated; and that only one-half of these graduates are also college graduates.

He said that what is being demanded in the training of theological students today is "a passion for truth, the ability to dig it out and to face the facts of science; that they should not be hedged around by a narrow spirit of sectarianism or racial prejudices, and that there should be a close touch between students and teachers, because quantity production is hard to apply to education."

RECTOR GIVES CHURCH $1,000

Dr. Leighton Parks Asks Parish to Pay Entire Debt by Easter.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, yesterday morning asked his parishioners to pay off the debt on the new edifice on Easter Sunday. He subscribed $1,000 himself.

The debt on this church is $155,000, and it may be questioned whether it can be paid off at this time," said Dr. Parks. "But I am glad to say we have had a number of large contributions and a very great number of small contributions.

"If there are seventy-five persons in this congregation able and willing to give $1,000 each on Easter Sunday the whole debt can be wiped out and the church consecrated. And then we can face the future with hope.

"No clergyman should ask his people to give money unless he is willing himself to give.

"I consider it a privilege to give $1,000 toward clearing off the debt, so if there are seventy-four others who will do that our debt will be wiped out."

Gen. N. H. Henry's Funeral Today.

Funeral services for General Nelson Herrick Henry, formerly of the N. Y. N. G., will be held this morning at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will officiate. The Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., will escort the body from General Henry's former home at 59 West Tenth Street to the church. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

Queen Milena Buried.

SAN REMO, March 18.—The body of the late Queen Milena of Montenegro was interred today in the crypt of the Russian Church beside that of her husband, who died two years ago. The ceremony was private, only relatives and the local authorities attending.

DR. HILLARY A. GOBIN DEAD.

Ex-President of De Pauw University Succumbs at 81 Years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 18.—Dr. Hillary A. Gobin, 81 years old, Vice President emeritus of De Pauw University, and nationally known educator, died today at a local hospital of an illness due principally to advanced age. Dr. Gobin, who was formerly President of De Pauw, resigned recently in order that he might be relieved of the heavy responsibilities of the position. He received the honorary appointment of Vice President emeritus.

Dr. Gobin was at one time connected with Baldwin College in Kansas, and came from there to De Pauw. The body will be taken to his home in Greencastle, Ind., tomorrow, where funeral services will be held.

Calvin Pardee.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Calvin Pardee, who with his father,Ario Pardee, and brother,Ario Jr., had a prominent part in the development of the anthracite industry of Pennsylvania, died today at his home in Germantown. He was 81 years old.

Mr. Pardee was a former President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the North Penn Railroad Company, the Tennessee and West North Carolina Railway Company and of the Cranberry Iron, Coal and Furnace Company of Tennessee.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE NICHOLSON, a Civil War veteran and a former policeman, died yesterday at his home, 429 East 162d Street. He was 77 years old.

CHARLES E. WHITE, for fifty-six years a teacher in the public schools of Syracuse, N. Y., and for thirty-six years principal of Franklin School in that city, died at his home, there, yesterday. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. CLEMENTINE GOULD NEWBOLD, widow of Thomas E. Newbold and the daughter of Judge George Gould of Troy, N. Y., died yesterday at her home in Bordentown, N. J.

The Rev. JAMES C. FLANDERS of Laconia, N. H., died at his home in that town yesterday.

Mrs. ALICE DOOLEY, oldest resident of Canaan, died at her home in Canaan yesterday. She was 93 years old.

Mrs. ANNA M. WOODWARD BABCOCK, widow of Henry Denison Babcock, philanthropist, died on Friday at her home, 9 East Fifty-second Street. She had died in June, 1918. Funeral services will be held this morning at 10:30 at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

PRESTON M. BROCK, 65 years old, for twenty-four years New York representative of the Brigham-Hopkins Hat Company of Baltimore, died late on Saturday at his home, 306 West Ninety-fourth Street.

HENRY P. JONES, 76 years old, President of Phineas Jones & Co., Inc., wheelwrights, with which firm he was connected for almost sixty years, died of heart disease in his apartment at the Hotel Alvord, South Orange, N. J., on Saturday. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

JULIUS LIEPMAN, produce merchant of Wallabout Market, died at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, on Saturday of heart disease. He was 62 years old.

WATSON J. LESTER, 80 years old, a veteran of the Civil War, who when President Lincoln was shot, attended the President's son Tad at the White House, through the night of the shooting, died yesterday at his home in Springfield, Mass. He served in the 37th Massachusetts Volunteers.

CHARLES M. MACNEILL DIES.

President of Utah Copper Company a Victim of Pneumonia at 52.

Charles M. MacNeill, President of the Utah Copper Company and the Chino Copper Company, Vice President of the Replogle Steel Company and a Director of a number of other corporations, died late Saturday night of pneumonia at his home, 15 East Ninety-first Street. He was ill less than two days.

Mr. MacNeill was 52 years old. He was born at Oak Park, Ill., and went into the mining business after graduating from high school. His first position was that of cashier with a Colorado smelting firm and at 32 years of age he was made President of the Utah Mining Company.

He was a Trustee of Colorado College and was for years active in the National Guard of Colorado. He was a member of the following clubs: Union League, Piping Rock and Turf and Field of New York; the Denver and Denver Country Clubs, the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, the Pacific Union of San Francisco and the Travelers of Paris. In 1916 he married in Paris Miss Marion Parsons Irwin of New York, who survives him.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow.

Colonel Alfred M. Shook.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—Colonel Alfred M. Shook, 77, retired capitalist and pioneer in the coal and iron industry in the South, died at his home here this morning. Colonel Shook was one of the pioneers in the development of the coal and iron deposits in the neighborhood of Birmingham, and much of the credit for the development in this country of what is known as the open hearth process in the manufacture of steel is credited to him.

Born.

PHILLIPS—Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Phillips (nee Essie Heyman) of 300 West 109th, announce the birth of a daughter, March 17, at Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Engaged.

HOCHSCHILD—SAMSTAG — Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Samstag of 307 West 81st St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine, to Walter Hochschild, son of Mr. B. B. Hochschild, 565 West End Av.

Anniversaries.

SEIDEN—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Seiden, 527 West 151st St., announce the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, March 17.

Died.

ABEEL—On March 17, 1923, suddenly, Henry Fraser, in his 52d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 2 Lenox Av., White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, March 19, at 2 P. M. Interment private at Kensico Cemetery.

ABBOTT—Elliza Nightingale, widow of Robert Abbott, at her residence, 150 West 104th St., on Saturday, March 17, in her 86d year. Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 1:30, in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, 2 West 95th St.

BABCOCK—On Friday, March 16, at her residence, 20 East 52d St., Anna Mary, wife of the late Henry Denison Babcock. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Monday, March 19, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BACON—Frances J. Mills, March 17, at Kent, Conn., widow of Rev. George Bladen Bacon, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services at Kent, Monday, March 19, at 3 o'clock. Interment Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., Tuesday, March 20, at 2 o'clock.

BADGLEY—Entered into rest March 19 at his residence, Brightwaters, L. I., Robert Tilghman Badgley, husband of Nora Harris and son of the late Joseph D. and Eliza H. Badgley. Funeral private, Monday.

BAIN—Suddenly, Greenwich, Conn., on March 18, 1923, J. Frederick Bain. Funeral services at his late home, 36 East 127th St., on Tuesday, March 20, at 7:30 P. M.

BENTLEY—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. L. A. Deetjen, 159 Park St., Montclair, N. J., March 15, 1923, Armida Everitt Bentley, in her 86th year. Notice of funeral latar. Denver (Col.) papers please copy.

BESTHOFF—Suddenly, March 17, aged 64 years, Charles S., son of the late Abraham and Jane and devoted brother of Jerome A., Sarah B. Lipfeld and Maurice M. Besthoff. Funeral from the chapel of Sanz & Mendiluce, 1 West 126th Street, on Tuesday, March 20, at 10 A.M.

BRANT—Harry S., beloved husband of Johnnea Meyers Brant, on Friday, March 16, 1923, at Utica, N. Y. Funeral services at Utica, Monday, March 19. Services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, N. J., on Monday, March 19, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Hillside Cemetery, Madison, N. J.

BROCK—Preston M., beloved husband of the late Emma Hopkins. Funeral service at his residence, 306 West 94th St., Tuesday, March 20, at 4 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

CAMP—Charles H., on March 17. Funeral services at the Funeral Church, Broadway-66th St., Tuesday, March 20, at 10 A. M.

CARR—At Bedford Hills, N. Y., Friday evening, March 16, 1923, John M. Carr. Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford Hills, N. Y., Monday, March 19, at 1:30 P. M.

CLARK—Saturday at 9:15 P. M., John Taylor Clark, beloved husband of Naomi S. Fairweather Clark. Services Tuesday at 7:45 P. M. Masonic services of Bayonne Lodge No. 60, F. and A. M., at 8:30 P. M. Interment Wednesday; 10 A. M., at Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y.

CLARK—On Sunday, March 18, 1923, Agnes Clark, nee Greenbank, of Garden Place, Brooklyn, beloved wife of the late Thomas Clark of Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CLARKE—On March 17, William de Grove Clarke, beloved husband of Mary M. Clarke. Funeral from his late residence, 2,093 Ryer Av., on Tuesday. Requiem mass 10 A. M., Church St. Simon Stock, Ryer Av. and 182d St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

COHN—On Saturday, March 17, 1923, Margaret Elizabeth, beloved wife of Irving Cohn. Services at her late residence, 250 West 85th St., Tuesday afternoon, March 20, at 1:30 o'clock.

CONNOR—Charles F., on March 18, beloved brother of Mary Agnes. Funeral from his late residence, 257 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 21, thence to the R. C. Church of St. Ambrose, where solemn requiem mass will be offered at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

CONRAD—George. The Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th St., until Monday.

CREAMER—Genevieve V. The Funeral Church, Broadway-66th St. Notice later.

CROWE—On March 18, Mary A., Crowe, beloved wife of James J. Crowe. Funeral private from her late residence, 2616 Briggs Av., on Monday. Interment, Richmond, Va.

CUNNINGHAM—On Saturday, March 17, 1923, Edward B., beloved husband of Mary McHugh Cunningham. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late home, 370 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, March 20, at 2:30 P. M. A High mass of requiem will be offered at the Church of Our Lady of All Souls, Ampere, N. J., at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

DECKER—Suddenly, March 18, 1923, Anna C., wife of the late Hiram Decker, at her residence, 2,228 Arthurkill Road, Rossville, S. I. Notice later.

DIXON—Martin J. The Funeral Church, Tuesday, 2 P. M., auspices Actors Fund.

DRUMMOND—On March 16, John. Funeral services at Chapel of Stephen Merritt, Burial and Cremation Co., 161 9th Av., cor. 18th St., Monday, 2 P. M.

EBEL—On March 18, 1923, Ida M., beloved wife of Valentine Ebel and mother of Muriel Ebel. Funeral services at the Harry T. Pyle Mortuary, 1,925 Church Av., Brooklyn, Monday at 2 P. M.

FAIRCHILD—On Friday, March 16, Jessie Fletcher Boyd, wife of Louis E. Fairchild, daughter of Elizabeth and the late William Boyd, at the residence of her mother, 71 Willow Street, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers. Funeral at convenience of family.

FLANDERS—The Rev. James C., on March 18, suddenly at his home in Laconia, N. H.

FORSYTH—On March 18, at the Memorial Hospital, Beatrice, daughter of the late Russell and Helena Craig Forsyth. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 22d St., on Tuesday, at 10:30. Newport papers please copy.

GALLOWAY—On Sunday, March 18, 1923, Margaret Galloway, daughter of the late George and Isabella Nicholson Galloway and beloved cousin of John M. Nicholson and Isabella Nicholson Dorsenus. Funeral services at Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St. and Madison Av., on Tuesday, March 20 at 2 P. M.

GIDNEY—Edith Olds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Olds, on March 18 at her home, 55

MORGENTHAU NEAR FIGHT AFTER SPEECH

Shakes Finger Under Nose of Ghandi Disciple—Calls Him Turkish Propagandist.

HAD TOLD OF ATROCITIES

Denial by Hassain Leads to Exciting Scene and Applause at Community Forum.

Incensed by having the accuracy of his information questioned, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, shook his finger angrily under the nose of Syud Hossain, an Indian disciple of Ghandi, on the platform of the Community Forum, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last evening, accused his assailant of being a Turkish propagandist, and called his attack a "dirty, contemptible trick."

In his address on Turkey and the Near East, Mr. Morgenthau had cited statements of the American Consul General at Smyrna in proof of Turkish atrocities against Christians there. Hossain, a familiar and popular figure at the Community Forum gatherings, stepped to the platform when the usual three-minute speeches from the floor were in order.

"In the Chicago Tribune of Oct. 29," he said, "the Tribune's staff correspondent stated that this Consul General had gone among American correspondents and reporters at Smyrna and asked them to circulate stories of Turkish atrocities in America to create a crisis. If the rest of Mr. Morgenthau's information is based upon no better source than this, I think the accuracy of all his remarks may well be questioned."

Mr. Morganthau stepped quickly toward Hossain, saying to the applauding audiences, "How can you applaud such rot!" There were mingled hisses and handclaps, and the former ambassador said to Hossain:

"Do you know who owns the Chicago Tribune? Medill McCormick does." His next words were lost in the clapping and shouting of the audience. "To use the statement of an unreliable reporter to impugn the truthfulness of my entire remarks," Mr. Morgenthau continued with heat, "is a dirty, contemptible trick. Something has been said here of Turkish propaganda in this country. Well, I am convinced that Mr. Hossain is a Turkish propagandist."

Hossain then made a rejoinder, substantially repeating his first remarks, and left the platform. The scene was duplicated later when Mr. Morgenthau made his final speech of rebuttal, Hossain coming again to the platform; but the evening ended without further altercation.

In his main address Mr. Morgenthau declared that entry by the United States into the League of Nations would have prevented the danger of another World War, which he said now threatened civilization. He declared that the Turkish authorities in Asia Minor were continuing their persecution and murder of Armenians and other Christians, and urged that Turkey be kept from the family of European nations until she heeded the pleas of this country to cease such atrocities.

SPEEDING CAR KILLS GIRL.

Philadelphia Policeman Seriously Hurt Saving Others—Motorist Flees

PHILADELPHIA, March 18. — A young woman was killed and a policeman seriously injured early today when a speeding automobile ran into a crowd waiting for a trolley car at Ridge and Allegheny Avenues. The automobile did not stop and its driver has not been caught. Witnesses said the automobile was traveling at least fifty miles an hour, and with the side curtains drawn it was impossible to tell how many persons it contained.

The number of dead and injured might have been larger had it not been for the heroism of the policeman, Joseph McCadden, who ran in front of the machine and with outstretched arms pushed a half dozen persons out of its path. He then tried to leap to safety himself but was too late. He was hurled several feet, suffering a possible fracture of the skull, internal injuries, several broken ribs and a fractured hip.

Julie Kolnko, 17 years old, the girl killed, was standing on the outskirts of the crowd of more than a dozen persons. She was thrown more than twenty feet into the middle of the car tracks on Allegheny Avenue.

MOHAWK ICE JAM BREAKS.

Inundated Rotterdam Junction Is Cleared by 18-Inch Drop.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 18.—A break in the ice jam at Lock Eight on the canalized Mohawk River today cleared Rotterdam Junction, near here, of water and reduced the river flood height by 18 inches. Portions of the highway near Rotterdam Junction still are inundated, but little damage has been done.

Canal officials said that while the river was some 12 feet above normal between Locks Eight and Nine, they were hoping for still higher water to send ice over the lock dam. The river is from two to three feet above normal at this city, with water pouring through open gates at Lock Seven, Visscher Ferry.

TO HEAR AMERICAN REPLY.

Allied Conference on Rhine Army Costs Resumes Sessions Today.

PARIS, March 18.—The sessions of the allied representatives, who have been discussing the subject of the reimbursement of the United States for the cost of the maintenance of the American army in the Rhineland, will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, who is in charge of the American Government's case, has received from Washington dispatches outlining the Government's stand on the allied proposals.

OPPOSE FASCISTI ACTIONS.

Five Hundred Italian Workmen Voice Protest in Brooklyn.

An anti-Fascisti mass meeting attended by more than 500 Italian workingmen was held yesterday afternoon in Amalgamated Hall, 11 Arion Place, Brooklyn, to protest against the oppression of labor, which speakers said, was the result of the Fascisti régime.

The meeting was presided over by Giovanni Sala, who proposed that resolutions be drawn up in protest and forwarded to Italy.

STORM KILLS BOLL WEEVIL.

Federal Experts Expect Bottom Initial Cotton Crop as Result.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The February blizzard which overspread most of the cotton belt is believed to have killed off a large proportion of the boll-weevils which had gone into Winter retirement.

It is the opinion of the Government's entomologists that during the initial period of production this year the cotton planters will have a good chance for a bottom crop.

BLOOD TEST SOUGHT TO PROVE PARENTAGE

Johns Hopkins Scientists Skeptical of Proposal of Woman Suing Alleged Father.

BALTIMORE, March 18. — Scientists of the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University put little faith in the theory that the parentage of a child can be proved or disproved by comparing the blood of father and mother with that of the child.

John A. Garrett of Rockville, Md., attorney for Miss Jeannette Francis Deck, who is suing Charles F. Miller of Bethesda, Md., alleged father of her child, for $150,000, proposed that the three principals in the case go to Johns Hopkins Hospital and have tests made of their blood.

The plan proposed was to have three scientists, one to be selected by Miller, one by Miss Decker and a third by a disinterested party determine the child's parentage by a study of the tests.

Dr. John G. Huck, one of the scientists at the Medical School, who recently discovered the existence of more than four blood groups, said today that he did not believe parentage could be determined by blood tests. He was willing to make the test of the blood of the three persons, but would not give any opinion on the similarity of the blood.

SAYS FLAPPER HAS A SOUL.

Dr. Reisner Tells Parents Their Duty Toward Wonderful Youth of Today.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, 178th Street, preached last evening on "A Religion for Today." He said, in part:

"It is too common to abuse the youth of today. They are wonderful in their possibilities. Underneath the flapper and the flipper is a royal soul that will die for a great cause or grow up to fill a large place if inspired and nourished. Instead of adults abusing them they ought to review their own lives to see how much they are helping to give youth a chance to grow up clean and strong. It is a wonder they are so sane and clean and ambitious along right lines when it is remembered that father boasts of law-breaking in getting his hootch, mother smokes and easily and flippantly says 'My God,' much like the husband swears, and beats the girl in jazz dress and looks, and both laugh carelessly as they relate youthful escapades.

"How many children today get religious training in the home? What would have happened to most of the big men today if they had received no more religion in their youth than their own children get. Tomorrow's citizenship cannot be built big enough to meet the issues sure to face them without parents and teachers and leading citizens adopt a real religious program and follow it openly and honestly."

ROOSEVELT PRAISES LEGION

Says by Radio Country Should Not Permit Class Distinctions.

Speaking last night by radio from Station WJZ in the Waldorf-Astoria, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, praised the American Legion, and said that this country should not permit the growth of class distinctions or lines, but should enforce development on the ideals conceived by the fathers of the country.

In his stories of the war, he told how a chauffeur became a sergeant and had as one of his corporals the wealthy man whose car he had driven for two years preceding the war.

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements for tomorrow received up to midnight. Telephone Bryant 1000.

LOST.

BOX—Containing evening dress, also robe, part of queen's costume; liberal reward. W. G. Ritter, 6,217 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

BRIEF CASE, brown leather, containing miscellaneous papers, left on floor of Yellow taxi, engaged Cunard Building, dismissed Waldorf-Astoria, about 6 P. M., March 16; suitable reward paid on return. Telephone Hanover 5640.

BRIEF CASE—Tan, 46th St., N. Y. C., 256 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, in yellow colored taxi. Reward. Return Mr. Blackman, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACKAGE—Containing luncheon sat. 26 dollies, Sunday, near Grant's tomb; liberal reward. 575 West End Av., Apt. 8C.

PURSE—Brown leather, containing gold watch, initialed, sum of money and several other articles, Saturday night, near 34th and Broadway; reward. Phone Plaza 9068.

Jewelry.

BRACELET, 3 rows diamonds, flexible, lost on 5th Av. bus Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. 1,366 St. Nicholas Av., Apt. 53.

BRACELET—Flexible diamond, Saturday afternoon, 5th Av., between 100th-97th Sts.; transverse; reward. M 411 Times.

CHAIN—Gold, platinum, lost; reward. J. Medwedoff, 722 Madison Av.

DIAMOND BAR PIN—Friday, March 16, 4th floor, Wanamaker's store, or 145 East 49th St.; reward above address.

KNIFE—Gold handle, one side with 3 small diamonds; valued for association; liberal reward. C. R. W., Vanderbilt 2700.

NECKLACE—Red coral, belonging to deceased mother, Saturday; $10 reward. Columbus 7760.

PIN—Lost evening, March 15, between 72d St. and 5th Av. and Cort Theatre, Broadway and 48th St.; diamond bowknot pin, three inches long; liberal reward. E. J. Kenny, 44 East 23d St., N. Y.

PIN—Opal, mounted in platinum and diamond; reward. Mrs. I. Goldman, 47 West 89th St.

50-CENT piece pressed out; initials J. F.; small diamond chips in eyes; reward. Jos. Russell, 42 West 924.

$350 REWARD

for return of platinum bar pin, containing 3 large diamonds and numerous small ones, lost March 16 between East 10th St. and shopping district, Brooklyn, or on Brighton Beach "L." A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St. Bread 2764.

$75 REWARD.

Barpin, white gold, contining diamonds, lost Feb. 20, vicinity 47th St. and Madison Av. Deisler & Snowden, 105 West 40th.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

AIREDALE DOG, license number 24258, near East 82d St.; reward. Butterfield 3760.

AIREDALE—Year old, male, gray saddle; liberal reward. 138 West 13th.

CHOW—Lost, red, male, between 70th, Columbus and Park; liberal reward. J. McCree, 121 West 70th.

POMERANIAN—All black; has collar with pink bow; name Boots; liberal reward. 224 Arlington Av., Brooklyn. Appiegate 4533.

GERMAN police, male, license 851, Wednesday, Audubon, Wadsworth, 181st. Battat, 160 Wadsworth Av. Wadsworth 6143. $50 reward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE estate of Millius P. Mayer, deceased, who formerly conducted a hair dressing store at 50 West 58th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the name of Millius, has sold said store to Miss Blanche G. Lewis, and that the said estate is not liable for any indebtedness incurred at the said store.

Dated, March 5, 1923.

ESTATE OF MILLIUS P. MEYER, Deceased.
13 West 38th St., New York.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE BUSINESS heretofore owned and conducted by me under the firm name and style of "Rosemonde Manufacturing Co." has been sold to the Rosemonde Manufacturing Co., a corporation of the State of New Jersey. The said corporation has assumed the payment of all claims. FRANCIS WILLIAMS.

March 14, 1923.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE candy and stationery store at 170 New Lots Av., Brooklyn, has been sold by Leitner Bros. Creditors, present your bills on or before March 26, 1923, at Counselor Feit's office, 941 Snedeker Av., Brooklyn.

KESSLER & MECHANIC.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE A. & M. COMPANY of 543 East 116th St., New York City, Charles Aragopolo and Louis Merolla, partners, are no longer in business and will not be responsible for any merchandise purchased under that name.

LOUIS MEROLLA.

ALL CREDITORS OF BERT BERRES OF 909 24 Av., Astoria, L. I., are hereby notified that they are to present their claims to me at the above address on or before March 23, 1923.

FANNY WENZEL.

KASTEL AND DILLON WANTED AT HEARING

Subpoenas Valid Outside New York Issued for Members of Bankrupt Firm.

CALL GERTRUDE VANDERBILT

Creditors Will Be Asked to Decide What Further Action Should Be Taken.

Subpoenas for the appearance of all those connected with the stock brokerage firm of Dillon & Co., which went bankrupt several months ago, have been ordered issued by Peter B. Olney Jr., referee in bankruptcy. There is to be a special meeting of the creditors at the office of Mr. Olney tomorrow to decide whether or not to take further proceedings against Daniel Dillon, Philip F. Kastel and others connected with the disappearance of the assets of the bankrupt firm. In addition to Kastel and Dillon those called are S. Milton Small, Mary Elizabeth Dillon, also known as Doris Sheerin, Gertrude Vanderbilt and James Hibbard. The order of the referee states that the subpoena may be served "wherever the said witness may be found, without this district and location beyond the distance of 100 miles from the place of attendance."

The action was taken at the request of Keyes Winter, trustee in bankruptcy, who says in his petition:

"The said witness, Philip Kastel, your petitioner is informed and believes, has been from time to time within this district and 100 miles from the place of his desired attendance and examination, but said Kastel at these times has successfully secreted himself and hidden from process servers so that it has been and will be impossible to serve the said Kastel with subpoena within the City of New York; that the said Kastel frequents several places known to the petitioner at a distance greater than 100 miles from the place of his desired attendance and testimony and your petitioner believes that it is necessary in order to obtain his attendance for examination, to serve the said subpoena at one of these said places and at a distance greater than 100 miles from the place of trial.

"It is inexpedient for your petitioner to set forth herein the several places without this district where the said witness Kastel sojourns as herein stated.

"The witness, Daniel Dillon, whose testimony also is required, is the above named bankrupt. He resides and is now at the City of Chicago, more than 100 miles beyond the limits of this district, and, as your petitioner is informed and believes, will not return within this district without the compulsion of this court."

HARVARD TO TRADE TUTORS.

One Oxford and One Cambridge Man to Teach There Next Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 18.—Negotiations for an exchange of tutors between Harvard University and Oxford and Cambridge universities next year were completed by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard during his recent trip abroad. One Harvard tutor will teach history at Oxford and another economics at Cambridge. An Oxford tutor in history and a Cambridge tutor in economics will come to Harvard.

Dr. Robert P. Blake will go to University College, Oxford, in exchange with either Mr. Leys or Mr. Keir, and Associate Professor H. H. Burbank will exchange with Mr. Shove of King's College, Cambridge.

PRICE LEVELS SHOW RISE FOR FEBRUARY

Increase for the Year for All Commodities Is 11 Per Cent., Metals Leading With 26 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A slight rise in the general level of wholesale prices in February, compared with January, was reported today by the Labor Department, which at the same time announced that between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15 there had been a decrease of 1 per cent. in the retail cost of food to the average family.

Statistics collected by the Department, which cover a wide range of commodities, show that the increase in prices of metals and metal products approximated 4½ per cent. "Due to advances in iron and steel, copper, lead and tin," building materials increased 2 per cent. in price, while smaller increases were reported for cloths, clothing, chemicals, drugs and rubber.

"Farm products, on the contrary," the Department declared in a summary, "showed a slight decline in average prices due to decreases in cattle, hogs, sheep, eggs, hay, hides and milk, which more than offset increases in grains, cotton, potatoes and wool.

"Fuel and lighting materials, as a result of continued declines in bituminous coal and coke, averaged 2% per cent. cheaper than in January.

"The groups of foodstuffs and house furnishing goods showed no change in the general price level."

Comparing prices in February with those of a year ago, the Department said the general level had risen more than 11 per cent., metals and metal products, with 26¼ per cent., showing the largest increase. During the year building materials increased 20 per cent., clothe and clothing 14½ per cent., fuel and lighting 11 per cent. and farm products 8½ per cent. Food articles, chemicals and drugs, house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities showed smaller increases.

Retail food prices on Feb. 15, while 1 per cent. less than a month previous, were reported four-tenths of 1 per cent. higher than on Feb. 15 or last year and 47 per cent. higher than the average in February, 1913.

Lecture Off; Only 3 to Hear It.

A lecture which one who describes himself as "The Man in the Mask" was to have given at the Little Theatre last night on the Irish question was "indefinitely postponed" when only three persons appeared at the box office, where tickets were on sale at $1 to $3.

ADVERTISEMENT

MARTINI & ROSSI
Non-Alcoholic
VERMOUTH

The true flavor of pre-war Vermouth.

For the welcome tray of pre-dinner appetizers.

Sole Agents for U. S.
W. A. TAYLOR & CO.
[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT

A Man's Candy

CANDY is no longer just a sweetmeat for a child's fancy or a woman's luxury—it's a man's necessity as well. Thousands of America's busiest, brainiest business men keep, ready to eat, a box of candy in their right hand desk drawer. They like this energy giving, taste pleasing, satisfying food. And the Happiness Candy Stores, in their 56 convenient locations, make the right candy for the man's taste. Here's a box of candy that every man will like (and every woman, too.)

Happiness
Chocolate Italian Creams

We spent two years developing the present formula for this candy.

They are different from ordinary Chocolate Italian Creams because of the quality and blend of the ingredients used, and because they are made by men who are more than ordinary candy makers. They can't be surpassed anywhere at any price.

There is no better candy than Happiness.

A pound of Happiness Chocolate Italian Creams 60¢

"Happiness in Every Box"

UNITED
Happiness
CANDY STORES

It's somebody's birthday to-day. Give Evangeline Chocolates.

HOOVER FOR HALTING FEDERAL BUILDING

Tells Harding the Government Should Not Begin Extensive Construction Now.

FINDS ALL LABOR AT WORK

Trades Fully Occupied in Private Building and Many Short of Workers.

COMPETITION WOULD HURT

Secretary Says the Country Needs Present Construction, and Government Work Would Help No One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In a letter written to President Harding, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, recommends that in view of the tremendous activity in construction work throughout the country the Government shall not undertake for the present the building program authorized by Congress at its last session. He holds that if the Government enters into competition with private building it will not give any additional employment to labor and will not result in additional production of materials, but will displace private construction.

It is understood here that the President will adopt the suggestions of Secretary Hoover, whose letter was based on a suggestion from Mr. Harding as to the policy the Government should follow "in view of the present economic situation in the building industries."

Representative Madden, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, in an interview last week advocated the suspension of the Government's building program until there was a let-up in private construction. In that way, he thought, the Government would be in a position to prevent depression and unemployment.

Secretary Hoover's Letter.

Mr. Hoover's letter to the President follows:

Department of Commerce, Office of the Secretary, Washington, March 17, 1923.

His Excellency, the President, Miami, Fla.

Dear Mr. President:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 3, as follows:

"The Administration, in one way or another, has the direction of Congress to carry on a very considerable volume of construction work. I would be glad to have the advice of the Department of Commerce as to the policy which ought to be pursued, in view of the present economic situation in the building industries, with a view to determining how much to speed up on the construction program to which we are committed."

In response thereto, I directed that the department should conduct a survey of the situation in the construction trades, a summary of which is attached hereto. I shall not trouble you with the vast amount of detailed data, but these conclusions bring out several fundamentals:

1. The year 1922 was a year of very large employment and activity in the construction trades, and at the end of the year stocks of construction materials were very much reduced. Since the beginning of the present year there has been even more activity than in the same period last year, and the contracts let in the past few months are of larger volume than any hitherto entered into in a similar period. Advance orders for construction materials are upon a very large scale.

2. In the construction trades and in the manufacture of material is not only at full employment, but there is actually a shortage in many directions.

3. Transportation facilities available for the building materials are fully loaded and almost constant car shortages are complained of, with consequent interruption in production.

Says Trades Are Fully Occupied.

My conclusion from all this is that, at least for the next several months, the trades will be fully occupied in private construction, all of which is generally needed by the country.

For the Government to enter into competition at the present moment will give no additional employment to labor and no additional production of materials, but must in the broad sense in the end displace that much private construction. The Governments, nationally and locally, are in a much better position to hold construction work in abeyance than are private concerns, and are in better position to speed up in times of less demand, as we did in the last depression as the result of the unemployment conference. We can by this means contribute something to a more even flow of employment not only directly in construction work, but in the material trades.

I would recommend, therefore, that you direct the different divisions of the Government to initiate no new work that is not eminently necessary to carry on the immediate functions of the Government, and that there should be a slowing down of work in progress so much as comports with real economy in construction, until after there is a relaxation in private demande.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

Volume of Construction.

With his letter Secretary Hoover submitted a "summary of a survey of the building situation March 16, 1923," as follows:

"The extensive data submitted with this memorandum show that the capacity of the construction industry in the next few months at least will be fully utilized by the demands for private construction and the work of State and local governments under contract or critically necessary for maintenance.

"The volume of construction carried out in 1922 is indicated by the following figures on building materials (index numbers based on 1913 activity as 100):

	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
Lumber production	105	90	94	94
Cement production	124	107	100	87
Fabricated steel sales	108	87	130	125

"Lumber production in 1922 was above that in any year in the past decade, while fabricated steel sales were 24 per cent. over those for 1916, the highest previous year. Cement shipments were greater than production, and were 20 per cent. higher than in 1920, the previous record year.

"Contracts awarded for construction work in 1922, compared with the three previous years, are shown by the following index numbers, based on 1919 figures as 100:

	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
Total value	122	97	92	100
Total floor space	103	90	73	100

"Actual building activity in 1922 in relation to 1919 was greater than the figures on contracts awarded show. A large amount of building contracted for in the last months of 1921 was carried over into 1922, whereas there was practically no such carry-over into 1919.

Labor Fully Employed.

"There was practically full employment of labor during 1922, and an actual shortage of labor in many localities.

"Price levels of construction materials advanced during the year, as shown by the following index numbers:

Year and Month.	Frame House Material.	Brick House Material.	Wholesale Price.
1922.			
January	174	179	187
February	180	174	184
March	180	173	183
April	168	172	186
May	173	176	180
June	178	181	187
July	181	184	170
August	180	183	172
September	193	197	180
October	196	199	183
November	196	201	185
December	192	198	185
1923.			
January	195	199	188
February	196	201	192
Per cent. of increase February, 1923, over February, 1922	17	16	23

"At the end of the year stocks of building materials were greatly reduced.

"Since the beginning of this year building activities have materially increased over those of a year ago, as shown by the following index of contracts awarded for January and February (index numbers, 1919—100):

	Feb., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.
Total value	107	101	83	77
Total square feet	87	83	64	65
Residential, value	143	156	107	107
Residential, sq. feet	112	122	82	90

"Actual totals in dollars for twenty-seven Northeastern States are as follows:

	Jan. & Feb., 1923.	Jan. & Feb., 1922.
Total value	$447,271,000	$343,685,110
Total square feet	20,558,400	60,321,300
Residential, value	212,760,900	151,431,800
Residential, sq. feet	47,255,300	34,868,800

"The limiting physical factors in the amount of construction to be undertaken in the future are labor, materials and transportation.

Advance Orders Heavy.

"Advance orders are greatly in excess of those a year ago. Combined figures of seven large lumber associations show an increase of 40 per cent. In orders received during the first nine weeks of the year over the same period in 1922. Unfilled steel orders of the largest company were 71 per cent. greater at the end of February than a year before. Sales of fabricated steel for the first two months of 1923 were 85 per cent. above the same period in 1922. January orders for sanitary pottery made a new high record for all time. Trade reports for other commodities not covered by adequate statistics indicate similar tendencies.

"The transportation situation is indicated by the car shortage during the last few months as follows:

	1922.	1921.
December	82,927	110
	1923.	1922.
January	72,289	642
February	80,633	599

"From the above it would appear that the building and construction necessities of the country are being taken care of so far as labor, material, manufacturing and transportation facilities permit, and that the addition of the governmental projects at the present time will not add to the production of materials or to the amount of employment in the country, but would, in fact, mean simply displacement of construction that could be undertaken at private hands."

NEW BUILDING READY FOR FOREIGN MAILS

Varick Street Station, Made Necessary by Increased Business, Opens Today.

The foreign mails station, for twenty-two years located at Morton and West Streets, ended its career at the close of business Saturday. Today Postmaster Morgan will open the new building at 34-50 Varick Street, near Beach Street, which will be known as the Foreign Section, Varick Street Station.

The change was made necessary by the increasing volume of foreign mails handled here. Statistics prepared by Postmaster Morgan show that annually his department dispatched to foreign countries 130,812,000 letters, 80,000,000 printed matter and samples, 19,000,00 circulars, 8,750,000 registered articles, 2,000,000 ordinary parcels and 1,000,000 registered parcels.

In a bulletin regarding the new station, Mr. Morgan says:

"Prior to the foreign station occupying the building at Morton and West Streets, it was accommodated in a small area of the City Hall Station. When it first moved to Morton and West Streets it required approximately 15,000 square feet of floor space, but within a few years it became necessary to annex the adjoining building which extended to Washington Street. The floor space thereby was increased to 70,000 square feet, but this proved insufficient also, and a foreign station annex was rented which brought the floor space up to approximately 100,000 square feet.

"In the new building at Varick Street there will be alloted to the Foreign Station approximately 163,000 feet, and it is anticipated that it will be practicable to handle there approximately 1,000,000 articles daily. About 1,000 employes will be employed in this work. In the new station it will be practicable to handle under one roof, for the first time in many years, all the outgoing foreign mails, including parcel post, registered and ordinary.

"The new building is equipped with all modern conveniences for the efficient handling of the work to be done; there are extensive platform facilities; the building is exceptionally well lighted, the front and rear being practically all glass, and exceptional care has been taken to provide sanitary working conditions for the employes. These include steel lockers, shower baths, rest rooms, filtered and cooled (Audiffren system) drinking water and up-to-date electric illumination. The building is provided with rapid elevators for carrying the mail to the upper floors, and chutes for carrying it down; the chutes being so planned that though the sacks may descend several stories without interruption, their descent throughout is so gentle that it is free from harm to the enclosures."

Hoover Erroneously Calls Harding 'His Excellency'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In a letter to President Harding, dated yesterday, Secretary Hoover falls into the error of addressing Mr. Harding as "His Excellency, the President." This title is not authorized. That it was not to be used was decided by the first Congress held under the Constitution.

When the first Congress met a proposal was advanced in the Senate to give the title to the President of "President of the United States and Protector of Their Liberties." While the Senate was discussing the matter the House acted by addressing a communication to George Washington as "The President." Since then that has been the President's only title.

TOMB MAY YIELD NEW COLOR IDEAS

Scarlets, Yellows, Pinks and Grays on Tut-ankh-Amen's Treasure Will Be Analyzed.

DECAY ALSO TO BE STUDIED

Scientists Will Try to Determine Why Raw Hide Turned to 'Pitch' and Linen to Brown Dust.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By A. LUCAS,

Director of the Chemical Department of the Egyptian Government.

LUXOR, Egypt, March 18.—The most important and pressing chemical problems in connection with the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen are those having reference to the preservation of objects that have suffered from the natural processes of decay, which have been operating during the last three thousand years.

Many of these problems have already been described, as have also the methods adopted to solve them. In addition to these problems, however, there are others, also of a chemical nature, which though interesting are not urgent, and the solution of which, therefore, must be postponed for the present. In a few instances it has been possible to make analyses and experiments of a simple nature on the spot, but, naturally, very little in the way of research can be undertaken in the temporary laboratory established in the Valley of the Kings, and it is only later at Cairo that various questions can be dealt with satisfactorily.

It may be of interest, however, to mention a few of the problems. They comprise, among others, the nature and method of formation of a vivid scarlet color on gold. This coloration appears to be selective in its action, some of the gold on the object being colored while other gold on the same object remains uncolored.

Thus in the case of one pair of the King's sandals the leather is ornamented with a gold floral design, which is composed of an outer row of petals which are scarlet and an inner row of petals which are gray, the gray being probably due to the presence of silver in the gold; an inner rosette which is scarlet and a centre which is yellow. Another pair of sandals are ornamented with small square pieces of gold and small round pieces of gold, the former being yellow and the latter generally scarlet.

On one of the King's robes gold sequins are bright yellow tinted with scarlet, while on other robes the gold sequins are a dull reddish brown color.

Another problem which may have some relation to the one just mentioned is the widely distributed pink coloration, and in a few places scarlet coloration, on the walls of the antechamber. Both the color on the gold and on the walls is suggestive of a scarlet volatile material that has been deposited on objects, but what the material is, how it came to volatilize, what caused its decomposition and why this was selective are questions not yet answered.

The third problem is the nature of the processes that led to the decay of the leather. What has once been the raw hide is now like pitch and at some time it has been viscous and has "run." Thus the hide from a stick found in a box had "run" onto the bottom of the box and the hide from the soles of the sandals had stuck the sandals fast to other objects. The tanned leather is black and brittle and has perished, but so far as can be seen at present it has not "run" like the raw hide.

A further problem is the nature of the decay that caused so many of the textile fabrics to perish. In many instances these fabrics are now little more than a brown powdery mass.

Other problems are the nature and cause of a white incrustation on faience, the thin white coating on wood and other objects, the brown spots on various materials and the blackening of only some of the resinous materials.

All these matters will be investigated as soon as time permits, but for the present various phenomena remain puzzles, the solution of which can only be guessed.

KU KLUX KLAN FOES UNITE ON ONE BILL

Will Stand Behind the Walker Measure to Compel Publicity of Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—What is expected to be one of the most important legislative hearings of the week will be held before the Senate Judiciary Committee Wednesday afternoon on the bill introduced by Senator Walker, Democratic leader of the upper house, which is designed to tear the hood from the Ku Klux Klan in this State.

Under the Walker bill the Klan would be compelled to file with the Secretary of State once each year a list of its entire membership, its constitution and by-laws, and its oath. The measure also would require all fraternal organizations to file such data with the Secretary of State, but if it can be done effectively it is expected the bill will be so amended that it will relate directly to the Klan.

Several other measures directed against the Klan have been introduced, but it is understood their sponsors have agreed to get behind the Walker bill in an effort to have it passed by both houses. The other measures probably will remain in committee and never come to a vote in either house.

On Tuesday afternoon there will be a joint hearing before the Senate and Assembly Labor and Industrial Committees on various bills amending the Labor law.

There will be a hearing Wednesday afternoon before the Assembly Judiciary Committee on the Walker-Rourke bill, under which it is hoped to have the five-cent trolley restored in most of the up-State cities. This bill was drawn and introduced at the request of the Corporation Counsels of several up-State cities.

Bills carrying out Governor Smith's State water-power development plans probably will be introduced in both houses this week. The Governor will send a special message to the lawmakers tomorrow night, asking for an appropriation of $710,000 to complete the power development work at Crescent Dam and Vischer's Ferry.

Later in the week the Governor probably will send in a special message calling for reorganization of the State Agriculture Department by abolishing the Council of Farms and Markets. Bills already have been introduced by Senator Straus, carrying out recommendations along this line made by the Governor in his annual message.

The annual Appropriation bill probably will be passed in the Assembly on Wednesday, after the Republicans have had an opportunity to criticise several of its items.

Mayor Visits Coney to Unravel Traffic Jam Due to New Boardwalk—175,000 Others There

Mayor Hylan, accompanied by Borough President Edward Riegelman of Brooklyn, went to Coney Island yesterday to rectify traffic congestion, caused by the opening of the new boardwalk, which he had noticed on a visit the preceding Sunday. Since the boardwalk was opened, a large number of automobiles have been parked at the foot of Ocean Parkway, and there has been great congestion on Surf Avenue on pleasant Sundays.

After consultation with the Mayor, Police Inspector Byron Sackett established Surf Avenue as a one-way street on Sundays and holidays. Automobilists entering Coney Island were required to take Sheepshead Bay Road and Neptune Avenue to enter and to use Surf Avenue in leaving.

About 175,000 other persons visited Coney Island during the day. The refreshment stands and the roller coasters were all open. A crowd of 20,000 on the boardwalk watched twenty-five members of the "Iceberg," among whom were five women, play with a medicine ball on the beach and finally take a dip in the surf. In the middle of the afternoon the crowd assumed summer proportions but a chill wind soon drove most of them home.

There was one accident. Mrs. Mary Moore, 66 years old, of 2,847 West Nineteenth Street, was struck by an automobile at Surf Avenue and West Nineteenth Street and had her left ankle broken.

AGAINST A SUBSIDY FOR RURAL DOCTORS

Plan for State Aid to Relieve Shortage Is Condemned by Physicians' Committee.

MORE HOSPITALS URGED

Report to Be Used by the Governor in Special Message to the Legislature.

The proposal to attempt to remedy the shortage of physicians in rural communities by a State subsidy was condemned in a report of a committee of physicians to Governor Smith, made public here yesterday. The committee declared that because of changed conditions and the use of automobiles, and the prevalence of good roads, a country physician could now care for more patients than formerly, and that the lack of physicians in rural counties was not so great as would appear from a casual survey.

The report recommended State action in increasing hospital, nursing and laboratory facilities in rural counties, and increasing penalties for the vending of narcotic drugs. Governor Smith will use the report as a basis of a special message to the Legislature recommending legislation. The committee, which was appointed by the Governor at the Medical Conference on Feb. 26, consists of Drs. Arthur W. Booth, Edward Livingston Hunt, Orrin S. Wightman, Daniel S. Dougherty, Wendell C. Phillips, Jacob Diner, Grover W. Wende, J. Richard Kevin, Walter L. Niles, Joseph S. Thomas, Frederic E. Sondern, Samuel J. Kopetsky and Carleton Simon.

"It is undoubtedly true," the report said, "that in a certain small number of outlying rural communities in this State there is a lack of physicians, particularly in the Winter time, but it is doubtful in the extreme if State subsidies would correct the situation in those communities. The number of physicians in a given county is governed by the laws of economics, and any decrease in this number is generally explained by lessened population, lessened morbidity and mortality, and the individual physician's ability to care for a greater number of patients than formerly, due to the automobile, the telephone and the increased number of good roads. It must not be forgotten, too, that it requires more patients to support a doctor than it did formerly. For these facts it is evident that the disproportion between the number of physicians in rural centres now and in the past is not as great as a superficial survey of the statistics would seem to indicate. Certainly there is no justification for the adoption of a State subsidy program. In Pennsylvania, where the subsidy plan has been in operation, it has not completely, and the monetary aid granted to the various counties has degenerated into a veritable political 'pork barrel.'

"There is another aspect to the rural health problem in the question of hospital facilities and laboratories in public health, the State Department of health should inaugurate an extensive educational campaign to urge the local county authorities to meet their own needs. Experience teaches that local control and local support prodduce the best results in this field. Should isolated instances be found where, for reason or another, this is not possible, then and only then should subsidy and central control be provided."

In recommending the increase of penalties for the illegal vending of narcotic drugs, the report suggested that the essential provisions of the Federal Harrison act should be embodied in a State law. However, the report continued, "the provision for registration and prevention of duplication of blanks should be omitted from the State legislation and the profession allowed to prescribe or administer narcotics in ordinary practice without restriction."

SMITH NAMES ALLIGATOR.

"Call Him 'Al'," He Says; "Alligator Is Too Long."

Governor Alfred E. Smith carried back to Albany yesterday another addition to the menagerie at the Executive Mansion. It was a baby alligator, presented to him by Detective John J. Flynn of the Arsenal Police Station, as a gift for the younger Smith boys.

"What shall we call him?" asked Alfred E. Smith Jr., the Governor's youngest son, when the alligator was delivered at the Smith apartment in the Hotel Biltmore.

"Call him 'Al' for short; alligator is too long," suggested the Governor with a smile, and the name was adopted.

Governor Smith, who attended mass at St. James Church, in James Street, in the morning and visited his mother, Mrs. Catherine Smith, at her home at 9 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, afterward, returned to Albany without his family. His eldest son remained to act as sponsor at the christening of a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Walker of Brooklyn. Mrs. Smith and Miss Emily Smith, their eldest daughter, will remain here until the middle of the week.

Before leaving, the Governor declined to comment upon the letter of Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio criticising the action of the New York Legislature in memorializing Congress to amend the Volstead law to permit the sale of beer and light wines.

PRISON INDUSTRIES HEAD QUITS OFFICE

Frank L. Glynn Says Nothing Can Be Accomplished Under Present Restrictions.

WANTS EARNINGS AS WAGES

Declares New Legislation Will Be Necessary to Obtain Manufacturing Results.

Declaring that nothing could be accomplished in the prison industries until present restrictions and limitations were removed, Frank L. Glynn, who has been State Superintendent of Prison Industries, sent his resignation yesterday to Charles F. Rattigan, Superintendent of Prisons, with the request that it be accepted by March 31?

"The reason for my withdrawal at this time," Mr. Glynn said, "is because I feel that until the many restrictions and limitations with which the prison industries are surrounded are removed, nothing can be accomplished, and on account of that fact I would not feel justified to retain the position for the purpose of marking time only. This is not a criticism of the department, but is a condition under which the existing laws and restrictions are controlling.

"In the first place, from a manufacturing and industrial point of view there must be a flexibility in the use of the capital fund which does not now prevail because of the control exercised over the funds by the Legislature.

"In the second place, according to my opinion, the earnings from the industries should remain intact in the capital fund, for the purpose of paying wages, and not be subject to withdrawal by the State Controller, to be deposited with the State Treasurer for other State use, as at present prevailing.

"The prison industries should be conducted through a positive central office control covering administration, accounting, finance, accounts receivable, accounts payable, purchasing, sales orders and collections, production control and employment of civilians, instead of distributed locally among the prisons as at present prevails because of previously enacted legislation. In order to obtain manufacturing results, the payment of wages to prisoners should be a direct charge on production rather than profits from profits. This will require further legislation, and until such is done it will be impossible to get the production returns.

"The State Superintendent of Prison Industries must be given more positive executive control and direction over the prison industries instead of advisory relations for developmental purposes, which will require further legislation. In my opinion, until the foregoing legislation is enacted nothing can be accomplished in my capacity of Superintendent of Prison Industries, and on that account I feel it is due you and the State that I withdraw from this position."

FIRE-ESCAPE SLEEPER ABSOLVES THE PARADE

Magistrate Sends Him to Workhouse and Recommends Cell on Lower Tier.

Lieutenant John Hennessy in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station at 2 o'clock yesterday morning received an emergency call from Police Headquarters to send reserves to the tenement house at 211 East Fifty-first Street. "Hurry them," the call said; "there's burglars trying to break in."

Patrolman Mulaney and several other policemen tumbled out and went over. Mulaney stationed his men around the house and with revolver ready he went up the six flights of stairs, out over the roof and cautiously started down the fire-escape. He had not taken many steps before he saw a man ten feet beneath him lying flat on the iron curbing, his face pressed against the window. Apparently the man did not hear Mulaney and the policeman, stepping lightly until near the bottom of the stairs, jumped down the last few steps and grabbed him. Still there was no response. Mulaney shook him again without result. Then the policeman saw the little green shamrock in the man's buttonhole and further investigation disclosed an empty flask.

"Dolan's my name," Mulaney was told after he had pressed his nightstick to the soles of the sleeper's shoes. "Dolan, John, and I was not in the parade, I tell you."

"Mulaney's mine," said the policeman, "and neither was I. Let's go over and see Hennessy. He wasn't in the parade either."

At the police station Dolan on meeting Hennessy offered to make an affidavit that he would drink no more, but he was unable to tell how, when his home was in Eighty-fourth Street, he had arrived on the fire-escape at the fifth floor of a building in East Fifty-first Street.

Magistrate Goodman in the West Side Court sent Dolan to the workhouse for six months and instructed the officers to try to get him a room on one of the lower tiers.

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MOVES TO EQUALIZE DISTRICTS IN STATE

Maurice Bloch Plans Fight to Get Assembly to Act on Proposed Amendment.

SEES UNFAIRNESS TO CITY

Rural Districts With 10,000 Population Have Same Representation as Urban Ones.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—A fight for equalization of Senate and Assembly Districts throughout the State on the basis of population will be staged at the legislative session tomorrow night by Assemblyman Maurice Bloch of New York, author of a Constitutional amendment which has that object in view and is a Democratic Party measure.

The amendment has been held by the Assembly Judiciary Committee since its introduction many weeks ago. If pleading can do it Mr. Bloch will try to persuade the Assembly to force the committee to disgorge the amendment so that it can be debated and disposed of in the open.

The Bloch amendment provides for striking from the Constitution two provisions which, he declares, were designed by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 to prevent New York City from ever having a majority in the Senate or Assembly and against the Democratic Party controlling a Legislature in this State.

One of these clauses provides that no county, no matter how populous, shall ever have more than one-third of the members of the Senate, and no two counties, divided by public waters, more than one-half. The other clause provides that every county in the State shall be entitled to at least one Senator regardless of population, and that a county shall be entitled to two or more Assemblymen although not having a population of two or more full ratios of population.

Mr. Bloch said today that since 1894 only two Democratic Legislatures have sat at Albany and pointed to the fact that even the great Democratic majority that Governor Smith polled left him without a Legislature. Democratic in both its branches, to support his program, as proof that the Constitution should be changed.

"New York City has 60 per cent. of the population of the State; it has 73 per cent. of all the assessed realty within the State and pays 73 per cent. of the State's expenses, but has only 40 per cent. of the seats in the State Legislature, or 23 out of 51 seats in the Senate and 62 out of 150 in the Assembly," said Mr. Bloch. "In New York City the population of an Assembly District averages 100,000 and in some instances runs as high as 150,000. Compare this with the population of some rural counties, each of which has its own Assemblymen, although in one such county the population is only a little more than 10,000. In there any reason why five or more counties with such low population should not be united and made one Assembly District?"

The last reapportionment the master figure in carrying out Assembly districts was about 65,000. It was obtained by dividing the entire population of the State, not including aliens, by 150, the number of Assembly districts fixed by the Constitution. Mr. Bloch gave the following figures to show the population of some of the smaller counties, each of which has an Assemblyman of its own: Putnam County, 10,982; Schuyler County, 10,611; Orleans County, 13,098; Chenango County, 34,969; Essex County, 31,871; Allegany County, 36,842; Greene County, 25,796; Orleans County, 28,619.

"Rensselaer County with a population of 91,747, St. Lawrence County with a population of 88,121 and Steuben County with a population of 80,267, have each two Assemblymen," said Mr. Bloch. "Is this fair? Unfair representation regardless of population goes on throughout the rural sections of the State. At present rural legislators have domination of city affairs and city legislators have very little voice in the legislative halls of the State regardless of the excess of population."

STATE LIFE INSURANCE TOTALS $41,000,000,000

Has Grown From $13,000,000,000 in 16 Years—1922 Fire Losses Large.

ALBANY, March 18.—Immense development of life insurance, large losses in fire insurance and decreased losses in marine insurance, with the need for new legislation covering insurance of every type, are indicated in the annual report of the State Insurance Department which Superintendent Stoddard will transmit to the Legislature tomorrow night.

Company reports on 1922 business returnable to March 1 reveal a substantial increase in business over 1921, the report states. Attention is called particularly to the development of life insurance during the last sixteen years, the total in force increasing from less than $13,000,000,000 to more than $41,000,000,000.

Amendments to laws affecting life insurance, recommended by Superintendent Stoddard, would permit companies doing business in New York to adopt the Illinois standard method of valuation as an alternative of the minimum legal standard. This, it is said, would make available a larger part of the first year's premiums for immediate expenses and render less difficult the early years of newly organized companies.

Changes urged in the limitations governing child insurance are designed to provide that the life of a child be covered from birth instead of from the second birthday, allow amounts to be graded considerably higher for successive years to correspond to increased cost of burial, and remove limitation as to the amount of insurance which may be taken by a person liable for the support of a child more than 14½ years old. Other suggested legislation would bring pure endowment and annuity contracts more clearly under departmental supervision, allow the use of the American ultimate table of mortality in group insurance and except commissions on mortgage loans from expense limitations.

To clarify the law controlling dividends of fire insurance companies it is suggested that an amendment be made to govern more closely future dividend declarations. Another amendment recommended would enable more than two companies to merge by one act.

General adoption throughout the different States of a model or uniform marine insurance law is recommended. The proposed law would provide for the taxation of underwriting profits instead of gross premiums, and is designed to place marine insurance companies in a position adequately to supply the American market for the protection and more fairly meet foreign competition.

Casualty companies, the report says, continue in a favorable condition. Recommendations are made for changing the statute to give mutual companies of this class added powers to enable them to do virtually the same business as stock companies.

Increasing accident frequency and severity during 1922 were noted in the workmen's compensation insurance field, the report adds. Figures for the opening of the year, however, revealed a favorable condition for the companies with an extremely favorable loss ratio on the business of the previous year.

Architect Starts to Make State Hospitals Fireproof

State Architect Sullivan W. Jones of Yonkers, recently appointed by Governor Smith, has just started work on plans for making the various State hospitals fireproof, including the reconstruction of the ward building of Manhattan Hospital on Ward's Island, which was recently burned with a loss of over a score of lives.

"We are to rebuild the old walls with fireproof arches," said Mr. Jones yesterday. "The building will be fireproof throughout. We have $250,000 available for the work, and we expect to start on the building within a month. The work will be done by contract."

Mr. Jones explained that all his time so far has been engaged by the needs of the State hospitals, and that he had not had a chance to give any time to prisons and other State properties.

OPPOSE BILL AIMED AT MONEY BROKERS

Express and Steamship Companies Say It Will Injure Their Business.

ASK HEARING AT ALBANY

Offer Their Aid to Protect Immigrants Against Banking Frauds.

Counsel for the American Express Company and several of the large steamship lines here yesterday sent letters to Edmund B. Jenks, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate, informing him of their wish to be heard in opposition to the bill which would cut the banking powers of the express and steamship companies.

The bill was introduced with the aim of preventing immigrants from losing their money with such firms as the Tisbo brothers. Speaking of the measure in his letter, Franklin B. Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, said in part:

"The purpose of this bill is to prevent the express companies and steamship companies from receiving money for transmission to foreign countries, and its passage will prevent my clients, the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited; the French Line and the Holland-America Line, some of whom my firm have represented for many years, from carrying on a legitimate business which they have carried on for many years as a convenience to their passengers and a means of facilitating their passenger traffic.

Companies Offer to Aid.

"It is admitted that all of the companies which I represent are responsible and there is no suggestion that they have not always promptly transmitted the money received by them and met all their obligations.

"The alleged evil which the bill to which I refer is said to be designed to correct is that certain individuals have violated the banking law and taken advantage of ignorant foreigners, and it is said that in order to avoid this abuse it is necessary to put these responsible steamship companies out of this business. This I assert is not true, and if the present law is not sufficient to cope with the situation the proper procedure is to see that the sub-agents are properly placed under State supervision, with rigid rules for the enforcement of the law.

"The steamship companies which I represent are ready and willing to cooperate with you and with the Superintendent of Banks in bringing this about if you deem it necessary after a hearing."

John G. Milburn Jr. of the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn protested on behalf of the American Express Company and asked to be heard by the committee. He said that the money transfer business of the company had been a natural growth, and that the organization had been ready at all times to co-operate with the authorities in any effort toward improvement.

"This bill by a stroke of the pen would drive those companies from the business," wrote Mr. Milburn, "which they have developed and honestly maintained, or it will drive their operation of this business from the State of New York to adjoining States. It will inevitably drive a great mass of the business done in this State to the foreign branches of the Italian banks maintained here, and will be an arbitrary discrimination against American institutions which have faithfully performed their obligation, in favor of these foreign banks."

To Educate Immigrants.

"In support of this bill it has been publicly stated that it will make impossible the perpetration of such frauds upon the public as the recent notorious Tisbo failure and defalcation. In this connection, we may call your attention to the fact that an investigation of the Tisbo failure shows that the perpetrators of that scheme did not take the money of the people as agents for any company for transmission to foreign countries or anywhere else. They took it as depositaries under promissory notes and were enabled to do so solely through the faith which their compatriots placed in them because of their prominence in the Italian community."

Dr. John W. Farrell announced yesterday that a committee of prominent Italian-Americans would be formed soon with the aim of educating immigrants to put their money into reputable institutions. He said that the believed dishonest persons could be driven out of the business of taking the money of their countrymen.

SUPPORTS PHARMACY BILLS.

Fordham Dean Favors the Albany Measures to Protect Profession.

The Dean of the School of Pharmacy at Fordham University, Dr. Jacob Diner, advised the members of the Italian Pharmaceutical Association of Greater New York at their dinner, last night at the Hotel Biltmore, to support the passage of the bills in the Legislature at Albany to free their business of the fake pharmacist and the bootlegger.

"The reputation of the legitimate pharmacist and his business, and the protection of the public, depend upon the enactment of these measures," asserted the Dean. "The measures provide that only trained and licensed pharmacists may own and operate drug stores. It is expected that the bills will come up for action tomorrow."

Representative S. H. LaGuardia, toastmaster, criticised the Rinman-Green primary law, adopted a few days ago in the Assembly, as a compromise measure, "twenty-five years behind the times," and inadequate to meet the desires of the people regarding direct primary nominations. He advocated the Senate bill, which he said was being actively supported by Representatives Hamilton Fish Jr. of Garrison and Luther W. Mott of Oswego.

TEST ON SMITH BILLS COMES THIS WEEK

Real Attitude of Republicans Will Be Shown by Votes in Assembly.

FIGHT WILL BE IN THE OPEN

Governor's Opponents to Start Series of Conferences on Measures Tomorrow.

LUSK CALLED A DESERTER

Assemblymen Have New Direct Primary Plan—Mashold Opposes All Housing Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—All measures on Governor Smith's legislative program which have been passed by the Democratic Senate will face their real test in the Republican Assembly during the coming week unless present plans are changed. The vote on these measures will show the real attitude of the Republican majority in the lower house toward the Democratic Administration. There is a feeling among many of them that blocking legislation advocated by Governor Smith may meet with retaliation at the next election.

The only measure included in the Democratic program which has been opposed in the Assembly so far is the Walker-Donohue resolution memorializing Congress in favor of liberalization of the Volstead law to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. In the vote on this measure the Democratic Senate and the Republican Assembly were in accord.

The bills to repeal the Lusk educational laws, the Walker-Donohue bill to restore direct primaries for all nominations and again abolish State conventions and the various housing committee bills complete the legislation to be considered by the Assembly during the coming week. These measures are all regarded as controversial beyond the likelihood of bipartisan agreement.

If Speaker Mashold, who in the past has demonstrated his ability to keep his Republican flock in line, has his way not a single bill advocated by Governor Smith will be passed. The Speaker has told his friends that he does not want any of Governor Smith's measures buried in the Rules Committee this year. His desire is that all these shall have their day in court and be disposed of in the open.

Republicans to Confer.

Every Republican Assemblyman has been enjoined to be in his seat on Monday night to be prepared to stay at the Capitol for the remainder of the legislative week. Ultimate disposition of the Smith measures will be discussed at a Republican conference Tuesday, which, if necessary, may be turned into a caucus. Other conferences will be held weekly during the remainder of the session at which the fate of Democratic bills will be decided as the Senate passes them along to the Assembly.

On the eve of the first conference it appears certain that the Walker-Donohue bill to restore direct primaries will be rejected by the Assembly. Four bills will be substituted in the lower house by the Swift-Steinberg Direct Primary bill. This follows the lines of the old Hinman-Greene bill which Governor Hughes urged the Legislature to pass. A feature of the Swift-Steinberg bill is that it provides for the designation of party candidates for nomination by designating committees, and, consequently, for party responsibility in a greater measure than did the primary law which was in force prior to the Miller regime.

Under the Swift-Steinberg bill the State Committee, composed of 150 members, would sit in open session and designate candidates for State-wide nomination. The party committees for the lesser political units would perform the same function in relation to candidates to be voted for within their political territory. Candidates so named would be the party candidates. An interval is allowed for scrutiny of candidates so named and the designation of opposition candidates through petition. The number of signatures required for the petitions for such candidates would be only a fraction of the number provided for in the old law, so as to give a person with any sort of a following within the party a chance to enter the primaries.

Mashold Opposes Housing Bills.

The fate of the Lusk educational laws providing a loyalty test for teachers in the public schools and subjecting private schools, except vocational schools or schools of a denominational order, to supervision and licensing by the Board of Regents, is in the balance. The repeal bills received enough Republican votes in the Senate to get them through and they may receive the necessary number of Republican votes in the lower house, although this is doubtful.

The bills that will come in for the most discussion on Tuesday are the Housing Committee measures. Only one of these, a bill giving to the State a monopoly on writing compensation insurance, is an out and out Smith measure. A bill carrying out the "mandate" involved was beaten in the Senate when the aid of three Democratic votes on Tuesday before the Housing Committee bills were taken up at all. Subsequently a similar bill included in the Housing Committee program was amended to meet Democratic objections. It does away with the exclusive means of the State fund by continuing compensation insurance by mutual companies and self-insurers among which are most of the great industrial corporations but exclude casualty and stock insurance companies. This bill probably will be passed by the Senate and transmitted by the time the Assembly takes up the Housing Committee program.

Assemblymen Criticise Lusk.

There is much complaint among Republican leaders in the Assembly over the action of Senator Lusk in joining hands with the Democrats and helping to put through the Trade Commission bill and the blue-sky measures, which would have been defeated but for his aid. He is being accused by Assembly leaders of having fallen in line with the Democrats when under promptings from the Executive Chamber, acting in concert to "pass the buck" to the Assembly, so that the Republicans would have to carry the odium of defeating bills to which a great many Democratic Senators, in fact, were bitterly opposed, and which would never have gone through the upper house had the Assembly been controlled by Democrats

YANKS STAGE RALLY AND BEAT PELICANS

Score Three Runs in Eighth Inning and One in Ninth, Winning by 4 to 2.

RUTH STRIKES OUT TWICE

Fails to Make a Hit in Game at New Orleans—Mays and Bush in Good Form.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The Yankees allowed the Pelicans the privilege of leading in today's game at Heinemann Park for seven innings, then the American League champions, realizing the humiliation which confronted them, took a liking to the offerings of Dixie Walker, former National League pitcher, and slammed out a 4-2 victory. A slip in the Pelicans' defense—a low throw to first base by Foss—figured in the victory of the Hugmen. The Yankees' bats did the rest. It was the second victory for the New York forces in three games. The fourth contest is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon.

With threatening clouds hanging low over a field that was heavy as a result of night rains, Miller Huggins started Carl Mays in his first game of the season. The underhand twirler got off poorly and yielded two runs on three hits in the first innings. Carl was in great form for the succeeding four innings, and though he walked two Pelicans, he prevented the home players from reaching second.

Joe Bush took the mound in the sixth for his first taste of fire, and the speedball artist held the enemy in check. Bush was greeted by Knaupp with a double in the sixth and issued a pass, but a splendid play by Benny Bengough killed off Knaupp at second base, and a double play did the rest. In the seventh Bush walked two batters, but tightened with one out. Joe issued another pass in the eighth and in the ninth yielded his second hit, but the Yankee hurler finished the game by fanning two pinch hitters.

Pipp's Single Ties Score.

The bat of Babe Ruth was conspicuous by its impotence, but Wally Pipp filled in the gap in satisfactory fashion. A smashing single by the tall first baseman with two out in the eighth chased Bush and Tucker home with the runs that tied the count, and Bob Meusel's single scored Ruth with the winning run. In the ninth, doubles by McNally and Scott produced the fourth tally for the Yankees.

Carl Thomas, a right-hander from Alabama, held the Yankees in complete subjection for five innings. For three innings the Hugmen's clubs failed to hit safely. In the fourth Meusel got the first safe blow with two out, but that was the extent of the Yankees' batting at the expense of young Mr. Thomas.

Thomas at the start of the sixth, got along famously for two innings and then fell afoul of a Yankee sitting spree which, with the error contributed by Foss, undid all the earlier good work of Thomas.

Bush started the bombardment with a double to right after Scott had flied out. Then Foss threw low to Smith on Tucker's grounder and, after Wright popped out, Walker passed Ruth purposely, filling the bases. Pipp then injected his single, scoring Bush and Tucker, and Meusel drove Ruth home with another single.

Singles by Hogart, Knaupp and Clanton, with an infield out, gave the Pelicans their two runs in the first inning before Mays got settled. That Carl warmed to his task and the Pelicans failed to score again.

Ruth failed to get a hit. The Babe fanned twice, was walked once and was thrown out on infield grounders on two other occasions.

Ward Remains at Hotel.

Aaron Ward remained at the Grunewald when the rest of the squad went to Heinemann Park. The Yankees' second baseman still is confined to his room with a heavy cold. Signs of improvement in Ward's condition are reported. It is expected he will be out tomorrow.

Pitcher Thomas took his place among the minor leaguers who have fanned Babe Ruth. He retired Ruth on three pitched balls in the first. The crowd did not let the fact go unnoticed. The fans remembered the outbursts of frenzied joy in the Pelicans' half of the first inning when the home players slammed the offerings of Mays for two runs.

Umpire Bill Brennan aroused the ire of the populace in the fourth when he called Cawthorn out on a close play at first, thereby killing a threatened Pelican uprising. He squared accounts, however, in the fifth, when he called McNally out on a play that was even closer.

Great was the joy in the sixth when Dixie Walker fanned the Babe. But the gathering didn't like it a bit when Walker passed Ruth on four pitched balls in the eighth, filling the bases.

The score:

NEW YORK (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Witt, cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tucker, cf	2	1	0	0	0	0
Wright, ss	3	0	1	2	1	0
Ruth, rf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	12	1	0
Meusel, lf	3	0	2	2	0	0
Ayrua, c	3	0	0	9	0	1
Bengoughe, c	3	0	0	3	1	0
McNally, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	0
Scott, ss	4	0	1	5	3	0
Mays, p	0	0	0	0	4	0
Bush, p	2	1	0	2	0	0
Total	34	4	7	27	17	1

NEW ORLEANS (SA)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bozart, lf	2	1	1	2	0	0
Knaupp, 2b	3	1	2	0	7	0
Gilbert, cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Clanton, 1b	4	0	1	12	1	0
Smith, 1b	2	0	0	4	0	0
Fear, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Hogart, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Hurt, 3b	1	0	0	0	1	0
Cawthorn, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dowie, c	2	0	0	4	0	0
Thomas, s	2	0	0	0	4	0
Walker, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
aCraft	1	0	0	0	0	0
Martina	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	6	27	13	0

Error—Foss.
a Batted for Cawthorn in ninth.
b Batted for Dowie in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0—4
New Orleans	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Knaupp, Bush, McNally, Scott. Sacrifices—Gilbert, Knaupp. Left on bases—New York 8, New Orleans 3. Double plays—Scott, McNally and Pipp; McNally, Scott and Pipp. Bases on balls—Off Thomas 3, Walker 2, Mays 2, Bush 4. Struck out—By Thomas 2, Walker 3, Mays 6, Bush 2. Hits—Off Thomas 1 in 5 innings, Walker 6 in 4, Mays 2 in 5, Bush 2 in 4. Umpires—McGowan and Brennan. Time of game—1:50.

MOORE FAVORED TO WIN.

181st Street Star Leads in Series for Metropolitan Skating Title.

Joe Moore of the 181st Street Ice Palace is favored to win the all-around indoor metropolitan ice skating championship, which will be decided at the 181st Street Ice Palace tonight. This will be the third of a series of three meets. Although Moore, with 60 points, has a lead of 30 points over Paul Forsman of Iceland, the Iceland star may still carry off the title.

Elsie Muller of the 181st Street Ice Palace sustained a severe cut on her forehead when she fell in the Iceland Cup races last Saturday night, but she hopes to be able to compete tonight. Miss Muller is tied with Mildred Trusdow of Iceland for second place with a total of 36 points. Harold Dow, Tremont Skating Club, is leading the women contestants with a score of 50 points.

The finals events which will be held tonight are a 440-yard dash and races of one and two miles for men. Five entries have been received for the quarter-mile distance, with ten in the mile and twenty in the two-mile. Twelve girls have qualified for the half-mile final race for women.

Tingle Wins a Title.

MANILA, P. I., March 18 (Associated Press).—Billy Tingle, Australian, won the flyweight championship of the Far East here today by defeating Blasco Concepcion, Filipino. Tingle received the referee's decision at the end of a fifteen-round bout.

Langlen Would Rather Lose To Miss Ryan Than Anyone

NICE, France, March 18 (Associated Press).—Unsatisfied in defeat, Suzanne Langlen threw her arms about Miss Elizabeth Ryan when Mlle. Langlen, paired with Count Koumarokow-Blotzan, lost the final in the mixed doubles tennis championship to Miss Ryan and Randolph Lycett, 6—4, 7—5.

"You deserved to win," exclaimed the French girl. "You played magnificently. One must lose sometime, and I prefer losing to you rather than to any one in this world."

In the women's singles Mlle. Langlen has met Miss Ryan twenty-three times and never lost a set to the American girl.

GIANTS KEPT IDLE BY COLD WEATHER

High Wind Also Helps to Prevent Game With White Sox —Teams to Meet Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 18.—"Game postponed on account of cold weather!" sounds like New York or Labrador, but in reality it was balmy San Antonio, the city of sunshine, on this fair Sunday in March. A high, cold wind blew up, the mercury dropped and the Giants-White Sox battle was called off.

They will try again tomorrow, but the prospects are none too good for anything except football or cross-country running. As the day wore on it got colder and colder, and by late afternoon scouts, who went out bundled in great overcoats, reported that freezing weather was in sight.

All tickets had been sold for the Sunday game, and they will be good tomorrow. So the clubs will lose nothing except a day's practice. Incidentally, it is the third the Giants have lost in three years—a record that San Antonio need not be ashamed of.

Rather than have the players go out and get stiffened in the cold, McGraw and Gleason issued orders against any workout at all today.

McGraw Discusses Rookies.

"I am afraid the people were disappointed," said McGraw today, speaking of yesterday's exhibition. "It wasn't much of a game for big league clubs—lots of muffs and errors caused by bad conditions. That sun plays mischief with the fielders. That's why I put O'Connell in right field, but I'll play him in centre when the season starts. Right never has been worrying about the veterans. What I'm trying to do is to find two good pitchers among the young fellows. I have a couple who will be good some day, but they are not ready yet. Blume, Lucas, Webb and Johnson are not useful to me, now that he is far enough along in point of development and has a nice curve ball. Johnson, who pitched yesterday, is green. Joe never pitched before the middle of last Summer. He has stuff, but he has one fault with men on bases that he has not been able to correct yet. We have worked with him on it, but when he got in there yesterday he fell right back into his old ways.

"Webb, from Memphis, has a beautiful curve and ought to be a good pitcher. Walberg's curve is all right, too. Lucas looks promising.

"I may keep Catcher Anderson with the club this season. He is a good young player, can hit and cover ground. I am keeping my eye on him."

Second Team's Line-Up Is Announced.

Just to break the monotony of a gray, bleak day, McGraw announced his second team line-up late this afternoon. The aggregation will leave Tuesday night for a trip with the Galveston, Indianapolis and Toledo clubs. Here is the batting order:

Rawlings, third base; McPhee, shortstop; Shinners, right field; Stengel, centre field; Higbee, left field; Anderson, catcher; Maguire, second base; Kernan, first base; Morrison, Voight, Cvengros, Hamann and Schesler, pitchers.

With the addition of two more twirlers, yet to be selected, the second team's roster will consist of fifteen athletes. Cozy Dolan will be the manager.

The omission of Travis Jackson is further evidence that this fine young player has made good. He will go north with the regulars as first utility infielder. The outfielders will be Young, Meusel, O'Connell and Bill Cunningham. The regular pitchers, of course, will be along and additional hurlers will be drafted from among Blume, Lucas, Walberg, Webb and Johnson. Two of this quintet will go with the second team. Incidentally, it will be from these five that McGraw will select the one or two youngsters whom he will carry all season.

ROBINS WILL MEET WASHINGTON TODAY

Vance and Grimes May Get Chance to Pitch Against American League Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 18.—Having defeated the Braves and the Phillies in exhibition games, the Robins are now waiting for a chance to triumph over an American League club. This opportunity they will get here tomorrow when they meet the Washington Senators. Manager Robinson hopes to keep his team's short winning streak intact as long as possible and in order to make it three straight in exhibition games, he may use two of his star fight handers against the Senators.

Dazzy Vance is almost certain to pitch part of the game and it would not be a surprise to the local fans if Burleigh Grimes is also called upon. Vance and Grimes have been working hard in practice but neither pitched against the Braves or the Phillies.

The contest with the Senators is not the only exhibition contest on the Robins' schedule this week. After tomorrow's game the Robins will be idle until Wednesday, when they meet the Cleveland Indians in Lakeland, where Tris Speaker's men are training. The following day the Robins will again meet the Senators, this game to be played in Tampa. On Friday the Phillies will be here for another battle, and on Saturday the Robins will play the Braves in St. Petersburg, where Fred Mitchell's men are getting into shape for the season.

In all these contests the Robin rookies will be put through severe tests. Before the game with the Yankees Uncle Robbie expected to have a good line as to the strength of the Robins. He is well pleased with the manner in which his twirlers performed against the Braves and the Phillies. He has also praised the new infielders for the way they played.

Robinson said today that he would like to have heavier hitting. He is eager to see Zack Wheat, Andy High and Jacques Fournier in camp, as these men will increase the batting strength of the club. At present it looks as if these three will not report. President Ebbets said this afternoon that he would give them plenty of time to reach camp before making any statement regarding their holding out.

It is rumored that Jimmy Johnston may be made Captain of the Robins if Zack Wheat fails to report.

According to word received from Lexington tonight outfielder Cliff Lee was not seriously injured when he was felled by a ball pitched by Ben Vines in Saturday's game. The ball hit Lee on his left ear. His physician says the player will be able to resume practice in about a week.

M'TIGUE'S THUMB BROKEN IN BOUT

Was Able to Use Only Left Hand in Siki Fight — Referee Defends Decision.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

DUBLIN, March 18.—Mike McTigue is the pride of Ireland today. It has become known that he fought sixteen out of the twenty rounds against Battling Siki in the bout for the world's light-heavyweight championship last night with a broken right thumb. The only hand he could use effectively after the fourth round was his left. He used it to great advantage throughout the contest and his ringcraft kept him out of the way of the Senegalese fighter's furious rushes and wild swings.

When asked about the injury to his thumb after the fight the Irishman said: "To tell the truth I only knew something had gone wrong in my hand. I did not know exactly what it was, but half way through the match I was convinced that whatever the injury was it was something which could not be treated lightly. There were occasions when I nearly groaned with pain as, for example, when now and again I sent my right to Siki's face just to convince him that I was still inside the ring and not outside."

Siki in an interview expressed disappointment if not indignation at the result. He thought he had piled up sufficient points to entitle him to the decision.

Many conflicting opinions have been raised by the verdict in the Siki-McTigue bout. Many good judges were convinced that Siki by wore and tire broke himself with whom I lunched today. I certain he was the winner. Siki bears no marks of the fight, whereas McTigue has a severe cut over his left eye and his right thumb is dislocated.

Carpentier, who was at the ringside to study the negro in action, was reserved when I saw him afterward.

"I was not a judge," he said cryptically, and shrugged his shoulders.

Jack Smith, who refereed the contest said, "I understand there is considerable controversy over my decision, some, I believe, think that a draw should have been the verdict, but McTigue secured a sufficient lead on points to leave me in no doubt as to winner.

"Granted that Siki was the aggressor for a greater part of the contest, in his retreats and evasions the Irishman was continually outscoring and generally outboxing his opponent. Siki was the better fighter, but as a boxer he was distinctly outclassed. Except when he caused McTigue's eye to bleed, Siki never had his opponent in any real difficulty. The Irishman gave one of the greatest demonstrations of ring generalship I have ever seen. Although the boxing was not spectacular or thrilling, it was certainly instructive. If McTigue had tried to fight Siki he would probably have lost. Boxing him he won."

PARIS THINKS SIKI BOOM IS NOW OVER

Defeat by McTigue Crushing Blow to Ambitions of Senegalese Boxer.

PARIS, March 18 (Associated Press).—Battling Siki's defeat by Mike McTigue in Dublin Saturday night caused much rejoicing among the enemies of the Senegalese fighter in Paris, and was received with the keenest of disappointment by his admirers.

Shorn of all discussion as to whether or not the referee's decision was partial, boxing experts in Paris today expressed the opinion that Siki, with the advantage of weight and reach, should have disposed of McTigue inside of the twenty-round limit.

The defeat of Siki, sporting men declared, will end the Siki boom which, close followers of boxing in France assert, has been smoked up "with an intensity totally unwarranted by the negro's risible ability."

"Siki seems to have hit McTigue with everything but the water bottle," said the lightweight Gaillard, who seconded Siki in his fight against Carpentier when the negro dethroned that French idol. "But he could not bring McTigue down," he added.

The general opinion here now seems to be that while Siki's victory over Carpentier was not a fluke, his win over a man who is unable to stand much punishment and who must win within the first three or four rounds of a battle, Siki is credited as having one redeeming feature by which followers his ability to take punishment.

A return battle between Carpentier and Siki, which has been advertised for Sept. 16, is considered to have been greatly endangered by the victory of McTigue's defeat of the black man.

FIRPO'S OPPONENT TO BE NAMED SOON

Tex Rickard Hopes to Sign Boxer Today or Tomorrow for Bout May 12.

Tex Rickard announced yesterday that he expected to be able to name an opponent for Luis Angel Firpo for his fifteen-round bout at the Yankees' Stadium on May 12, for the benefit of the Milk Fund, tomorrow or Tuesday. "I am considering several men, but have reached no definite decision as yet," said Rickard. "Among those I have in view are Billy Miske, Jack Renault, Bob Roper and Al Reich. Firpo is willing to meet any one of them."

On the same program Jess Willard, former heavyweight champion of the world, and Floyd Johnson have been matched for a fifteen-round session. They have agreed to box for $25,000 each. Firpo's contract with Rickard provides that in the event of either Willard or Johnson being unable to appear, Firpo will fill the vacancy. In such an event Firpo will receive $25,000 for his services.

As the matter stands now, Firpo will be paid according to the opponent selected for him. Of those who have been considered, Miske is regarded as the toughest and Rickard stated if Firpo boxes the St. Paul heavyweight he will receive more than should Renault, Reich or Roper be named.

"We are trying to arrange this show at the least possible expense, as the entire net receipts will go to the Milk Fund," explained Rickard. "For this reason it takes a little time to settle all of the major details. We are hustling things along as quickly as possible.

BRENNAN SITS UP AN HOUR.

Attending Physician Says "His Condition Is Very Good."

Bill Brennan, the veteran heavyweight, who was removed to Jewish Memorial Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain following his defeat by Luis Firpo in Madison Square Garden, was permitted to sit up for the first time yesterday. He was knocked out last Monday night and was taken to the hospital on Wednesday. Brennan's condition has so much improved that he was permitted to sit up for an hour. Dr. Edward L. Spitzer, who has been attending Brennan, announced yesterday that he would let the boxer sit up for about three hours today. "His condition is very good," said Dr. Spitzer.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Broadway Exhibition Association—Vincent (Pepper) Martin vs. Frankie Evans, 10 rounds.

Harlem-Fairmont Sporting Club—Billy Brokoff vs. Harry Linden, 12 rounds.

Siki Did Not Weigh In; Still Champion, Say British Critics

LONDON, March 18.—The boxing experts of Sporting Life and The Sportsman say Battling Siki's title of light heavyweight champion of the world was not affected by last night's fight in Dublin because Siki did not weigh in.

Sporting Life asserts that the contract did not specify that Siki must weigh in, and that he fought at catch weights and consequently still holds his title. The Sportsman says apparently neither combatant got on the scales before the battle.

LASKER CAPTURES SECOND TITLE GAME

Wins Over Marshall From Adjourned Position in Play for U. S. Chess Honors.

STANDING IN PLAY FOR NATIONAL CHESS TITLE.

Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
Edward Lasker	2	0	1.000
F. J. Marshall	0	2	.000

Edward Lasker of Chicago, challenger for the United States chess championship, was successful in wresting out a victory from the adjourned position in his second game with Frank J. Marshall, champion, at the University Club yesterday afternoon, thereby scoring his second victory in succession. The exciting play on Saturday had left a rook and pawn ending on the board, with equal material. Marshall's pawn on the queen's side, however, had been broken up.

On resumption of play Lasker was soon seen to have the whip hand and won a pawn on the thirty-third move. Rooks were exchanged ten moves later and then the Chicagoan established a passed pawn, which Marshall was unable to stop. He resigned after fifty moves had been recorded.

The game gave genuine enjoyment to the many members of the University Club, who followed the moves both Saturday and yesterday. At its conclusion Charles E. Kelley of the Chess Committee invited Marshall and Lasker to meet in two games under the rapid transit time limit of five seconds to a move and these gave great delight to all who witnessed the speedy performance. Marshall won the first game and Lasker the second.

The third game of the championship match will be played at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club this evening.

The full score of the second game:

SECOND GAME—VIENNA OPENING.

Marshall (White).	Lasker (Blk).	Marshall (White).	Lasker (Blk).
1 P-K4	P-K4	27 Q-Q3	QxPch
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	28 QxQ	RxQch
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	29 K-Q2	R-K8ch
4 P-Q3	B-B4	30 K-Q3	R-K6ch
5 P-B4	P-Q3	31 K-B3	R-K4
6 P-Q4	PxP	32 K-Kt3	R-K3
7 Kt-K2	B-KKt2	33 K-B3	R-K4
8 Kt-Kt3	BxKt	34 K-Kt3	R-K3
9 QxB	Kt-Q5	35 K-B3	R-Q3ch
10 B-Kt3	Castles	36 K-K3	R-Q4ch
11 R-B1	P-QB4	37 K-B3	R-Q3
12 P-K5	Kt-Kt5	38 R-Q4	P-B4
13 PxP	QxP	39 R-R4	K-B2
14 Q-Kt4	Q-K2	40 R-R8	K-B3
15 B-Q4	Q-Q4	41 R-R4	R-B8ch
16 PxKt	P-KKt4	42 K-Kt3	R-B2
17 Q-B3	PxP	43 RxKtch	KxR
18 PxP	R-Kt1	44 K-B3	K-K3
19 BxKtP	KtP-Kt1	45 K-K3	K-Q4
20 B-KR4	R-Q8	46 RxP	K-B5
21 B-Q5	R-K	47 R-Kt4	RxP
22 BxKt	QxB	48 R-K4ch	K-Q4
23 RxR	QxR	49 R-K8	P-Kt6
24 P-B3	Q-B4	50 RxP	P-B6
25 PxKt	QxB	51 R-B8	P-B7
26 P-B3	R-Ktsch	Resigns	
26 PxB	QxB		

STILL LEAD CHESS CLUB.

Manhattan Players Win From Staten Island in League Match.

After seven rounds of the annual championship series of the Metropolitan Chess League, the Manhattan Chess Club continues in the lead, having defeated Staten Island by 7½ to ½. The Manhattan Club has won a total of six straight victories, its total score being 36½ to 11½. The Rice-Progressive Chess Club defeated Brooklyn by 4½ to 3½, winning its sixth match, but is in second place, with a game score of 34½ to 13½.

These were the only matches to be decided. The teams of the Marshall and International Chess Clubs scored 2½ points each and adjourned three games. The same happened in the match between Columbia and City College at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club. The Swedish and New York University teams met at the Manhattan Chess Club and tied at 3½ each, with one adjourned.

CRAW SETS COURSE MARK.

Breaks Record in Winning Race of 3½ Miles in Brooklyn.

Andy Craw of the Glencoe A. C. created a new record for the course of three and a half miles through the streets of the Bushwick section of Brooklyn yesterday in winning a road run held under the auspices of the American Distance Runners' Association. Craw's time was 17:28, four seconds less than the former mark, held by Johnny Bell. Edwin Nather of the Brooklyn Evening High School finished second.

The summaries:

Position.	Name and Club.	Time.
1.	A. Craw, Glencoe A. C.	17:28
2.	E. Nather, B. E. H. S.	17:30
3.	D. Carr, B. E. H. S.	18:30
4.	C. Solemon, B. E. H. S.	18:40
5.	F. Marino, B. E. H. S.	18:50
6.	P. Jekel, Long Island A. C.	19:04
7.	W. Lee, Long Island A. C.	19:2-
8.	T. Shea, Long Island A. C.	19:47
9.	H. Lichtenstein, unattached.	19:58
10.	I. MacAssell, Brooklyn A. A.	19:58
11.	H. Fisher, B. E. H. S.	20:03
12.	J. Warshaw, Brooklyn A. A.	20:54

ST. CLOUD SEASON OPENS.

Mannequins Add Color to French Racing Inaugural.

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PARIS, March 18.—The Spring racing season had an unexpectedly early start at St. Cloud today when the fine sunny day brought out mannequins, gamblers and society. The stands never held a more bizarre assemblage as the mannequins were wearing mostly Egyptian straight lines and conventionalized designs.

Real proof that the Spring has begun, however, is the arrest of thirty bookmakers doing business on the track in the afternoon. With the parimutuels going full tilt, the number of illegal bet holders is remarkable.

ORIOLES' SECRETARY DIES.

Jack Dunn Jr., Son of Baltimore Club Owner, Succumbs to Pneumonia

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Jack Dunn Jr., 27 years of age, son of Jack Dunn, owner and manager of the Baltimore International League Club, died here early this morning of lobar pneumonia. Young Dunn had been secretary of the Orioles for several years.

Cuba Loses Exhibition Game.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 18.—The Los Angeles baseball team of the Pacific League today defeated the Chicago National League team in an exhibition game here, 7 to 6. Alexander, Dumovich, Kaufman and Cheeves pitched for the Cubs.

BLANC SEING WINS DERBY AT TIJUANA

Finishes Half a Length in Front of Spot Cash in Rich Stake in Mexico.

TIJUANA, Mexico, March 18.—Blanc Seing, owned by William Daniel and trained by A. G. Blakaley, today won the Tijuana Derby from eight of the best three-year-olds in the West in 1:53 1-5. He was half a length ahead of Spot Cash, from the stable of Harry Payne Whitney. Spot Cash and Blanc Seing made it practically a two-horse race. Prince Til Til, from the Meadowbrook stable, which finished third, was six lengths behind Spot Cash. At the wire Kilshiheed, coupled with Spot Cash, was fourth. The race was at a mile and an eighth.

The winner received $8,250. A large crowd saw the contest. Blanc Seing is entered in the Kentucky Derby. His victory today was popular with the crowd, which made him the favorite.

The summary:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and seventy yards. Miss Grafton, 105 pounds (Walls), $5.80, $3.00, $2.60, first; Peerless One, 110, (Erickson), $7.40, $3.00, second; John Arter, 110, (Bine), $3.80, third. Time—$1.47 3-5. Billy Lash, Lorena Moss, Flear, Dalwood, Chetinara, Dismare, Cork and Chattan Count also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and seventy yards. Jolly Sailor, 94 pounds, (Hurn), $16.60, $6.20, $2.60, first; Modiste, 113, (Powell), $6.80, $3.60, second; York Lassie, 106, (Greer), $7.60, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Red Cadet, Bob Redbeam, Shenandoah, Capt. Evans, Seven Seas and Bon Santa also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Mayor, 110 pounds, (Fahey), $12.60, $5.20, $3.60, first; Maysville, 111, (Carter), $5.80, $3.80, second; Walter Dear, 113, (Martinez), $2.60, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Lentere, Senator Sloan, Stael, Sheraccres and Little Orphan also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and a quarter. Mar Paque, 111 pounds (Peteseld), $5.40, $2.80, $2.20, first; Black Dan, 118, (Martina), $2.40, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Lentere, Senator Sloan, Stael, Sheraccres and Little Orphan also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $600; one mile and a furlong. Blanc Seing, 123 pounds (Merimee), $4, $2.40, $2.20, first; Spot Cash, 118, (Clancy), $3.40, $2.60, second; Prince Til Til, 113, (Kenney), $2.80, third. Time—1:53 1-5. Delante, Knighthood, Van Patrick, Tassel and Paisley also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $1,200; one mile and a quarter. Abadane, 130 pounds (Martinez), $5.80, $3.20, $2.40, first; John Paul Jones, 100, (D. Hurn), $2.60, $2.60, second; Sungland, 97, (F. Hurn), $3.20, third. Time—2:06 1-5. Bastille, Supercargo, Adonis and John S. Reardon also ran.

EIGHTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Tom Owens, 118 pounds (Martinez), $8.40, $3.60, first; Bo Peep, 106 (Walls), $2.80, $3.80, second; Judge David, 111, (Stevens), $4.80, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Flame, Colonel Matt, Prophecy, Tharsas and Key Mac also ran.

NINTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and a half. Firsworth, 103 pounds (Stevens), $11.40, $4.00, $3.40, first; Bacchus, 93 (F. Hurn), $4.80, $3.40, second; Jolly Sailor, 95, (Dean), $5.40, third. Time—1:36 3-5. Charley Boy, Gipsy Joe, Rouen, Reydo and My Rose also started.

Weather clear; track fast.

COLLEGES TO PLAY IN POLO TOURNEY

Seven Accept Invitation to Compete in R. O. T. C. Matches at Fort Hamilton.

Seven college teams have already accepted the invitation of the Second Army Corps Area to compete in an intercollegiate Reserve Officers' Training Corps polo tournament, to be held at Fort Hamilton from May 3 to May 13. The expenses of the tourney have been guaranteed by the Second Corps Area. The matches will be held under the auspices of the America Polo Association and have the approval of the Army Central Polo Committee.

Invitations to participate in the tournament were sent to Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Norwich, the United States Military Academy and Virginia Military Institute. With the exception of Harvard, which has tentatively accepted, all of the institutions have agreed to send teams. College polo has been made possible by the introduction of mounted R. O. T. C. units in the various colleges. The average college, however, has not a sufficient number of good ponies to participate in a series of matches, and arrangements have been made to supplement the string of ponies from each institution by allowing the teams to use ponies from Governors Island, Fort Hamilton and other near-by army posts.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding the Second Area, has interested Devereux Milburn, Louis Stoddard Jr., J. Watson Webb and George Sherman in the intercollegiate tournament, and they will be consulted in drawing up the playing schedule and will be called upon to act in other official capacities.

WOMEN GOLF STARS READY FOR TOURNEY

Misses Collett and Hollins and Mrs. Barlow Are Favorites in North and South Title Play.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 18.—Miss Glenna Collett, the women's national and North and South golf champion; Miss Marion Hollins, national champion in 1921, and Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia are favorites to win the Women's North and South championship tournament which opens here on Friday next. Miss Collett arrived today and Miss Hollins is due tomorrow. Mrs. Barlow has been playing remarkably good golf here for several weeks.

Walter Hagen, Joe Kirkwood, Jock Hutchison and Jim Barnes, who figure at present as the leading favorites for the North and South open title, will arrive here several days before the tournament opens on March 29.

It is expected that seven winners of the North and South amateur crown, including Henry V. Topping, the present champion, and Buck Morriman, title holder in 1921, will tee off at the opening of the amateur event on April 2.

YACHTSMEN MEET APRIL 21.

Notice of Gathering of Inter-Lake Association Sent to 26 Clubs.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, March 18.—The annual meeting of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association will be held here April 21. Official notice of the meeting and the appointment of committee Chairmen was mailed today to the twenty-six organizations affiliated under the Inter-Lake standard.

Ithaca Freebooters Triumph.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A goal by Headden in the last minute of the final chugger today gave the Ithaca Freebooters indoor polo team a 7-to-6 victory over the Second City Troop of Philadelphia. It was a hard-fought match, the lead passing from one team to the other several times.

Giant Colt Is Foaled at Major Belmont's Stud Farm

Major August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club, has received word from Mrs. Kane, superintendent of his Nursery Stud, of the birth of a colt by Fair Play out of Gaelic Chance by Ethelbert. She declared it is the most perfect foal she has ever seen. This is high praise from one who has been at the Nursery Stud for many years and has seen Man o' War, Mauritea and other great horses shortly after their birth. The colt is a giant one, measuring 65½ inches at the shoulder with a girth of 34 inches.

DR. HICKMAN WINS FEATURE AT HAVANA

Captures Northward Handicap From Bells of Elizabethtown —Large Crowd at Track.

HAVANA, March 18.—With only one more Sunday remaining before the present meeting at Oriental Park comes to a close, Havana racegoers took advantage of the occasion and turned out in large numbers this afternoon. The racing conditions were ideal, both in regard to weather and track conditions.

The program was well balanced and had as an attraction the Northward Handicap, a dash of five and one-half furlongs, which brought together a field of smart sprinters. While the horses were only four starters, they were well matched. Speculation was keen, Dr. Hickman and Bells of Elizabethtown being the ones most fancied.

In the running Dr. Hickman drew away into a commanding lead, and entering the homestretch had a three lengths advantage. At the end he began to stop and Burns had to shake him up to stall off a rush of Elizabethtown to beat her a length. George Ruffian was a trailer until the final furlong, but closed fast and was going much the strongest at the finish. He was beaten a length for the place.

Belmont looked like a winner in the first race. He outran the field from the break, but entering the homestretch he began to weaken. Dairyman, moving up stoutly, assumed an easy lead in the final furlong and won, going away by three lengths from Short Change, which finished fast next to the wire. Third, bearing Orchid King a length for the place.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Dairyman, 115 pounds (Primrose), 7 to 5, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, first; Short Change, 118 (Ball), 7 to 1, 3 to 1, 7 to 5, second; Orchid King, 115, (G. Williams), 4 to 5, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Our Tellis, Mary Rock, India, Josephine K., Bridgette, McMurphy, Elmont, John Sponn and Brookfield also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Whispering, 105 pounds (Banks), 3 to 1, even, 1 to 4, first; Meet Kit, 107, (Ball), 4 to 1, 1 to 2, second; Pitchfork, 113, (Primrose), even, 1 to 2, third. Time—1:08. Jennie C., Miss Rose, Retrain, Legacy, Lieutenant William J. Murray, Ted and Scorpe V. also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; five and a half furlongs. Colossus, 107 pounds (Walls), 7 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, first; Dairy, 107 (Ellis), 6 to 5, 1 to 5, second; Charles Whitney 98 (Greer), 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Violet Mersereau, Happy Moments, Brassoe, Bond, Big Noise and Sweet Sue also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Northward Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; purse $900; five and a half furlongs. Dr. Hickman, 114 pounds (Burns), 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even, first; Bells of Elizabethtown, 113 (G. Williams), 2 to 1, out, second; George Ruffian, 118 (Sautis), out, third. Time—1:08. Tansy Cup also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Czardom, 112 pounds (Sutton to 1, 2 to 1, even, first; Alfred Prank, 107 (Banks), 7 to 5, even, second; John H. Roche, 111 (W. Taylor), 7 to 1, third. Time—1:58 3-5. Lady Peal, Dr. Humpy, Ferrum, Grandson, Carrure and Bonnie also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile. Darnley, 108 pounds (Clements), 7 to 1, even, first; Zoe Shaw, 104 (Burns), 7 to 5, 7 to 10, second; Lanky, 96 (Sautis), 1 to 2, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Conundrum, Barr

I. C. A. A. A. A. MAKES CHANGES IN RULES

No Drastic Action—Code Now Conforms With International Athletic Federation.

KIRBY NAMED AS REFEREE

Will Officiate in Intercollegiates at Franklin Field—Gilbert on the Advisory Committee.

At a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America held at the Columbia University Club in this city yesterday afternoon the rules governing competition were revised to conform with those of the International Athletic Federation. As Gustavus T. Kirby of the Advisory Committee announced after the meeting, it sounds as if the action were very drastic but, in reality, it is not. The move was made in accord with the general movement throughout the world to make athletic rules uniform.

"There will be no change in the distances of our standard events," said Mr. Kirby. "We will continue to measure in yards, feet and inches instead of adopting the metric system. In other words, the 100-yard dash will be the same instead of being changed to 109.36 yards, as 100 meters measure. In all respects the I. C. A. A. A. A. is working hand in hand with the Amateur Athletic Union and the International Athletic Federation."

Many Minor Changes.

In announcing what had transpired at the meeting Mr. Kirby said that it was useless to attempt to make public all of the changes made in the rules governing athletic competitions and added: "They really are not of sufficient general interest to make it worth while and nothing of a drastic nature was done."

The two committees also adopted a set of rules to govern track meets. These will be published in the I. C. A. A. A. A. handbook for the guidance of all those wishing to conduct meets. The rules stipulate the number of officials necessary and their respective duties for the proper conduct of such events. This is expected to be of material assistance to smaller schools throughout the country.

One of the most important matters transacted at the meeting was the appointment of the referee for the intercollegiate track and field championships to be held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on May 25 and 26. Gustavus T. Kirby was accorded this honor. At the same time Richard J. Kearns of the University of Pennsylvania was appointed to manage the meet.

Advisory Committee Named.

The recently elected President of the I. C. A. A. A. A., John H. Pharr of Yale University, announced the selection of the Advisory Committee. He named A. C. Gilbert, Yale; Ruppert Thomas, Princeton; Arthur Eaton, California, and Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia. Of particular interest in this connection was the appointment of A. C. Gilbert, he formerly was the intercollegiate pole vault champion and won this event in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912.

Among those present at the meeting were: Ralph J. Parker, Cornell; Franklin F. Doten, Dartmouth; Richard J. Kearns, Pennsylvania; C. V. Chandler, M. I. T., and James E. Wyman, Princeton, members of the Executive Committee, and the following members of the Advisory Committee: Ruppert Thomas, Princeton; Arthur Eaton, California; A. C. Gilbert, Yale, and G. T. Kirby, Columbia.

BILLIARD TOURNEY WILL START TODAY

Lord to Meet Turk in First Three-Cushion Game for National Amateur Title.

Robert M. Lord of the Illinois Athletic Club and Harold L. Turk of this city will meet in the opening match of the national amateur three-cushion billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn tonight. The tournament is being conducted under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. F. L. Fleming of Champaign, Ill., the present champion, has been unable to enter because of business pressure, so a new champion will be crowned. Nine of the leading amateur players have entered.

Because of the size of the entry, it has been necessary to divide the contestants into two divisions. In Division A, A. V. Ryan, R. H. Everett, Charles Hanf, George Koyce and L. A. Servatius will compete. In Division B, R. M. Lord, H. L. Turk, J. Van Gelder and James Langdon will play.

During the last week John Layton, the playing-through champion, took the lead in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League. Tiff Denton, who had been leading, dropped into fourth place in the race for the national professional championship. Bob Cannefax, one of New York's two representatives, is second, and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia third.

The standing follows:

Player and City.	W.	L.	P.C.
Layton, St. Louis	36	12	.750
Cannefax, New York	34	14	.709
Reiselt, Philadelphia	29	13	.690
Denton, Kansas City	33	15	.687
Jackson, Detroit	24	14	.631
Maupome, Chicago	24	24	.500
Heal, Toledo	18	22	.450
Moore, New York	21	27	.432
Wakefield, Milwaukee	21	27	.432
McCourt, Pittsburgh	17	23	.425
Lookabaugh, Pittsburgh	16	27	.359
Popez, Cleveland	16	32	.333
Halman, Cleveland	11	25	.305
Gillette, Buffalo	11	35	.239

Harry Frisch and Fred Owles are still undefeated in the New York State three-cushion billiard tournament being conducted at Cranfield's 145th Street and 181st Street Academies. Frisch has won eight and Owles seven games in a row.

The standing follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
H. Frisch	8	0	1.000
F. Owles	7	0	1.000
H. Jarrett	7	2	.778
J. Cosgrove	6	2	.750
C. Basch	5	3	.625
M. Hughes	5	5	.500
E. Marshall	3	3	.500
S. Schoenfeld	3	5	.375
J. Van Gilder	3	5	.375
M. Ackerman	4	6	.444
H. Van Tassel	4	7	.364
H. Frantzen	2	7	.222
G. La Rue	3	6	.167
W. Kramer	0	9	.000

Under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players the fifth annual tournament for the pocket billiard championship of New York State will begin at the Recreation Academy, Brooklyn, tonight. Many of the leading amateurs of this district have entered.

WALKER WINS ON LINKS.

Englewood Pro Makes Difficult Round at Pinehurst in 69.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 18.—Cyril Walker, the Englewood professional, playing in a four-ball match on the course of the Midpines Country Club today, completed the difficult circuit in 33, 36—69. Walker's round was one of the best that has ever been achieved at Midpines.

An aggregate of fifteen threes and nine birdies were played on the No. 3 course at Pinehurst this afternoon in a professional match in which Bert Nicolls of Belmont Springs and Herbert Lagerblade of Bristol, Conn., won by 4 and 3 against Emmet French of Youngstown and Willie Wilson of New York Harbor and Pinehurst.

Snodgrass Beats Johnston in Los Angeles Net Final

LOS ANGELES, March 18.—Harvey Snodgrass of Los Angeles today defeated William M. Johnston of San Francisco, formerly national tennis champion, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, in the final of the men's singles in an invitational tennis tournament here.

The defeat of Johnston, who is second on the national ranking list of tennis players, by Snodgrass who has never ranked and never competed outside of California, was the great upset of the tournament. While Snodgrass played excellent tennis, Johnston plainly was not in good form, seeming tired and somewhat affected by the unusually warm weather. The men's doubles concluded with the Kinsey brothers, Robert and Howard of San Francisco, defeating Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, also of San Francisco.

SUGGESTS DRASTIC CHANGES IN RULES

College Basketball Board Wants No One but Player Fouled to Try for Goal.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, which met yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania, agreed upon several drastic changes in the basketball rules that are to be recommended to the Joint Rules Committee. This latter group, consisting of delegates from the Eastern Intercollegiate League, the Western Conference and the Y. M. C. A., will meet on April 10 at the Hotel Astor.

Among the topics that the Eastern Intercollegiate delegates will consider at the joint meeting is the question of compelling each player who is fouled to make the free throw for goal. They also will consider establishing a ten-foot zone across the court on both sides of the centre, making a twenty-foot strip in all, that the forwards and guards cannot enter until after the tip-off.

The most drastic of the proposed changes is that compelling each member of the team who is fouled to make the try for goal instead of permitting one star to do all of the shooting. The coaches, officials and graduate members at the meeting yesterday seemed strongly in favor of this plan, as it will make for a well-rounded team and provide greater interest in foul-throwing. It has often been the case that a college team has won a number of its games chiefly through the accurate throwing of fouls by one member.

League Wants Uniform Rules.

Other topics which came up during the meeting yesterday, and which will be brought before the joint meeting, were the application of the 17-foot zone rule, but no definite action was taken on this. The application of the violation rules, such as running with the ball and discontinued dribbling, was discussed by the committee members, and will be brought up again at the April meeting. The Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League is empowered to make its own rules and abide by them, but the officials believe that it is better that the league does not go off on a tangent, but adopts a uniform rule in connection with the Western Conference and the Y. M. C. A.

William Barber, Yale, and Edmund Butler, alternate member from Cornell, will be advisory delegates from the league to the Joint Rules Committee, with Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania, and H. H. Salmon Jr., Princeton, as active delegates.

E. W. Kemp Jr., secretary of the league, emphasized that the work of the committee yesterday was only to form recommendations, and not, of course, to take any positive action. The meeting also served as an outlet for any complaints which might have arisen during the league season which closed last Saturday night.

All Officials Re-elected.

The Executive Committee unanimously re-elected all of the league officials for next year. These are John O'Brien, St. John's College; Tom Thorp, Columbia; Edward H. Hastings, Cornell; E. W. Butler, Cornell; Reynolds Benson, Columbia; Paul Mooney, New York University; Ward Brennan, New York Agricultural, and Orsen Kinney, Yale. These officials attended the morning session of the meeting and voiced their opinion on what they believed should be altered in the rules for next year. All of the league coaches attended the afternoon session. They congratulated Dr. Fogarty for turning out his champion five at Yale. The other coaches present were Howard Ortner, Cornell; Edward MacNichol, Pennsylvania; Joe Deering, Columbia; George Zahn, Dartmouth, and Hill Zahn, Princeton.

Delegates attending the Executive Committee meeting included William Barber, Yale, president of the league; E. W. Kemp Jr., Cornell, secretary; Romeyn Berry, Cornell; Edmund W. Butler, Cornell, alternate; Ernest Cousens and Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; Horace G. Pender, Dartmouth; Reynolds Benson and Robert W. Watt, Columbia; and H. H. Salmon Jr., Princeton.

Secretary Kemp will make out the entire schedule for all the league teams this year, which is a new departure. Formerly the undergraduate managers compiled a schedule after a joint meeting. The schedule which Kemp draws up will be submitted to each league member for ratification, and will be released early in the Autumn.

N. Y. CLUB DEFEATS SEVENTH REGIMENT

Easily Wins Indoor Tennis Meet on Home Courts by 8 Matches to 1.

The New York Indoor Tennis Club, playing on its own courts in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory yesterday avenged a defeat received earlier in the season by trouncing the Seventh Regiment team, 8 matches to 1. The victory was even more decisive than the score indicates, for the only match credited to the Seventh Regiment players was won by the default of Vincent Richards to Frank T. Anderson.

However, Richards and Francis T. Hunter met the Anderson brothers in the doubles and the most exciting match of the afternoon resulted, with the Indoor Tennis Club pair finally pulling out the victors, 6—3, 4—6, 11—9. It was just as much of a nip-and-tuck battle as the score shows and the result was in doubt to the final point of the long drawn out third set. Richards and Hunter achieved their victory by outgeneralling and slightly outsteadying their opponents.

In the singles the closest contest resulted from the meeting of Ralph B. Gatcomb and Samuel R. McCallister. McCallister gave Gatcomb a hard fight in the first set before he lost it 7 to 5, but Gatcomb had an easier time in the second, running it out at 6—1.

The summaries:

Singles—Frank T. Anderson won from Vincent Richards by default; Francis T. Hunter defeated Fred Anderson, 6—0, 6—2; Henry H. Bassfort defeated W. D. Cunningham, 6—1, 6—1; Jerry Lang won from Paul Trainor by default; Paul Martin defeated Arthur S. Craigin, 6—0, 6—2; Ralph B. Gatcomb defeated Samuel R. McCallister, 7—5, 6—1.

Doubles—Richards and Hunter defeated Frank T. and Fred Anderson, 6—3, 4—6, 11—9; Gatcomb and Wylie C. Grant defeated McCallister and Cunningham, 6—2, 6—3; Bassfort and Ingalls Hartman defeated Merritt Cutler and R. Pierce, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

BOXING

One star was brightened and another dimmed in the boxing firmament last week. Luis Angel Firpo, who is being groomed for a bout with Jack Dempsey for the world's heavyweight championship, took a long stride nearer the realization of his ambition when he knocked out the veteran, Bill Brennan. On the other hand, the aspirations of Battling Siki, the Senegalese who acquired fame overnight by knocking out Georges Carpentier, received a severe jolt when he was outpointed by Mike McTigue in twenty rounds in Dublin.

It was the first real test to which Firpo had been subjected. That he met it so successfully is much to his credit. He still has much to learn. He is big and powerful. He has a strong punch, and evidently can assimilate punishment, but he is far from being ready for an encounter with the champion. He has engaged old Sam Langford and the veteran trainer of boxers, Jimmy De Forest, to assist him in his preparation. With the proper coaching and handling Firpo should improve. De Forest, who trained Dempsey for his bout with Jess Willard at Toledo, is enthusiastic over the South American. He declares that he is an apt pupil. However, it would be a serious mistake to push him along too quickly. He needs experience, and experience can only be acquired in the ring.

The upset of Battling Siki was a stunning surprise to the boxing world. In spite of the unsavory reports and accusations that followed his decisive defeat of Carpentier, he was regarded as a fighter of natural ability who might develop into a suitable opponent for Dempsey. Although Mike McTigue made a favorable impression while he was in this country, he was a middleweight, and never received serious consideration as a likely man to stand in the same ring with Dempsey. He was too light, in the first place, and not powerful enough, in the second. Since returning to Ireland McTigue evidently has taken on weight, but, as in the case of Firpo, it is absurd to consider him as an opponent for Dempsey until he has more substantially established himself. The advance of these men, however, is promising, and should serve to stimulate interest in the heavyweight division. In the meantime, enforced inactivity can not be doing Dempsey any good. The longer he is compelled to remain out of the ring by lack of opponents the further he is likely to slip back.

BASKETBALL

Of the several changes in the collegiate basketball rules proposed by the Executive Committee of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League at its meeting here yesterday, by far the most important and interesting is the suggestion that each player who is fouled be compelled to make the free try for goal instead of allowing one player on each team to do all of the foul shooting. This proposal has been made at various times in the past, but it has invariably been rejected by the Rules Committee. Sentiment in favor of such a rule has been increasing steadily during the past few years and it is not at all unlikely that the rule will finally become part of the playing code. Many coaches, players, officials and other followers of the court game have expressed themselves in favor of the proposed rule, and sentiment in its favor now seems to be stronger than ever before.

The number of games decided merely by the ability of a single player, adept at shooting goals from the foul mark, is legion. Under the present rules the team with a star foul shooter has a distinct advantage over opposing quintets. No better example of this state of affairs can be found than the record of Captain Luther of Cornell, who scored just 100 points from the foul line during the past season and in this way was largely responsible for many of his team's victories. The proposed rule would make for better all around team play, as the burden of scoring from the foul mark would rest on the entire team instead of on an individual star. From the spectator's viewpoint it would tend to make the game more interesting. The proposed rule seems to be a move in the right direction. It is believed that it will receive favorable action when it comes before the Joint Rules Committee in April.

By winning the intercollegiate championships during the season which has just closed, the Yale five sprang a distinct surprise. Pre-season predictions allowed the Eli quintet no higher than fourth or fifth place in the final standing, but Coach Joe Fogarty succeeded where others have failed. It is true that his team was not as strong as championship teams of other seasons, but nevertheless it was strong enough to capture the title this year. At any rate it is a creditable accomplishment for any team to jump from last place into first place in the span of a single year. The Penn five was a keen disappointment this season. The Philadelphia quintet finished second last year only after being beaten by Princeton in an extra game to decide the title, but could do no better than finish in a tie with Dartmouth for last place this year.

TENNIS

If doubt has existed in the minds of any followers of lawn tennis as to the superiority of Mlle. Lenglen over Mrs. Mallory, that point must have been settled conclusively by the result of the meeting of the pair in the final of the tournament at Nice. When the French girl originally appeared as a candidate for world's championship honors, the stories of her prowess which came out of the Riviera and the French capital were taken on this side of the water with some skepticism. In that first meeting at St. Cloud nearly two years ago the victory of the vivacious Suzanne was decisive enough—straight sets at 6—2, 6—3. There followed that unfortunate début at Forest Hills a couple of months later in which the French girl, whatever the cause, did not play the tennis of which she was capable, as demonstrated often enough before and since. The rubber meeting was staged on the famous centre court at Wimbledon last Summer, in which the American champion scored only two games of the fourteen required to settle the question. Back on the Riviera the rivalry—and it has reached bitterness at some stages—was continued last week, and not a single game did Mrs. Mallory take, being able to force only two to deuce, in neither of which did she hold advantage. Thus in the four times they have met they have contested seven sets and fifty-one games. Of these Mlle. Lenglen has won six sets to one and thirty-eight games to thirteen—certainly a convincing record. Continental critics are well agreed that the French girl stands supreme in women's tennis, and at present there appears to be no rival capable of challenging her right to the title.

America's decision to send to the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924 the strongest teams of men and women players that can be mustered will be welcomed by followers of the sport on both sides of the water. The United States never has been represented in lawn tennis in former Olympic meetings. Every effort will now be concentrated on these contests, and for this reason no players will be sent abroad this season. It is hoped, however, that other nations will consent to send their best women players here next Summer to take part in an international meeting in connection with the women's championship, the prize being the Wightman Trophy for international play, which will be contested for the first time.

BILLIARDS

It takes nerve as well as ability to be successful at billiards. A sound game is essential, but ability to execute shots that is not suported by nerve and courage will not win many championships. A demonstration of what ability plus nerve plus courage can accomplish was given last week when Willie Hoppe successfully defended the world's professional 18.2 balkline championship against Jake Schaefer in their 1,500-point challenge match at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Hoppe entered the match under a heavy mental handicap. His manager, R. B. Benjamin, was seriously ill. This shifted the labors of a co-promoter of the affair to his shoulders, for the players virtually promoted the match. He also had the running of the Hoppe-Peterson Billiard Club on his mind. In this respect he owes much to Charley Peterson, who came on from his academy in St. Louis to assist the champion. These cares were weighty ones. Added to them was the defense of his cherished title.

The champion started as if he were doomed to ignominious defeat. At the conclusion of the first 500-point block he was 223 behind. During that session Hoppe played some of the poorest billiards he had ever been guilty of in a championship contest. Those who watched his work left the ballroom convinced that he would be decisively beaten. He entered the second evening's play needing 223. Schaefer needed 500. Then it was that Hoppe showed what nerve will do. He was not in good stroke, and it was nothing but sheer bulldog tenacity and grit that enabled him to overcome the big handicap and assume a six-point lead.

On the final night Schaefer showed that he, too, possesses nerve and courage. As he stepped to the table for his thirty-seventh inning he was 264 points behind. The score stood 1,262 to 998 in Hoppe's favor. In spite of the fact that Hoppe needed but 238 more points to win and that Schaefer had been able to accumulate only 4 points in four innings during the evening's play while the champion had made 232, Jake, at this stage, injected the high run of the match, a cluster of 244, and came within 20 points of tying the score. That's nerve, nothing else.

How evenly matched are Hoppe and Schaefer is shown by the fact that they have now played two 1,500-point matches with the world's championship as the stake—a total of 3,000 points. Schaefer won the first in Chicago a year ago by 32 points. This time the difference was 159. Thus the net result stands 127 points in Hoppe's favor.

GOLF

Were it not for the fact that Walter Hagen is going over to the British Isles this Spring to defend his title as British open champion, the British lion would have little cause for worry over a recurrence of the fate which has befallen the historic trophy for the last two seasons. America's representation in the event this year will be scant, at least so far as present indications show and especially in comparison with the army that went over in 1921 and the power of the invading forces last year. Thus far, at least, only Hagen and Joe Kirkwood, his traveling partner, are certain to take part in the June meeting, and Kirkwood, while he has made his home here for the last two years and probably will continue to do so, is an Australian.

But Hagen, even if he goes alone, is a host in himself. When in a golfing mood, the suave Walter is unquestionably the mightiest of the mighty in the art of making a golf ball perform in competitive events. And just at the present time Hagen is desperately in the mood. His career has been a meteoric one; he has already accomplished much, being twice winner of the national open and the first home-bred to lift the British cup, in addition to numerous other conquests of lesser importance. It is doubtful if there ever was a golfer in the history of the royal and ancient who ever reached such a stage of perfection as he has reached at this time. The record which he, ably assisted by Kirkwood, has made on his Western tour is one that has seldom been equalled, never surpassed. Fifty-six matches, of which fifty have been victories; two major Winter tournament titles; the establishment of a new course record of 65 at San Antonio in the Texas open, which he won from a field that contained most of the top-notchers of the profession—such is his recent record. As a result of this constant competition, during which he has been called upon to keep going at top speed, Hagen is right now in his greatest golfing form.

This was shown in the Florida West Coast open championship last week, which he won by the wide margin of ten shots from a field that, while limited in numbers, contained such artists of the trade as Jim Barnes, Alex Smith and Freddie McLeod, former national champions; Laurie Ayton, Tom Kerrigan, George McLean, and of the junior pros, such comers as William Mehlhorn and Johnny Farrell. It is extremely doubtful if the royal and ancient pastime has ever witnessed a more precise exposition than that which Hagen gave when he traveled around the course in 66, a feat never before equalled in open competition. But for one mistake he might just as easily have done 59. If any golfer may be said to have reduced this baffling game to an exact science, Hagen is that one.

TURF

The climax of the Winter racing season was reached on Saturday when Amole won the $10,000 Louisiana Derby at New Orleans. Saturday was also getaway day at Jefferson Park, and, except for the short meeting at Mobile, marked the close of the season in the South. Followers of the turf are agreed that the waning season has been one of the best in the history of the Winter tracks.

The Louisiana Derby was illustrative and typical of the entire season. The purse was the largest offered in New Orleans since Meelick won the Crescent City Derby in 1906. Furthermore, the class of the three-year-olds in training went to the post, and that they were high-grade stake horses, and not just the best of a bad lot, is attested by the fact that six of them have been nominated for the Kentucky Derby. Of the thirteen which competed Saturday, Calcutta, Setting Sun, Shamrock, Edward Gray, Body Guard and Blue Nose have been named for the Churchill Downs classic. Added to these facts the Derby attracted one of the largest crowds which has ever found its way into Jefferson Park. Thus it is readily seen that the Derby was a race of some consequence, and it offers a fair example of the increasing importance of Winter racing.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the changes recently announced by the officials of the Southern Maryland Association, which controls the Bowie track. This year, for the first time at the Bowie Spring meeting, there will be three big stake events, with purses of $5,000 in added money. For years it has been the policy of the track to put more money into the overnight purses and avoid stake events, for the simple reason that there were not enough high-class horses in training in early April to lend interest to important stake races.

Thus the decision of the Maryland officials to inaugurate the new plan comes as a tribute to Winter racing, for in announcing the three $5,000 races, the Bowie directors pointed out that there were enough first-flight handicap horses now competing on the Winter tracks to make the holding of stake contests in the early Spring worth while.

LUTHER TOPS LIST IN COLLEGE LEAGUE

Cornell Basketball Captain Is Highest Individual Scorer, With 140 Points.

Jimmy Luther, captain and star centre of the Cornell quintet, captured the individual scoring honors for the season in the Intercollegiate League basketball race which came to a close last Saturday night. Luther took part in all the ten games played by his team and made a total of 140 points. This mark is seven short of the total made by Grave, former captain of the Penn five, who led the league last year. However, Grave took part in eleven games last season due to the fact that Penn and Princeton had to play an extra game to decide the championship. At the end of the regular campaign Grave had a total of 137 points.

Loeb of Princeton, who was runner-up to Grave last year, again finished in second place. He scored 123 points in the season just closed as compared to 141 last year. Suisman of Yale is third with 121., Wilson of Columbia and Carmack of Penn are tied for fourth place with 118 points each. All of the five leading players participated in ten games. Cullen of Dartmouth, who played in only six contests, finished sixth with 97. Pite of Yale is seventh with 76 and Strom of Columbia eighth with 64.

Not only did Luther lead the league on the total number of points scored, but he also ranks first in scoring foul goals. He was successful in 100 attempts from the foul mark and missed on only thirty-one tries. Wilson is second in this respect with 96, and Carmack is third with 92.

Pite of Yale finished the season far in the lead in scoring from the field with a total of 38 goals. Loeb is second with 23, while Luther is third with 20. Last year Klaess of Princeton led the league in scoring from the field with 33 goals.

The Yale five, which recently clinched the championship by defeating Cornell, finished the campaign with seven victories and three defeats. Two of its setbacks were sustained at the hands of Columbia. The only other team to score a victory over the New Haven collegians was Princeton, which won the title last year. Cornell and Princeton finished in a tie for second place with six victories in ten games. Columbia is fourth with five victories and five defeats, while Dartmouth and Penn each lost seven of their ten games.

Cornell led the league in team scoring with a total of 266 points, more than half of which were made by Luther. Princeton is second with 256, while Yale is third with 251. Princeton ranks first as regards the number of points scored by opposing teams with the low total of 232 points. Yale is second in this respect with 323.

The final standing of the teams and the individual scores follow:

FINAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.	P. C.
Yale	7	3	251	232	.700
Cornell	6	4	266	246	.600
Princeton	6	4	256	232	.600
Columbia	5	5	246	247	.500
Dartmouth	3	7	230	267	.300
Penn	3	7	224	257	.300

INDIVIDUAL SCORING.

(G., games; Fld. Gls., goals from field; Fl. Gls., foul goals scored; M. F. G., missed foul goals; Pts., total points.)

	Fld. G.	Fl. Gls.	M. F. G.	Pts.
Luther, Cornell, c.	10	20	100	31	140
Loeb, Princeton, rg.	10	23	77	53	123
Suisman, Yale, lf.	10	16	83	55	121
Wilson, Columbia, lg.	10	11	96	53	118
Carmack, Penn, lg.	10	13	92	47	118
Cullen, Dartmouth, lf.	6	13	71	26	97
Pite, Yale, rf.	10	38	0	0	76
Strom, Columbia, lf.	10	22	20	21	64
Jefferis, Princeton, lf.	10	17	1	1	35
Capron, Cornell, rg.	10	17	0	0	34
Haas, Yale, c.	10	17	0	0	34
Moore, Dartmouth, lf.	7	6	21	15	33
Maier, Cornell, lg.	10	16	0	0	32
Wedell, Cornell, lf.	10	16	0	0	32
Klaess, Princeton, rf.	9	16	0	0	32
Pulleyn, Columbia, rg.	10	14	0	0	28
Friedman, D'mouth, c.	10	12	0	0	28
Kneass, Penn, c.	9	13	0	0	26
Hesp, Dartmouth, lg.	9	9	6	6	24
Miller, Dartmouth, rg.	10	10	0	0	20
Springhorn, Colum., rf.	10	10	0	0	20
Goldstein, D'mouth, rf.	10	10	0	0	20
Bergen, Princeton, lg.	10	9	0	0	18
Crabtree, Cornell, rg.	10	9	0	0	18
Gaines, Princeton, c.	9	9	0	0	18
Sullivan, Penn., rg.	9	9	0	0	18
Dickenson, Princeton, c.	7	8	0	0	16
Leopold, Penn, lf.	7	7	0	0	14
Miller, Penn, lg.	10	7	0	0	14
Voegelin, Penn, rg.	8	6	0	0	12
Heidenstieker, Prin., lf.	6	6	0	0	12
Gomlin, Yale, c.	10	5	0	0	10
Sailer, Dartmouth, lg.	10	5	0	0	10
Goldblatt, Penn, rf.	2	0	9	11	9
Deckerill, Columbia, c.	9	4	0	0	8
Baldwin, Yale, rg.	4	3	0	0	6
Fields, Columbia, rf.	6	3	0	0	6
Goag, Dartmouth, rg.	2	0	5	2	5
Myers, Cornell, lf.	5	2	0	0	4
Adams, Cornell, lf.	2	2	0	0	4
Gitlatz, Yale, lg.	9	2	0	0	4
James, Penn, rg.	9	2	0	0	4
Eder, Columbia, c.	1	1	0	0	2
Reilly, Columbia, rg.	5	1	0	0	2
Lemon, Princeton, rf.	2	0	2	0	2
Luman, Yale, lg.	7	1	0	0	2
Watkins, Dartmouth, c.	5	1	0	0	2
Anderson, Princeton, rg.	2	1	0	0	2
Wallace, Princeton, c.	3	0	0	0	0
Donaldson, Colum., rg.	4	0	0	0	0
Mullen, Columbia, lg.	2	0	0	0	0
Foster, Princeton, lg.	3	0	0	0	0
Byron, Cornell, lg.	6	0	0	0	0
McNichol, Penn, rg.	2	0	0	0	0
Binns, Columbia, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Rynalsky, Cornell, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Raymond, Cornell, lg.	1	0	0	0	0
Vincent, Princeton, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Roderick, Columbia, lg.	3	0	0	0	0
Stokes, Yale, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper, Yale, c.	2	0	0	0	0
Mylod, Princeton, lg.	1	0	0	0	0
Rhodes, Penn, rg.	1	0	0	0	0

BOWMAN DEFEATS BRUNEAU IN FINAL

New York and New Jersey Tennis Champion Adds Brooklyn Indoor Title to His List.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York and New Jersey champion, added another title to his string yesterday when he won the final in the tourney for the Brooklyn indoor tennis championship from Armand L. Bruneau in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, by scores of 6—1, 6—2, 8—6. Bowman has rarely displayed better form than he did in the two opening sets when he fairly swept Bruneau off his feet.

Bruneau improved in the final set and was leading his opponent by 6 to 5 and had the set point up when Bowman rallied and won the set and match. Bruneau himself said after the match that although he had played against and watched Bowman in action many times, he had never seen him show better form than that which he flashed yesterday.

Bowman's service in particular was effective. He scored more than a dozen service aces against Bruneau. Coupled with this severe service the State champion played a remarkably steady game, making few errors and getting back practically every playable shot.

Bruneau also played an excellent game and strove hard to ward off the inevitable. The odds against him both in manual execution and court generalship were too great to overcome, however, and the score is a fair indication of the difference between the two players yesterday.

BROOKLYN WINS AT SOCCER.

Breaks Tie for First Place by Defeating Yonkers, 2 to 1.

The Brooklyn and Yonkers football clubs, tied for first place in the first division of the New York State Football League, met yesterday at the Ridgewood baseball grounds in Brooklyn. Brooklyn won by the score of 2 to 1, and thereby regained the lead. Playing with the wind in the first half, Yonkers scored first with Nelson's goal. Soon after the restart McGhesnie scored, evening the count. Midway in the second period Hughes broke through between the defending back and shot Brooklyn's winning goal. Yonkers was given a penalty, but the try was missed.

N. Y. SOCCER TEAM LOSES TO PATERSON

Local Club Defeated by Score of 4 to 1 in Replay of Semi-Final Game.

8,000 WITNESS CONTEST

Jersey Team to Play Pawtucket for Eastern Title—Winner to Meet Scullin.

Once more New York is out of the race for the National Challenge Trophy, the annual soccer classic conducted by the United States Football Association, as a result of the second meeting of the New York and Paterson football clubs in the replay of the Eastern semi-final at Harrison Field, Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Fully 8,000 persons crowded the stand and saw Paterson win by the score of 4 goals to 1, which entitles the Jerseymen to meet Pawtucket in the Eastern final. The winner of this match will meet the Scullin Steel eleven of St. Louis in the national final.

Paterson led at half time by the score of 1 to 0. New York missing several opportunities during the first period. Early in the second half two more goals, including a penalty, came to Paterson, and that took the heart out of Gotham's combination. There was a big improvement in the condition of the field, which, however, was still a bit heavy. The weather was ideal for soccer.

Paterson won the toss, and Big Bill Edwards put the ball in play. The Jerseymen were on edge and pressed from the start. When the New York forwards had their turn, they netted the ball, Mitchell from McGhee, after ten minutes, but Mitchell was declared offside. Murray of Paterson had been severely jolted in a collision, and limped badly as he resumed his place. A good try by Duggan yielded Paterson the first goal, after fifteen minutes of play. New York's next corner was headed over by T. Stark. Paterson was kept on the defensive for a short time, and Herd, in repelling boarders, made a flying leap for the ball, which he met with his head.

Paterson Holds Well.

A. Stark forced a corner on the right for New York, and McKenna tried a shot for Paterson. Renzulli, Paterson's goal, was drawn far out, but the ball went out of bounds. Burnett and Mitchell worried their way through the Paterson defense to an open goal, but Burnett tripped and missed. Another corner came for New York on the right. T. Stark again heading over. Before half-time, New York's forwards showed fight but could not break through the Paterson defense.

Attacking the southern goal, New York scored two corners in rapid succession after ends had been changed. Paterson, however, was successful in holding its goal intact. In a breakaway, fifteen minutes after the resumption of play, Duggan again reached New York's net, putting the ball through one foot inside the upright.

New York Penalized.

Kelly, New York's right fullback, in defending, tripped up McKenna of Paterson within the goal area, and Referee Welch awarded a penalty. Freyer shot the goal. Ten minutes before the end of the game Philip shot New York's only goal from a mix-up. With five minutes to go, the Jerseymen made a final rally and Irvine tallied their fourth point.

The line-up:

PATERSON (4).		NEW YORK (1).
Renzulli	G.	Geudert
Reynolds	R. B.	Kelly
Whitehead	L. B.	Page
Adams	R. H.	T. Stark
Freyer	C. H.	Philp
Herd	L. H.	Meyerdirks
Duggan	O. R.	Comber
Murray	I. R.	A. Stark
McKenna	C.	Mitchell
McGuire	I. L.	Burnett
Irvine	O. L.	McGhee

Goals—Duggan (2), Freyer, Irvine, Philip.

VIKING CLUB WINS OVER WEST HARLEM

Captures State Soccer League Contest at New York Oval by 3 Goals to 1.

Defeating West Harlem by 3 goals to 1 at the New York Oval yesterday, the Viking Soccer Club gained two more points in the first division of the New York State Football League. At half-time the Vikings were leading by 2—0 and this advantage was increased early in the second period. It was not until ten minutes before the end of the game that the West Harlem team was able to break through.

After fifteen minutes of play, Carlson shot the first goal on a pass by Gustafson. The next point was added twenty minutes later, when Gustafson found the net on a pass to Carlson. Carlson also co-operated in getting hte third point, which was scored by Carl Berg. McAuley's pass to Fitzpatrick prevented West Harlem from being blanked.

The line-up:

VIKINGS (3)		WEST HARLEM (1)
Johnson	G.	Crema
Adamson	R. B.	H. Neill
Anderson	L. B.	Halldane
Nordine	R. H.	Boyle
Larson	C. H.	Bollard
Linquist	L. H.	Kelly
Gobel	O. R.	W. Neill
Peterson	I. R.	A. Fitzpatrick
Carlson	C.	J. Fitzpatrick
Gustafson	I. L.	McAuley
Carlberg	O. L.	Kennedy

Goals—Carlson, Gustafson, Carl

T. J. JOHNSON ARBITER OF OUTDOOR SHOWS

Showmen's Legislative Committee Gives Him Powers Similar to Landis and Hays.

TO IMPROVE "PROFESSION"

Commissioner to Co-operate With Mayors in Enforcing Ban on Prohibited Shows and Devices.

Thomas J. Johnson of Chicago was named chief arbiter of the outdoor show world, with powers similar to those enjoyed by former Judge Landis in baseball and Will Hays in the motion picture industry, at a meeting of 100 delegates of the Showmen's Legislative Committee yesterday. The delegates represented amusement parks, circuses, carnivals and fairs in all sections of the United States, as well as amusement manufacturers.

Mr. Johnson, who bears the title of General Counsel and Commissioner of the committee, received the power to censor and regulate all outdoor amusements, and members pledged to remove objectionable features from the profession. Showmen failing to join the organization or to adhere to its rules would be "outlawed," it was said.

The committee pledged to banish "49 shows," "Koochi shows," "Hawaiian village" and shows for "men only" from programs, and to bar employment to any user of liquor or drugs. Games of chance, operated by mechanical devices would be eliminated and money prizes would be forbidden. All improper or dangerous rides and devices would be barred from amusement parks and carnivals, it was said.

The new Commissioner of the industry will seek co-operation of Mayors and police heads in all cities to regulate the profession, it was said, and to enforce the ban on the prohibited shows and devices.

LAURETTE TAYLOR CANDID.

Advertises "Humoresque" Is to Close "Owing to Lack of Public Support."

Theatrical traditions were violently shaken yesterday with the appearance of an advertisement in all New York papers announcing that "despite the unanimous and enthusiastic praise bestowed by the press upon Laurette Taylor for her remarkable performances as Sarah Kantor in Fannie Hurst's play 'Humoresque,' her engagement at the Vanderbilt Theatre will end next Saturday night (March 24) owing to lack of public support." This is the first time the failure of a popular star in a Broadway production has been openly admitted to be due to lack of box-office patronage and nearly the first time that a show has been announced as having New York for reasons other than previous contracts that could not be cancelled.

At a testimonial dinner tendered Miss Taylor by the Lotos Club a short time before her opening in "Humoresque" Hartley Manners, her husband, launched a bitter attack upon New York theatre managers, terming them "glorified janitors" who were uninterested in art and who refused to provide "Humoresque" with a New York theatre without definite financial guarantees.

CARMELA PONSELLE SINGS.

Opera Star's Sister Warmly Greeted at Her Concert Debut.

Carmela Ponselle, sister of the opera star, was greeted by an audience that filled the Town Hall at her formal début concert here last evening, an audience that plainly had something to say on its own account and said it with flowers. For this début, by report, had long been delayed while the elder girl sang in vaudeville to earn the money that had started Rose Ponselle on a triumphant career. The American spirit of fair play was all for giving the less-known singer a full and fair hearing.

Dramatic to her fingertips, Carmela Ponselle could not resist a pair of operatic pieces, the page's air in "Huguenots" and the familiar "O Don Fatale" from "Don Carlos." The latter, especially, she sang with good Italian style and a mellow, sympathetic tone in middle register. A few traces of more careless singing days may have appeared, but there was evident study in airs of Handel and Paisiello, a group of French lyrics and songs in English by Silberta and Campbell-Tipton. Maurice Frank assisted at the piano and Josef Goldwater in violin solos.

'THE PIPER' BY SCHOOLBOYS

Riverdale's Dramatic Association Gives It at Children's Theatre.

Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody's "The Piper" was successfully given on Saturday at the Children's Theatre by the boys of the Dramatic Association of Riverdale Country School. The Piper was played by a senior, Frederic Ley, who distinguished himself by his rendering of the whimsical moods of the character. Veronica, by Ernest McAneny, and Michael, by Munroe Wade, were also good. Some sixty boys from 8 to college age took part. The scenery and properties had been prepared by boys, and the whole was a school project, even to the arrangement of the music. Vail Motter of Princeton and the Theatre Intime produced the play.

Irvine Players in One-Act Plays.

A number of one-act plays comprised the program of the Irvine Players at the Little Theatre of Greenwich House last night. In addition to "The Bear," by Tchekoff, "Fame and the Poet," by Lord Dunsany; "Martha's Mourning," by Phoebe Hoffman; "The Door at the Right," by Willard Jorsy, and "A March Wind," by Alice Brown, scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Taming of the Shrew" were presented. Among those who appeared were Willard Jorsy, Hugh Brower, Peggy McDonald, Betty Beeman, Alexandra Ayar Duncan, Agnes Craven, Josephine Ulerhart, Elizabeth Jarecki, George Kendall, Margery Clark, Cecile Lifter, Billie Riedell, Katherine Fahnestock, Hildegarde Halliday, Ruth Cumming, Philo Higley and Glenn Mahannah.

Max Berman Sings Opera Airs.

Max Berman, tenor, gave a recital in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall last evening, assisted by Mme. Zipere, coloratura soprano, and Michel Hoffman, violinist. The program consisted for the most part of airs from familiar operas of other days, Mr. Berman's selections being from "Favorita," "Elisir d'Amore" and "Marta."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Tonight's premieres will be "The Addict Machine" at the Garrick Theatre and "The Fool" at the Punch and Judy. Tomorrow night, also, "Lady Butterfly" moves into the Astor Theatre and the Moscow Art Theatre begins its last fortnight in New York with "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch."

"The Enchanted Cottage," the Pinero play which William A. Brady has in rehearsal, will open on March 31, instead of April 2, as previously announced.

Rehearsals begin today for "As You Like It," the first production of the American National Theatre Company. Robert Milton is in charge of the rehearsals.

Hugh Ford will sail on the Aquitania tomorrow to direct the London production of "Peter Ibbetson" at the Shaftesbury Theatre on April 14. Tom Douglas, who will be London's Mestem Gill, will sail on the Celtic on Saturday.

THE SCREEN

A South Sea Melodrama.

LOST AND FOUND, with House Peters, Pauline Starke, Antonio Moreno, George Siegmann, Rosemary Theby and Johnny Fox; a story by Carey Wilson, directed by R. A. Walsh; "Day by Day," an Arbuckle comedy, a Sennett Movie Novelty; "Nursemaid Guilt," with the Sunkist Beauties. At the Capitol.

They went all the way to Tahiti to make exterior scenes for "Lost and Found," the photoplay at the Capitol this week, and they brought back quite a few alluring views of mountains and the sea, but they neglected to take a robust story with them to weave the natural settings into, so the resultant photoplay is not persuasive as a piece of dramatic composition. It's just cut-and-dried melodrama, with Tahitian relief.

The picture was originally entitled "Captain Blackbird," and this would indicate that the character of that name was intended to be the central figure of the story. And there is no doubt that he offered possibilities. Perhaps these were realised in Carey Wilson's original scenario, but, as the photoplay stands, the captain is hardly more than a lay figure. Impersonated by House Peters, he appears as the loving husband and devoted father of a young wife and two daughters, whom he leaves to go on a Pacific cruise. After he has been gone about a year the villain—the best done part in the picture, thanks to George Siegmann—appears and steals the wife by telling her that her husband has married a native woman in the South Seas. She won't believe him, of course—no "sympathetic" wife in the movies ever believes the villain—but she accompanies him for the purpose of seeing for herself whether or not his story is true. All the villain wants, as you—who are more intelligent than the woman—know from the first, is to get her aboard his ship, and this done, he carries Her off with one of her daughters, to his own little island in the South Pacific, where, to the extent permitted by the censor, he makes her his own woman. The daughter grows up and is coveted by the evil half-breed chief of the island tribe, but he is opposed by a shipwrecked American who loves the girl as honorably as a hero should. Meanwhile, Captain Blackbird has become a hardened sea-rover, who, however, continues to cherish his second daughter and search always for his wife. He gets to the island in time, of course, though not until his wife has been killed by the villain, and, after expected fights and delays, rescues his daughter and her shipwrecked lover.

Such a story as this might be romantic, or at least exciting, with intensifying cinematographic treatment, but, pictured literally, without any vivid characterisation, it fails to stir one. Good acting might have done much for it, but, with the exception of Mr. Siegmann, the players do little more than pose before the camera. Even such an appealing person as Pauline Starke becomes ineffective through too much effort to "register." And the photoplay has been robbed of what effectiveness it might have had by the subtitles, many of which are superfluous and painfully explicit.

A Lady and a Tiger.

THE TIGER'S CLAW, with Jack Holt, Eva Novak, Barbara Gilmore, Allen Pringle; directed by Joseph Henabery, from a scenario by Jack Cunningham; "The Frozen North," with Buster Keaton; Liszt's Concerto in E Flat Major," with Juan Reyes and the Ampico Reproducing Piano. At the Rivoli.

As the hero of "The Tiger's Claw," at the Rivoli this week, Jack Holt makes a specialty of rescuing ladies from Indian tigers and marrying them. He rescues the first one, a native girl, by getting himself pretty badly mangled, so that it is necessary for the girl to nurse him back to health. After he has married her, the girl he really loves—and has left back home owing to some foolish misunderstanding—appears on the scene, but he is an honorable man and sticks to his native wife. The wife, however, is not so adhesive. She turns from her husband to Raj Singh, and at this point the seasoned spectator knows that they have adopted the expedient of unfaithfulness to get rid of her. Sometimes they kill the native girl, so the white hero may be free to marry the white heroine, and sometimes they make her faithless, so that she can be easily disposed of. The latter method is followed in the present instance, though to get the girl completely out of the way and thus avoid the complication of a divorce or something, they kill her, too, in the end. And then, as you have all along anticipated, the hero marries the white woman—but not until after he has rescued her from a tiger.

It all happens in India, but, although the scenery does well enough, the people are not convincing.

There is something in store for you at the Rivoli, however, if you missed Buster Keaton's "The Frozen North" when it was at the Rialto recently. It's a roaring burlesque.

Other Films.

"Mighty Lak' a Rose," directed by Edwin Carewe, with James Rennie and Dorothy Mackaill, is at the Strand this week, and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," an adaptation of the story by John Fox Jr. and the play by Eugene Walter, with Mary Miles Minter and Antonio Moreno, directed by Charles Maigne, is at the Rialto.

Egan Sings With 69th Regt. Band.

Holiday spirit of the week-end St. Patrick's Day celebration marked last night's popular concert at the Hippodrome by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. Thomas Egan sang Irish ballads, as well as a tenor air from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." The band played an arrangement from "Murgheia," announced as an Irish grand opera by O'Brien Butler, and works of Wallace, Ridgely, Hermann, Godfrey and Sousa, while Ernest S. Williams gave his own "Rose of the Alps" for solo cornet.

MUSIC

By RICHARD ALDRICH.

The Philharmonic Society.

At the concert of the Philharmonic Society, given in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Mengelberg brought forward, for the first time in America, a symphony by Lazare Saminsky, a Russian composer, now resident in New York. Mr. Saminsky is known by some choruses for women's voices performed last season by the Friends of Music. This symphony is entitled "Symphony of the Summits," and is the second part of a symphonic trilogy, the others being the "Symphony of the Great Rivers," and the "Symphony of the Seas." Mr. Mengelberg played it with his own orchestra in Amsterdam early this season. Yesterday Mr. Saminsky conducted it himself.

It is in two sections, a slow introduction and an allegro. There is the utilitarian of a common type in much modern composers are fond of doing. This theme is well defined and characteristic; and indeed Mr. Saminsky is but one of the moderns whose themes are of the sort that sinks the listener and say nothing whatever. Well, it is one of those who breed dissonances and find inspiration in wounding the ear. But it can hardly be said that his thoughts are lofty or that they carry he transports his listeners to any elevated regions of rarefied atmosphere. There are some effective passages in the work, and there is some skillful writing for the orchestra. But it does not escape, in many pages, dullness. There was polite applause for the composer.

The program began with Moussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain," heard not long ago in New York, and attention again a more or less tedious reiteration of the orchestral formulas for witches and their dark doings, their chief interest in this work being that they are Russian witches and so proclaimed by the Russian cast of some of the themes. The other orchestral numbers were Tschaikowsky's "Serenade" for string orchestra, in which that composer displayed much flexibility and a tone of richness and nobility. Mr. Mengelberg made much of the four movements, especially the weight and power of the grave introduction, the lightness and rhythmic flow of the waltz, the spontaneous merriment of the Russian finale; and throughout there was a fine wrought passion in the music that is one of Mr. Mengelberg's most characteristic achievements. The same sort of thing he gets in Liszt's "Prelude," with which the concert closed and which he has made one of his battle horses.

Alexander Sliotti was the soloist, and gave a powerful interpretation of Liszt's transcription of Schubert's "The Wanderer's Fantasy." The piece in its original form is suggestive of orchestral color, and it inevitably appealed to the great transcriber for the addition of orchestral color. But Liszt's feeling for that color failed him in certain passages of "The Wanderer's fantasy, where the orchestral additions seem to add little or nothing; and indeed, occasionally, to cheapen. Mr. Sliotti was several times recalled to acknowledge the applause which his playing well deserved.

DR. STIRES FOR 6-DAY WEEK

Opposes Levy Bill to Legalize Sunday Dramatic Performances.

Churchmen throughout the State were urged by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires in his sermon at St. Thomas's Church yesterday to write to Albany protesting against the proposed Levy Bill legalising Sunday dramatic performances. Dr. Stires also called upon the American Federation of Labor to support the Actors' Equity Association in its fight against this measure.

"The church is unalterably opposed to any man or group of men who would try to make any other group of people work seven days a week," he said. "Actors can no more work seven days a week than can persons in any other profession.

"Possibly this bill may have been dictated or at least suggested by those to whose advantage Sunday performances would be. But I do not believe the American people wish to see our Sundays secularised."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITE—DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

NEW WINTER GARDEN B'way at 50th. MAT. TOMORW. BEST SEATS $2. Evs. at 8:15
DANCING GIRL
Greatest Cast Ever Assembled!

F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST Present
THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE
Constantin Stanislavsky and Vsevolod Meyerhold Dantchenko, Directors.
FORTNIGHT LAST 2 WEEKS!!
OPENING to the 11TH WEEK TONIGHT at 8
No seats will be admitted after the curtain rises on the first performance.
The Play for Tonight and Entire Week
TSAR FYODOR IVANOVITCH
At Jolson's 59th Street Theatre
East of 6—Matt. Friday and Saturday at 2
Week Beginning March 26th (Positively Last Week). Repertory as given in the Art Theatre at Moscow. Monday and Tuesday, March 26th and 27th, The Lower Depths. Wednesday and Thursday, March 28th and 29th, The Brothers Karamazoff and The Lady From the Provinces. Friday (Matinee and Night), March 30th, The Cherry Orchard. Saturday (Matinee and Night), March 31st. (Last 2 performances). The Three Sisters.
ALL SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

ANNOUNCEMENT: THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE COMPANY WILL VISIT THE FOLLOWING CITIES AFTER THE NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT: CHICAGO, GREAT NORTHERN THEATRE, 2 Weeks Beginning April 23rd. PHILADELPHIA, LYRIC THEATRE, 2 Weeks Beginning April 30th. BOSTON, MAJESTIC THEATRE, 2 Weeks Beginning May 7th.

SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE Central Theatre 47th St. & B'way. Twice Daily, 1:15 & 8:15.
THE WHIRL OF NEW YORK
AND STAR VAUDEVILLE BILL.
AMBASSADOR 49th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TESSA KOSTA in Caroline
Shubert Musical Comedy.

MOVES TO-NIGHT TO THE ASTOR THEATRE
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Startling Musical Hit!
LADY BUTTERFLY
Staged by NED WAYBURN
With JOHNNY DOOLEY
And Same Brilliant Cast
BEST SEATS 2.50 NIGHTS & SAT. MATS.
Pop. $2 Mat. Every Wednesday

BROADHURST 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
8th MONTH Whispering Wires
CASINO Thea., B'way at 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WILDFLOWER
with EDITH DAY and Musical Comedy All Star Cast.

Bruce Pemberton Presents
The Frenchiest of French Farces
"THE LOVE HABIT"
By Louis Verneuil
Adapted by Glenda Dugan
With a Star Cast
Janis Reanie, Ernest Cossart, Dwight Frye, Francis Ridgelee, Paula Marinoff, Mary Kennedy
"Sparkling Humor and Rapid Movement."
BIJOU TH. West 45th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
49TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Louis MANN and SIDNEY Clara in "GIVE AND TAKE"
Maxine Elliott's 39th St., E. of B'y. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
JEANNE EAGELS in "RAIN"
REPUBLIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
7th MONTH JOHN GOLDEN presents HEAVEN
PRINCESS Thea., 39th St., E. of B'way. Phone 6218. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
PAPA JOE with ALESSANDRO MALATESTA
SHUBERT-RIVIERA 97th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
A. H. WOODS presents The Theatre Guild Production R. U. R.

CENTURY 62d St. & Cent. Pk. W. Tel. 1-2630. 200th PERFORMANCE TONIGHT
Historical Musical Romance
The Lady in Ermine
With Wilda Bennett and Walter Woolf.
200 SEATS | 500 SEATS | 700 SEATS $1.10
Theatre Staff Performance Tuesday Night.
Shubert Thea., 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
PEER GYNT
With JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
CARRICK 46th St., W. of B'way. Tel. 6-0390. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
OPENS TONIGHT at 8:30
The ADDING MACHINE
A Play in 7 Scenes by Elmer L. Rice.
SELWYN Theatre, West 42nd Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT
A. H. WOODS Presents
PAULINE FREDERICK (IN PERSON)
in "THE GUILTY ONE"
Prices 50c to $2. Mats. 50c to $2.50
"SERIOUS HIT"—Journal of Commerce.
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ROBERT YOUNG, ESTELLE WINWOOD, LESLIE HOWARD
COMEDY
GILBERT MILLER'S COMEDY SUCCESS
Mail Orders Now. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
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THE FOOL
The Great Little Play
3 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats at Box Office
Mary the 3rd
BELMONT Thea., 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
H. B. WARNER in YOU AND I
with LUCILLE WATSON and A Distinct Company
LIZA Nora BAYES THEA. Broadway at 47th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Special Midnight Performance Every Wednesday.
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
UP SHE GOES
BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT IN NEW YORK
NATIONAL Thea., 41st St., W. of B'way. THE AFTERNOON THEATRE. OPENED 3 MATS. TODAY & FRIDAY, at 2:30
"The SCHOOL for SCANDAL"
SEATS $1, $2 & $2.50 AT BOX OFFICE
REPUBLIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
ANNE NICHOLS' Laughing Success
"Abie's Irish Rose"
THE PLAY THAT PUT U IN HUMOR
RITZ, W. of 5th Ave. Tel. 1-0346. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EMILY STEVENS in "TO THE LADIES"
With H. Reeves Smith & Typical Morosco Cast.

"WOMEN ARE BORED BY MERELY GOOD MEN AND MADE UNHAPPY BY NOBLY DRIVEN ONES."
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Presented by ARTHUR HOPKINS in ALFRED SUTRO'S
"THE LAUGHING LADY"
LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th Street. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

AL'S HERE! "Another Lightnin'." —Stephen Rathbun, Sun.
THE OLD SOAK
By DON MARQUIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE 45th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

LITTLE Thea., 44 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A Rat Comedy by Frederick & Fanny Hatton.
POLLY PREFERRED
with GENEVIEVE TOBIN
FRIDAY, MATINEE at 2:30.
MARCH HARES
By Harry Wagstaff Gribble.
"Enormously Amusing." —Woollcott.

44TH ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION
Sally, Irene and Mary
With EDDIE DOWLING and Great Cast.
Evs. Best Seats $2.50. Entire Balc. $1.50; Rest Balc. $1.00; Mat. Family Circle $1 (Except Saturday).
MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in "Hail and Farewell"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8:15, Traviata, Hori, Anthony, Gall; Gauti-Vaccari, Di Nova, Mardones. Wed., 2, L'Africana, Ponselle, Marsh; Gigli, Danise, Rothier, Didur, Bada, Anastasi, Bodanzky.
Thurs. Aft. 2d Mat. at 2. AIDA Kemp, Gordon; Bohnen, Mardones, Burke, Merrimanent.
Thurs. 8:15, Madame Butterfly, Sabanieva, Perini; Wednesday Night, Mefistofele, Montesanto.
Fri., 2, Manon at Juliette, Bori, Delanois; Gigli, De Luca, Rothier, Hasselmans.
Sat. Mat. 2, Siegfried, Ponselle, Claussen; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier, Hasselmans.
Sat., 8, Pop. Prices. Ernani, Ponselle, Gall; Salazar, Danise, Mardones, Bada, Papi.
Next Mon. 7:45, Lucia, Keep, Claussen; Tauchar, Bohnen, Whitehill, Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Marines' $1,000,000 Circus—Now
104th F. A. Armory, 66th & B'way. Every Aft. 1:30, and Eve., 7:30, 50c & $1. Jno. J. ("Butch") McDevitt, Millionaire for a Day, Ringmaster Tonight.
COLUMBIA Burlesque. 47th & B'way. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Prices 50c to $1.50.
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MOTION PICTURES.
STATE OF MAINE DAY
JESSE L. LASKY presents
"The COVERED WAGON"
THE FILM EPIC OF AMERICA
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Story by EMERSON HOUGH. Directed by JAMES CRUZE. Scenario by JACK CUNNINGHAM
Presentation by HUGO RIESENFELD
This gigantic film will not be shown in any other theatre in New York or vicinity this season.
CRITERION B'WAY AT 44th STREET
RESERVED SEATS ON SALE 8 WEEKS AHEAD—Daily 2:30, 8:30; Sunday Mat. 3

STRAND MARK BROADWAY at 47th ST.
EDWIN CAREWE'S PRODUCTION
"MIGHTY LAK' A ROSE"
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

LAST 7 DAYS
H. A. SNOW'S HUNTING BIG GAME in AFRICA WITH GUN AND CAMERA
LYRIC 42nd Street, West of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:30—8:30.

B. S. MOSS' CAMEO 42d, Just East of Broadway. ELMER CLIFTON'S DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS FIFTH BIG WEEK. Eight Shows from 10 A. M.
B. S. MOSS' B. F. KEITH VAUDEVILLE BROADWAY at 41ST. Richard Barthelmess and Dorothy Gish in "FURY"
CAPITOL LOST and FOUND and Unusual Capitol Program. B'way, 51st. Capitol Grand Orchestra.

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. RIALTO B'way at 42d St. JACK HOLT in "THE TIGER'S CLAW" RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA. Paramount Picture. Mary Miles Minter in "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" FAMOUS RIALTO ORCHESTRA
LOEW'S STATE B'way at 45th St. Cont. 11:30 to 11:56. MAE MURRAY in "JAZZMANIA" HARRY ROSE AND OTHER ACTS
PLAZA Mad. Ave. & 58th St. PRISCILLA DEAN in "THE FLAME OF LIFE" & "PAUL REVERE'S RIDE" AFRICAN HUNT

AEOLIAN HALL—TONIGHT AT 8:15.
PAUL BERNARD
2d Violin Recital (Chickering Piano)
CARNEGIE HALL TOM'W NIGHT, 8:15
2d SONG RECITAL—PAUL
BENDER
Basso-Bartitone Metropolitan O. H. (Steinway)
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Night, 8:15—FREDERIC
DIXON
PIANO RECITAL (Mason & Hamlin)
Town Hall, Wed. Eve. at 8:15—DOROTHY
GORDON
SONG RECITAL (Knabe Piano)
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Apr. 1 at 2—Last Recital of the Season
HEIFETZ
VIOLIN RECITAL. (Steinway Piano)
AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve. at 8:30, March 22
Third and Last Piano Recital This Season by IGNAZ
FRIEDMAN
Seats 75c to $2 now on sale at Box Office. Duo-Art Recordings—Steinway Piano. Management Metropolitan Musical Bureau.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Sunday Afternoon at 2, March 25
FAREWELL CONCERT
CHALIAPIN
Tickets Now on Sale "Baldwin Piano. Mgt. Metro. Musical Bureau and S. Hurok.
PHILHARMONIC
MENGELBERG Conducting
Carnegie Hall, Wednesday Eve. at 8:30.
FOURTH STUDENTS' CONCERT
MIECZYSLAW MUNZ, Pianist
Haydn—Strauss—Rachmaninoff
35c to 75c—Box Seats $1.
Thurs. Eve. at 8:30. Fri. Aft. at 2:30.
WILHELM BACHAUS—"Till Eulenspiegel"
NEXT SUNDAY—WAGNER—STRAUSS
Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano.
CARNEGIE HALL SAT. AFT. AT 2:30 March 24
Rachmaninoff
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Direction C. J. Foley. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. CONTRALTO
FERNANDA
Mgt. Loudon Charlton (Steinway Piano)
AEOLIAN HALL, To-Day at 3 PIANO RECITAL
LAMOND
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., March 24, at 8:15. Mandolin & Recital—CELSO
URTADO
Mgt. EVELYN HOPPER. Mason & Hamlin Piano

LEXINGTON THEATRE Lex. Av. & 51st St.
WAGNERIAN OPERA FESTIVAL
PRICES $1.50 to $5.00
LAST WEEK—SIX PERFORMANCES
Tonight at 8, "FIDELIO" (last time). Hutt, Alsen, Kipnis, Fleischer, Stoict, Lattermann, Ziegler; Cond. Artur Bodanzky.
Tues. Eve. at 8:15, "DIE MEISTERSINGER" (last time). Stoict, Roessler, Ziegler, Fleischer, Schwarz, Zador, Bassin, Schubert; Cond. Otto Schoenstedt.
Wed. Eve. 8, "DER FREISCHUETZ" (first time). Hutt, Ziegler, Zador, Wheeler, Fleischer, Lattermann, Stoict, Kipnis; Cond. Moerlich.
Thurs. Eve. at 7:15, "DIE MEISTERSINGER" (last time). Scherr, Kipnis, Schuesrich, Zador, Ziegler, Stoict, Knote, Schwarz, Fleischer, Bassin; Cond. Moerlich.
Fri. Eve., 7:30, "LOHENGRIN" (last time). Kipnis, Hutt, Seinemeyer, Lattermann, Alsen, Ziegler; Cond. Ernst Knoch.
Sat. Mat. at 2, "HANSEL & GRETEL" (first time). Pop. Prices, $1 to $3.50. Metzger, Fleischer, Appel, Ziegler, Roessler, Schwarz, Wuhler; Cond. Moerlich.
Sat. Eve., 6, "DER FREISCHUETZ" (last time). Roessler, Fleischer, Hutt, Lattermann, Kipnis, Zador, Ziegler; Cond. Moerlich.
WEEK MARCH 26th
Positively last performances in New York this season. Repertoire will be announced tomorrow.

TOWN HALL 113 WEST 43D ST. TONIGHT AT 8:15
Farewell Lecture by—MAUDE
ROYDEN
"What America Owes to the World"
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. G. Arnold Shaw

NEW YORK SYMPHONY
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Carnegie Hall Thurs. Aft., Mar. 22, at 2:15. Tues. Eve., Mar. 27, at 8:15.
POPULAR PROGRAM
Rossini.....Overture "William Tell."
DVORAK..."NEW WORLD SYMPHONY."
Bach.....Concerto for Three Pianos
MAIER—PATTISON—SCHNABEL
J. Strauss' "Tales from Vienna Woods."
Tickets at Box Office. GEORGE ENGLES, Mgr.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Brooklyn Academy of Music
TO-NIGHT at 8:15
BROOKLYN ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY
HERBERT J. BRAHAM, Conductor
ETHEL LEGINSKA
Pianist. Asst. Artist
ORCHESTRAL NUMBERS
Shubert's "Rosamunde." Dvorak's "New World Symphony." Moskowski's "Malaguena." Tschaikowsky's "Elegie." Strauss' "Emperor Waltz."
ETHEL LEGINSKA plays Mozart Concerto No. 20, with Orchestra; Liszt's "Campanella" and Pugn. Francis Walking on the Waves."
Seats 50c to $1.50 at Box Office.

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MURRAY'S ROMAN GARDENS
42nd St. Just West of Broadway.
Management of Joseph Smelkind
OPENING WED. NIGHT, MAR. 21
"Andre Sherri's Spring Revue"
EVERYTHING NEW!
Premiere Performance at 7:15. After the Theatre at 11:30.
For reservations phone Bryant 9870.
BEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN NEW YORK!
Served from 6 to 9 P. M. on Balconnade
$2 Per Cover, Including the Revue and Dancing, without cabaret charge.
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Palais Royal
48 St. at Broadway
America's Greatest Restaurant
For Diner
New York's Newest Sensation
ALICE MAISON
assisted by Mr. Wesley Totten in a series of Ballroom Dances
Dancing 6:30 to 2 AM
After Theatre Suppers
For reservations Bryant 9440

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES & SUCCESSES.
EMPIRE B'way at 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
HENRY MILLER in "PASTEUR" THRILLING EPIC-TREMENDOUS
GLOBE
OPENING SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON
THURS., MAR. 22
The Shubert Prod. Corp. presents
JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
"JACK AND JILL"
From Frederick S. Isham's Play of the same name. Lyrics by Augustus Barratt. Lyrics by Mr. Barratt and Mr. Anderson.
ANN PENNINGTON, GEORGIA O'RAMEY, CLIFTON WEBB, BROOKE JOHNS, ROGER IMHOF
Others and a CHORUS OF FIFTY.
Entire Production Devised and Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
GEORGE M. COHAN presents
"FIRST Musical Comedy Success"—Sun.
CLINGING VINE
with PEGGY WOOD
JANE COWL HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
as "JULIET" SATURDAY at 2:30.
Special Easter Mat. Monday, April 2.
EQUITY 48th ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Equity Players in John Galsworthy's
"WHY NOT?" Next Season
EARL CARROLL Thea., 7th Av. at 50th St.
THE GINGHAM GIRL Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
DALY'S 63D ST. THEATRE, Nr. 3rd Ave.
GO-GO Midnight Performance Every Wednesday, at 12.
VANDERBILT Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LAURETTE TAYLOR in FANNIE HURST'S HUMORESQUE
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
GEORGE M. COHAN'S THE AIR OF THE TOWN
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
CAIETY B'way at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Loyalties by JOHN GALSWORTHY
LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
GEORGE M. COHAN
Presents the New American Musical Play
"LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"
Punch & Judy W. 48th St. Tonight at 8:30
THE LOVE SET
Matinees Friday and Saturday at 2:30.
44TH ST. COHAN THEATRE B'WAY & M. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
THE LOVE CHILD
"THE SILENT ASSERTION"
At BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE
FREE THEATRE
17th St. & Lex. Av. STARTING WEDNESDAY, Final Nos. & Tues. Matinees at 2:30.
"ICEBOUND" UNIQUE AND EXQUISITELY POETIC IS THE OWEN DAVIS PLAY. SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42nd ST. MAT. WED.
ONE HUNDRED TIMES TO-NIGHT
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE in "SECRETS"
FULTON THEA. W. 46th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SAM H. HARRIS Presents IRVING BERLIN'S MUSIC BOX REVUE
MUSIC BOX THEATRE Mats. Wed. and Sat.

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In the most amazingly beautiful series of whirlwind dances ever seen in New York.
Dancing in The Grill from 11 till 2. Music by The Ambassador Dance Orchestra
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Furnished and Unfurnished Suites 2, 3, 4 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths may be leased on a yearly basis of a substantial acting.
Also single and double rooms with bath. Restaurant of High

SCHOOL FRATERNITY BARRED IN 18 STATES

U. S. Bureau of Education Shows Increasing Desire to Abolish Secret Societies.

TEND TOWARD SNOBBERY

Oakland (Cal.) Principals Appeal to Parents to Help Suppress Such Organizations.

Pointing out that the Board of Education of New York City recently requested the State Commissioner of Education to recommend to the Legislature the passing of a law prohibiting secret societies in the public high schools and providing penalties for pupils connected with them, the United States Bureau of Education says that at present eighteen States have laws on their statute books prohibiting such organizations.

These States, as enumerated in a statement issued by the Bureau, are: California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont and Washington. In most of these States the district school boards are charged with the responsibility of keeping secret societies out of the schools and are granted powers to punish pupils who persist in maintaining them by refusal of graduation or by expulsion.

Attention is also called by the Bureau of Education to the action recently taken by the school officials in the City of Oakland, Cal. In a statement signed by the principals of the five high schools of Oakland and approved by Superintendent Fred M. Hunter, the parents of high school pupils were warned of the evil influences exercised by secret societies and sororities and were asked to aid the school authorities in suppressing all such organizations. The statement reads:

"The principals and teachers of the high schools of Oakland feel that parents should be made acquainted with the situation in regard to the existence of fraternities and sororities among the students in the high schools of this city.

"In the year 1909 the State Legislature by law prohibited the existence of these organizations in the high schools of the State. The passage of this law was in response to widespread public sentiment not only in California but throughout the United States. It was the general belief, supported by almost universal testimony of those having charge of the high schools in the country, that fraternities and sororities served to divide the student bodies of the high schools in such a way as to impede the growth and threaten the existence of that democratic spirit it is the business of the public schools to foster.

"These associations encouraged snobbery and the assumption of an arrogant superiority and promoted a narrow and clannish spirit; and while in some instances excellent ideals of conduct and scholarship were advocated, the general tendency was toward the cultivation of social cliques at the expense of scholarship and good standards. Loyalty to their own membership was universal and given precedence over loyalty to the rules of the school or the laws of the State. This rendered school discipline increasingly difficult, aimed to shield and protect the unworthy from the consequences of wrongdoing in the schools, instead of caring for individual needs, found their administrative skill taxed to direct and govern aristocratic and exclusive groups, which groups in turn courted, and to a considerable degree obtained, the support of influential parents and friends outside the school. To meet such impossible situations the law prohibiting fraternities in high schools was passed in this and other States.

"That law is still on the statute books. The principals and teachers of the State do not desire its repeal. When this law was passed twenty-one such organizations were in the high schools of Oakland, and while these went at least into temporary eclipse, the school authorities have been made aware through various channels that organizations of this character exist among the students of the Oakland high schools as clandestine and illegal groups. There is on file in the offices of the high schools a card signed by each student and his parents, stating that he does not belong to and will not join any high school fraternity or sorority. Members of such organizations at the present time are thus violating their own word and the confidence of their parents, as well as the laws of the State and the rules of the Board of Education.

"It is the belief of the principals of the high schools that membership in such an organization under the present conditions is bound to be a serious handicap to the development of that manhood and womanhood which fathers and mothers covet for their children. This statement is therefore presented to you with the hope that you will actively co-operate with us in seeing to it that the law of the State is enforced and that ideals of loyalty and democracy prevail."

CANADA'S GAIN IS STEADY.

Banks Report Economic Situation Is Improving Substantially.

The annual meetings of shareholders of many industrial and financial institutions are now being held and, to judge from the reports of those already in, the general business outlook in Canada seems to be improving slowly, but substantially, says the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto in its February statement of economic conditions. While a number of companies admit losses and defer dividends, there are many which were particularly fortunate last year and are looking forward sanguinely to the results of the current year. In more stable lines, such as cottons, all mills are fully employed, and the same is true of producers of knitted goods, both woolen and cotton.

The reports issued from day to day by life insurance, trust, mortgage and other similar organizations on the business of 1922 are of reassuring character, says the bank, while the prices being paid for high-grade cattle would indicate that stock raisers expect a betterment in the conditions affecting that industry. December exports of Canadian products were $110,873,425, compared with $86,304,163 in the corresponding month of 1921, the increase being $24,569,262. Imports were $70,204,888, an increase of $10,154,722 over the figures for December, 1921. In British Columbia the lumber market continues buoyant and in the maritime provinces lumber operations are more active.

The figures of forty-five cities show that the volume of building in 1922 was greater by $30,622,000 than in the preceding year. The total was $136,734,600. In the last season navigation increased 1,194 vessels, with a tonnage of 8,930,637 tons having arrived in Canada's chief port, Montreal. These figures compared with 6,666 ships of 2,891,656 tons in 1921. There was a similar expansion in Vancouver.

The Royal Bank of Canada of Montreal points out that the final estimate of the 1922 wheat crop, which was recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, places the total yield at slightly less than 400,000,000 bushels. "Once more," says the bank, "the Dominion has established a record in wheat production, having surpassed her previous record of 1915 by more than 6,000,000 bushels. According to the Government's estimate, the value of the crop is $328,419,000, against $242,356,000 for the crop of 1921.

"While general business conditions throughout the Dominion have shown very definite improvement during the past year, the return of prosperity, in some of its phases, has been less rapid than the prospects of a year ago indicated. It would seem that certain factors have combined to retard the upward movement of the business cycle."

OUR ARMY POSTS.

Recruiting News Plans to Print History of Stations.

The story of our army posts is inextricably woven with the history of the United States, says the United States Army Recruiting News. Few places in any community hold such a treasure of romance and tradition as do the old army stations, for these were the outposts of our early civilization. In the days of our country's infancy, practically all these army posts were located east of the Mississippi River in the area comprising the thirteen original States. With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, a vast domain of 1,171,931 square miles was acquired stretching through the heart of the continent all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border. Into this vast expanse the army pushed its way, opening up the country as it went and establishing its frontier posts wherever and however it could.

Still later, in 1845, Texas was annexed and the army penetrated that immense territory to the Rio Grande and, by the Gadsden Purchase, went still further southwest the full length of the Mexican border. In 1848, by the Mexican Cession, the United States completed its march to the Pacific Coast by acquiring California, and all the intervening territory to the east. Next in order came Alaska, and with the present century there was ushered in an era of foreign possessions which again meant occupation by the army with posts in Cuba, Panama, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The Recruiting News says that it will be seen that the American soldier's work as a colonizer and stabilizer of embryonic Governments has forced him to live in many climes where he has established stations that have a most fascinating and interesting story to tell, for in these widely scattered posts our soldiers have lived, fought and died, have drunk of life's fullness and yet known the tragedy of despair. Enough has already been written about army life on our Western frontier to give this period a picturesque page in our national life, but many of the most interesting post histories are as yet untold. Times and conditions are now rapidly changing; many of the old blazes on the trail of American civilization are already gone and still others have outlived their usefulness and are now being abandoned. Before any more of these landmarks vanish, the Recruiting News hopes to obtain their histories and publish them, the first being Fort Wood, situated on Bedlow's Island, New York Harbor. It is believed that the histories will be of real interest and also constitute a valuable and permanent record that might otherwise never be written.

The site of Fort Wood was named after Isaac Bedlow. In 1667 Governor Nicolls referred to Bedlow's Island as the largest of our Oyster Islands." Governor Lovelace, in 1670, issued a commission for Isaac Bedlow, and a year later conferred special privileges upon Love Island, which later became known as Bedlow's Island and is so called today. On Aug. 10, 1670, Lovelace gave the new name of "Love Island" to a "Certain Little Island in ye Bay neare this Citty comonly called Oyster Island," for which Bedlow had had a patent granted by Colonel Richard Nicolls and the island was made a "Privileged place where no Warrant of Attachment or arrest shall be made of force or served unless it be by ye Governors Special Warrant in Cases of Breach of ye peace or Criminall Mattrs."

The island was originally one of the possessions of the Colonial Government of New Amsterdam, and during the Revolutionary War it was called Kennedy's Island after Captain Kennedy, commander of the British Naval Station of New York, who purchased it from the trustees of Mary Smith, daughter of Bedlow, for £100. In 1755 it was sold to New York for a pest house site, and in 1800 the State gave the island to the Federal Government. The present star-shaped fort was constructed in 1841 at a cost of $21,300. Guns were mounted on the parapet and a garrison of approximately 350 men was stationed on the island. In recent years, the United States Army Signal Corps has maintained a laboratory at the fort, but this was abandoned last December and at present Fort Wood is garrisoned by Company B, Sixteenth Infantry.

GAS AND ELECTRIC SERVICE.

Peak Loads Are Ever-Present Problems of the Companies.

The peak load constitutes the ever-present problem of the gas and electric light companies. Just what this peak load means and how it comes at definite times is explained in a recent bulletin of the New York State Committee on Public Utility Information.

Gas or electric service is no good to the consumers unless the gas is there waiting for the match or the electricity is ready to do its work at the pressing of the button or the turning of the switch any time in the twenty-four hours. Neither is the service good if all the gas and all the electricity needed cannot be obtained for as long as they are needed. But since gas and electricity are not needed equally at all hours in the twenty-four, but are needed by all consumers at about the same time, there come periods of heavy demand on the companies supplying gas and electric service which create what are termed "peak loads."

The peak load of the gas company comes for about an hour three times each day, when meals are being universally cooked. The peak load of the electric central station comes early in the evening, when lights are being turned on in offices, stores and homes, when some factories are still using power to drive their machines and when the street car company is operating its maximum service to carry passengers to their homes. This peak load for the electric company lasts from two to three hours, varying with local conditions.

In order to give the service required at these times of peak load, the gas and electric companies have to install and maintain equipment which is partially idle during the rest of the day. Gas can be manufactured and stored ahead of use, but electricity cannot be successfully be stored in any large quantity, therefore it has to be generated about as the experience of the company shows the demand for it will occur.

SWEDISH TRAVEL GROWS.

Chartering of New Vessel Cited to Show Increase.

The heavy increase in travel between America and Sweden is evidenced by the announcement just made in Gothenburg by the directors of the Swedish-American Line that, pending the completion of the third liner of its fleet, the Noordam has been chartered from the Holland-America Line for nine months.

This vessel will be changed to Swedish register, and while flying the new house flag, beginning in March, will be called the Kungsholm. She has a length of 565 feet, a beam of 62 feet, and a gross tonnage of 12,000. Regarding the other vessel, which is to be ready for the company in 1924, it is stated in a preliminary announcement that she will have a gross tonnage of 16,000 and a capacity of 1,500 passengers.

Since the number of emigrants from Sweden to this country is now comparatively low, being considerably below the quota allowed by the United States Immigration laws, it is evident that the increased passenger traffic consists chiefly of persons making trips either for business or pleasure. The tourist trade this Summer will be greatly swelled by visitors going to and from the Ter-Centennial Jubilee Exposition, which is to be held here from May to September.

During the exposition it is probable that tourist steamers will be exempt from harbor dues at Gothenburg. Application for this privilege has been granted provisionally by the city authorities, and the request is now before the Swedish Government.

The head of one of the Typhonic animals of Tut-ankh-Amen's couch, showing the tongue and the ivory teeth, reproduced in Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

CONFIDENCE OF WEST STEADILY GROWS

Activity in Manufacturing and Mercantile Lines Is Steadily Increasing.

EASTER BUYING RUSH BEGINS

Dealers of Grain Pit Look for Periodical Crop Scare to Send Wheat to $1.50.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Increased activity in all manufacturing and mercantile lines is steadily coming into increased attention and there is more confidence in the future. The steel and automobile industries are operating at capacity, steel mills working at 90 per cent., with finished product and pig iron sold up for the first half of the year. Deliveries are slow, owing to car and labor shortage and premiums are being paid for near-by delivery. Consumers generally have underestimated their requirements and are covering them as rapidly as possible, creating firmness and hardening in values.

Cold weather has increased buying of coal, while the output of the Mid-West mines is moderate. Building materials are held at stiffer values, with car scarcity restricting the movement and demand of record proportions. Dry goods, clothing and millinery are having an increased sale, despite unfavorable weather the past week, the Easter buying rush being on. Wholesalers report road sales of dry goods largely in excess of last year, with more customers in the market.

Clothing values are about the same for Fall delivery as last year. Manufacturing costs have advanced, but dealers are looking for a greatly increased volume of business.

Movement of grain at primary markets for the week, of 13,380,000 bushels, decreased 22 per cent. from the previous week and 5 per cent. from last year, being about 2 per cent. above the five-year average.

There is a car shortage for grains and practically all commodities except coal, the latter moving in reduced volume as compared with last year. Railroad traffic is 10 to 30 per cent. in excess of last year, with a record movement on miscellaneous freight.

Future trend of wheat prices is not altogether clear, as much depends on developments in the near future, not only at home but also abroad. A decided crop scare or a continued keen export demand is needed to keep values on the upgrade, despite the general belief of agriculturalists and business men as a whole that a high level of values is necessary if there is to be continued prosperity in this country.

Wheat is a world proposition and, unlike many other commodities, cannot be held indefinitely without deteriorating in quality, and, under normal conditions, little is carried over from one season to another.

From a standpoint of statistics, even the present level of values is not justified, while, as compared with other commodities, wheat would not be out of line at $1.50 per bushel. May wheat acts decidedly tight at times and is easily influenced.

Aside from parts of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, the Winter wheat crop has plenty of moisture and simply awaits growing weather, but, unless soaking rains come in the dry sections, a crop scare is likely to be witnessed shortly with a heavy loss in acreage.

The scarce grains are apparently simply following wheat at the moment. A higher price for corn later in the season is regarded as very probable, but, until there is evidence of a good reduction in local stocks, no independent action is expected.

Wheat closed for the week 2@3 cents higher; corn 1@2⅞c up; oats 2@2½ higher and rye 1@2¾.

AN ELECTRIC FERRYBOAT.

That Operating Between Poughkeepsie and Highland a Pioneer.

The ferryboat Poughkeepsie, one of the first commercial vessels to be operated by electricity, is now plying the Hudson between Poughkeepsie and Highland. This new type of ferryboat is not only electrically propelled, but is controlled like an automobile. The operating cost is fewer than any other vessel of its size and power afloat. It is specially designed for breaking through ice.

The United States Navy was the first to appreciate the advantages of electricity for ship propulsion, and it took a long step in advance of other naval powers by equipping all of the recent battleships with electrical propelling machinery. Electric drive is also in successful use on several pleasure yachts and on certain other craft of experimental character. The Poughkeepsie is one of the first commercial vessels to be electrically operated. It is a pioneer, and in the opinion of marine engineers it marks the beginning of the electrification of river and harbor craft, and perhaps the merchant marine.

An electrically operated ship differs from an electrically operated locomotive in that it cannot get power by wire or third rail, but must generate it. The Poughkeepsie's generating plant consists of two Winton engines of the Diesel type; that is, they resemble automobile engines in that they will run on a grade of gasoline for fuel. Each engine is rated at 125 horse power and drives a 90-kilowatt Westinghouse electric generator. These generating units operate continuously at constant speed and in one direction only when the boat is in use. They do not control the speed or movement of the craft, but merely furnish electricity for two 100-horse-power Westinghouse motors, which are geared to the propellers.

The control of the propeller motors is centred in a small handle mounted by a wheel which in each pilot house. By moving this handle the pilot himself starts the propellers, changes their speed, stops or reverses them. He, therefore, operates the boat just as a chauffeur does an automobile without losing time signalling to the engineer or running the possibility of being misunderstood. This facility of control is of great importance to a vessel that must constantly enter slips and thread its way through crowded docks.

No less important is the Poughkeepsie's high fuel economy. The engines are of the internal combustion type, and can develop their full power on less than one third the amount of fuel required by the most efficient type of steam engine. This means that her operating cost is extremely low and makes this type of boat very desirable in all classes of vessels in which it can be used.

A feature of the Poughkeepsie that will be appreciated by motorists crossing the river next Summer is that by reason of the compactness of the Diesel electric machinery it has all be contained within the hull with no superstructure on the main deck. Hence this deck is perfectly clear and accommodates four lines of automobiles instead of the usual two lines. The Poughkeepsie is half the size of the Staten Island ferryboats, but can carry more cars. This large capacity is expected to eliminate waiting at Poughkeepsie and Highland during the coming touring season.

The Poughkeepsie has to be an ice-breaker if it is to run continuously during the Winter, since the ice is often two feet thick at this point of the Hudson. To look at the prow it seems broad, shoal and of very light draught. This is not the case, however, for under her visible hull is a second one, known as the "bullfin," which carries the propellers.

Today's Radio Program

March 19, 1923.
Eastern Standard Time.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.

4:00 P. M.—Gimbel Brothers' program.
4:50 P. M.—Thomas H. Barry, tenor.
4:45 P. M.—Joe Davidson, whistler.
5:05 P. M.—Thomas H. Barry, tenor.
7:30 P. M.—Brahms' Quartet, concert.
7:40 P. M.—"The Food Value of the California Prune."
7:55 P. M.—Brahms' Quartet.
8:00 P. M.—"The Common Interests of Capital and Labor in Industry," by N. T. Picker.
8:10 P. M.—Brahms' Quartet.
8:15 P. M.—"Prisons and Prisoners," by Lewis E. Lawes.
8:30 P. M.—Brahms' Quartet.
8:35 P. M.—New Orleans Jazz Band, concert.
8:45 P. M.—"The Future of the American Merchant Marine," by William M. Calder.
9:00 P. M.—New Orleans Jazz Band.
9:15 P. M.—Bergen Male Quartet.
9:30 P. M.—New Orleans Jazz Band.
9:45 P. M.—Bergen Male Quartet.

WJZ, NEWARK—360.

9:00 A. M.—Early reports; prices on farm products.
11:05 A. M.—Standard time signals; weather forecast.
12:00 M.—Opening prices on active bonds and stock, grain, coffee and sugar; midday reports and prices on farm products; music.
4:00 P. M.—Closing prices on stocks, bonds, grain, coffee and sugar; fashions.
5:30 P. M.—Farm market reports.
6:00 P. M.—Business and industrial conditions in the United States.
6:06 P. M.—Talk by Sven Haden, Swedish explorer.
7:00 P. M.—"Bedtime Stories," by Thornton Burgess.
7:15 P. M.—St. Nicholas Magazine stories.
8:00 P. M.—"What you can learn from big business men about your business," by Arthur Barton.
8:40 P. M.—Dorothy Brough, soprano.
9:15 P. M.—U. S. Army Night: "Army Athletics," by General Robert L. Bullard; U. S. Army band concert; cornet solo by Harry Steinhouser.
9:55 P. M.—Arlington time signals, weather forecast.

WOR, NEWARK—405.

2:30 P. M.—Margretta Cusman, soprano.
3:00 P. M.—U. S. history readings.
3:10 P. M.—Piano recital by Anna and Rosa Mitmacher.
3:40 P. M.—Talk by Maude Hall.
6:15 P. M.—"Radio Cartooning," by Bill Steinke.
6:40 P. M.—"The Problems of American Democracy," by S. D. Howe.
7:00 P. M.—"Musical Appreciation," by Philip Gordon.

WHAZ, TROY, N. Y.—400.

8:15 P. M.—Irish songs and ballads; Donnelly's Orchestra; soprano and baritone solos; address, "The Chemical Engineer," by Dr. A. W. Davison.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—337

7:30 P. M.—Kiddies animal guessing contest, First Congregational Church quartet.
8:15 P. M.—Fabiola Richardson, soprano; Florence Fay, violinist; Myrtle Ashe, pianist.

WGI, MEDFORD, MASS.—360.

6:00 P. M.—"Twilight Tales."
6:30 P. M.—New England weather forecast. Closing report on farmers' produce market, live stock markets and butter and egg; 435 meters; agriograms, closing stock market reports.
6:00 P. M.—Late news, sports.
6:15 P. M.—Code practice.
6:30 P. M.—Boston police reports, Amrad bulletin board, wool market news.

WNAC, BOSTON—360.

11:58 A. M.—Time signals.
12:10-12:30 P. M.—Lenten noonday services.
4:00 P. M.—Dance music, Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
4:20 P. M.—Pianola selections.
4:30 P. M.—Dance music, Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
4:50 P. M.—Victrola selections.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—496.

11:00 A. M.—Grand organ.
11:30 A. M.—Weather forecast.
12:00 M.—Chimes and stroke of noon on organ bells.
4:45 P. M.—Organ and trumpets.
7:30 P. M.—Guitar, flute, banjo, 'cello and baritone solos.
8:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
9:55—Time signals; weather forecast.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—360.

10:00 A. M.—Music.
12:30 P. M.—Lenten services of the Trinity Episcopal Church; weather forecast; river conditions report.
6:15 P. M.—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Current Events.
7:20 P. M.—"Pies and the Art of Making Perfect Pie Crust," by H. E. V. Francis.
7:30 P. M.—The visit by the Dressmine Lady.
8:00 P. M.—Features of interest in men.
8:30 P. M.—Concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, and the Smoky City Male Quartet.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—509.

1:30 to 2:00 P. M.—"Home Furnishing," by H. Gregory.
2:30 to 3:30 P. M.—Concert by Bryn Athyn Choral Club.
7:00 P. M.—Uncle Wip's Bedtime Stories and Rollcall.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—379.

12:00 M.—Standard time signals.
12:30 P. M.—Neon stock market quotations.
12:45 P. M.—Weather forecast on 485 meters.
2:00 P. M.—Music and fashion talk.
6:00 P. M.—Produce and stock market report and quotations; news.
7:45 P. M.—Musical program; piano, contralto and tenor solos; duets and readings.

WOX, DETROIT—486.

8:30 P. M.—Program by employes of the Cadillac Motor Co. C. E. Stephenson, Director Babson Statistical Organization, speaker.

WWJ, DETROIT—400.

7:00 P. M.—The Detroit News Orchestra; Anna Campbell, poet; The Town Crier; Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Spaeth, baritone and soprano; Lenten speaker.

KWV, CHICAGO—468.

7:50 P. M.—Bedtime stories.

WLAG—MINNEAPOLIS—400.

11:00 P. M.—"History of the Motion Picture," by W. H. Laurence.

NAA—ARLINGTON, VA.—710.

6:45-7:00 P. M.—Educational lecture.

WEAS, WASHINGTON, D. C.—360.

8:00-4:00 P. M.—Victrola and player piano.

WRAP, FORT WORTH, TEXAS—400.

8:15-9:00 P. M.—Concert.
10:30-11:30 P. M.—Sam S. Losh, baritone.

WOC, DAVENPORT, IOWA—484.

6:45 P. M.—Chimes concert.
7:30 P. M.—Sandman's visit.
8:00 P. M.—Japanese Minstrel show.
9:30 P. M.—"A Vision of Rotary," by Dan Wingrt.

KSD, ST. LOUIS—326.

9:00 P. M.—Margaret Durin, soprano; Josephine Kniewen and Frances Kelly, pianists; Aletta Kennedy, reader; Harry Abram's Orchestra.
12:30 A. M.—Dance program of Rodemich's Orchestra.

WGM, ATLANTA—480.

7:16-8:00 P. M. — Concert by Warner's Seven Aces.
10:30-11:30 P. M.—Musical program.

WSB, ATLANTA—400.

8:00-8:15 P. M.—WSB radio university.

WDAF, KANSAS CITY—466.

12:45-2:00 A. M. — "Nighthawk" frolic; Coon-Sanders Orchestra.

CFCA, TORONTO, ONT.—400.

5:30-6:00 P. M.—Closing market reports; late news.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Orchestra concert; soprano and cornet solos.

KHJ, LOS ANGELES—400.

8:30-4:15 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental music; news.
9:45-10:45 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental music; bedtime story.
11:00-12:30 A. M.—Music; news.

2LO, LONDON, ENGLAND—365.

12:00 Noon—Children's stories.
2:00 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental.
2:00 P. M.—News.
2:15 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental concert.
3:25 P. M.—Orchestra; dance music.
4:00 P. M.—Talks and vocal recital.
4:50 P. M.—Orchestra.

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OPEN EVENINGS

HEALTH AND PHYSIQUE.

Contrast Cited Between Washington and Lincoln.

The editor of the New York Medical Journal and Medical Record calls attention to the fact that good physique and health do not necessarily go together. He illustrates the point by taking the lives of Washington and Lincoln as examples.

Both Washington and Lincoln, he points out, were of large build. The former, according to the tester which he wrote when ordering a suit of clothes from his London tailor, was "six feet high and proportionately made—if anything, rather slender than thick for a person of that height." The "best weight of his best days" was 220 pounds. Lincoln was four inches taller and weighed 180 pounds, was of narrower chest and less erect. Both lived, in youth, much the same out-of-door life—Lincoln having the ruder existence. Both were very muscular, being the champions of sport in their respective days and localities. Both were robust in mental qualities as in physical strength and endurance. Yet when it came to resistance to bacterial infection, the contrast was as remarkable as was the comparison in other respects.

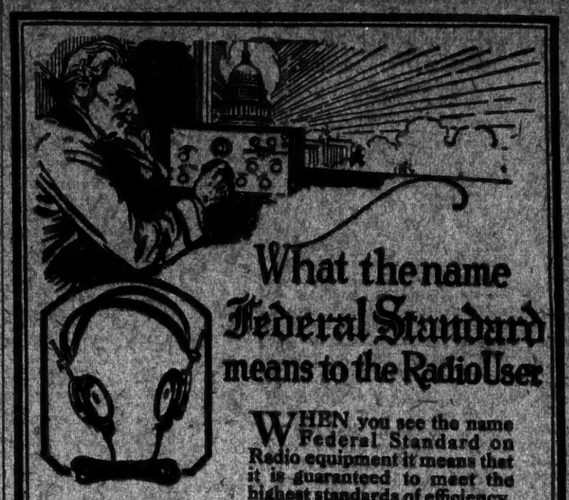
Washington, at 16, had malaria "to an extremity." While in the Barbados with his brother, who was suffering from consumption, he contracted smallpox, which scarred him for the rest of his days. Soon after returning from Barbados he was taken with "violent pleurisy" which reduced him "very low," and which is said to have caused the deformity of his chest.

Again in the Braddock campaign, he suffered from malaria, and in 1757 was obliged to leave his command and return home on account of dysentery. He had fever for four months, and, believing that he had become a victim of consumption, looked forward to "approaching decay." Three years later he was again ill with malaria. He had several attacks of influenza, and in one of these, during the Presidency, his life was despaired of. For nearly six weeks he was unable to transact business. Again after leaving office, he suffered from malaria. His eyesight was quinsy contracted from exposure to cold and wet. Washington suffered also from inflamed gums and carious teeth, and by age of 57 he had lost all these troublesome organs.

In contrast, Lincoln is said never to have been sick, although he would have been considered, at a glance, of inferior physique.

It may be of interest in this time of threatened return of smallpox that, when the disease attacked the Continental Army, Washington endeavored to have the Assembly of Virginia repeal its laws against inoculation for this disease. He also urged his wife to secure protection against the disease by this means.

Both Washington and Lincoln were temperate in all things. Both, but especially Washington, led the out-of-door life, but neither fine physique nor temperance can take the place of bactericidal properties, says the writer, inherent or acquired, in the tissues, when it comes to dealing with invading microbic armies.



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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—NATIONAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY, plaintiff, vs. JONAS M. GANS, MOSES GANS and RALPH M. GANS, composing the firm of GANS BROTHERS, defendants. In Equity No. 35-284.

To All Claimants of the Estate of Said Above-Named Defendants: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on an order of January 17, 1923, the undersigned were appointed permanent receivers of the property and assets and effects of the above named defendants.

Said order provides that all persons, copartnerships or corporations who claim that they are creditors of the defendants or that said defendants are indebted to them, and that they have any claim or action against the said defendants, or who claim any claims against any property in the possession of the receivers, and all other persons whatsoever who assert or claim against said defendants or against any property in the possession of the receivers, are required to assert their claims on or before the 1st day of March, 1923, and we are hereby told to present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the said defendants or against the estate of the said defendants, or excise of property in the possession of the receivers of said defendants, at the office of Zollet & Ogden, No. 49 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Said order further provides that no creditor or claimant, and no person who otherwise has a claim against the said defendants or against the estate of said defendants, or against any property in the possession of the receivers, who fails to file proof of claim on or before the 1st day of May, 1923, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of said defendants or their agents, or against any property in the possession of the receivers, or to share in any distribution thereof.

Dated, New York, February 15, 1923.
ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE,
ADA LEMLEIN,
Receivers.
ZOLLET & COHEN, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Chambers Street, New York City.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Henry Brady
Sheriff's Auctioneer

SELLS this day Monday, March 19, 1923, at 10 o'clock sharp, at the premises No. 2107 West 7th st., a lot of Plumbing and Steamfitters' Supplies, &c. Terms cash. Immediate possession.
PERCIVAL P. NAGLE, Sheriff.
PATRICK J. CONLIN, Deputy Sheriff.

USED AT EGYPTIAN FESTIVALS.
Collarette and rings of faience used at Egyptian festivals, taken from the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen; Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Adv.

A SPECIAL ANALYSIS of THE OWENS BOTTLE COMPANY

Write for Analysis No. 1446

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Course and Character of the Trade Recovery, Here and In Europe.

No indication has yet appeared of a check to the movement of trade recovery; on the contrary, last week's reports from the various industries pointed unmistakably not only to continuous expansion in nearly all of them, but to the reaching or passing in some of them of the previous high record of production or consumption. We had last week the testimony of the steel trade, that February's output was at a higher rate than the monthly average of our two war years, 1917 and 1918. Loadings of freight on American railways in the opening week of March passed the 900,000-car mark for the first time since the beginning of December, the figure having never but once before been reached in what is usually the dull transportation season between the opening of the year to the end of May.

Cotton was bought during February by American manufacturers on a wholly unprecedented scale; the average daily mill consumption, slightly exceeding 20,000 bales, was greater than the daily average in any month of the huge wartime purchases. Statements of our recent monthly import trade, imperfect as they are, indicate at least that the demand for foreign merchandise from American consumers has been so urgent as to counterbalance the effect of the new and drastic protective duties. Weekly reports on trade by the mercantile agencies, and monthly reports by the Federal Reserve Banks, are quite unanimous in their description of continuing and expanding activity.

All this is no unfamiliar picture. Past history, not only in the United States but in the world at large, has repeatedly shown how the immediate sequel to such break-down of top-heavy speculation has always been a year or more of the most drastic retrenchment and economy, in the course of which process new resources were accumulated by, the consuming public, with the eventual result that was poor turned out to be rich, and that merchants, middlemen and retailers who had been pursuing the cautious "hand-to-mouth" policy in buying goods found their shelves and warehouses depleted by the unexpectedly sudden return of the consuming public.

Contrary to a belief very widely held, this change in the situation has not been restricted to the United States. Gross earnings on the railways of France increased last year 7 per cent. over 1921 and 16 per cent. over 1920. The quantity of French goods exported in 1922 was greater by 40 per cent. than the year before, rising from 16,035,000 tons to 22,615,000. Monthly output of steel and iron has nearly doubled within a year, both in France and England. With all her unemployment and trade depression, England doubled her export of steel and textile goods in 1922. Perhaps the most striking of all considerations in the Ruhr affair is the absence of the resultant reaction in European trade which was widely predicted, a month or two ago.

It is impossible for any one familiar with past history not to recognize in all this a world-wide movement of recuperation from the financial and industrial collapse of 1920. Even in Central Europe (outside of Germany) we are now hearing of a check to the outpour of paper money, a visible recovery in home and foreign trade and an effort to take the budget of public expenditure in hand. It is true that we still have our amateur economists telling us of "ruined Europe," the "wreck of civilization" and (to quote the latest addition to their number, the recently unseated British Premier) "such catastrophe in Europe as we have hardly ever seen." But these people never seem to think of applying to the question of Europe's economic condition the tests which are the accepted measure of trade revival in the United States.

The larger question which remains, even after these visible facts are recognized, concerns the probable scope and duration of the movement of recovery. It was easy, even in 1921, for experienced students of financial history to predict such recovery on the mere ground that human wants must be filled, that human energies give the means of filling them, and that therefore no such extreme reduction in purchases of goods by the consuming world could possibly continue more than a year or so. But sustained and continuous recovery is a somewhat different matter. In predicting that, one has to consider how much of the present trade expansion represents the "taking up of the slack," the replenishing of the supply of houses, clothing, food and utensils which had been allowed to fall to the vanishing point, and how much an advance to a permanently larger scale of trade and purchases, nearer to prewar normal volume.

It is too early to answer that question. It is tied up with such considerations as loss of wealth and man power in the war, the burden of increased debt and taxes, in Europe the paralyzing hand of paper currency inflation. The teaching of history in regard to these matters is that the movement of recovery is likely to be made up of alternating movements forward and reactions from the activity thus reached, followed by another period of uncertainty. In the present instance we have at least two considerations in favor of reasonably prolonged recovery—first, that the reaction in trade and prices after 1920 was more sweeping and the readjustment therefore more thorough than in any other such reaction in more than a century; second, that the formidable problem of 1919 and 1920—the unwillingness of labor to do its share in production and its determination to substitute political intermeddling—has for the most part been removed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 17, 1923.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,039,723	55,932,734
Same period a year ago	5,988,432	44,902,783

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	92.21	90.44	92.52	84.17
Average price 10 stocks	74.57	73.23	74.57	66.21

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
82	68	400	ADAMS EXPRESS (4)	77	75¾	76	— 1½
19¼	13	400	Advance Rumely	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
84¾	66¾	500	Do pf (3)	82	80¾	x80¾	— 1
71	57¼	8,500	Air Reduction (4)	71	68¾	70⅝	+ 2¼
14⅝	12¾	3,900	Ajax Rubber	14⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
⅞	¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1¾	1	2,000	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
80	71⅞	11,600	Allied Chem & Dye (4)	79¾	77¼	78¾	+ 1½
118	108	500	Do pf (7)	113	111¾	x113¾	+ 1½
51¼	45	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg (4)	49¾	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
97½	94¾	300	Do pf (7)	96	94⅞	96	— ½
36⅞	28½	3,500	Am Agricul Chem	34⅝	32¾	34¼	+ 1
68⅞	58¾	1,300	Do pf	66	64¾	66	
49¾	36	8,500	Am Beet Sugar	48	43¾	45¾	+ 2½
60	57	18,100	Am Bosch Magneto	59¼	53½	59¾	+ 3½
85¾	70¾	1,800	Am Brake S & Fdy (5)	80	77¾	80	+ 2½
110	106½	160	Do pf (7)	108	108	108	— 2
108	73½	59,100	Am Can (5)	104⅝	101⅜	102¼	— ⅜
115	x111¾	300	Do pf (7)	113¾	112	x112	+ ¼
189	178	1,400	Am Car & Fdy (12)	188½	182	x182	— 5
125⅝	123	200	Do pf (7)	123¼	123½	123¾	— ¼
9¾	8¾	1,000	Am Chicle	8¾	7½	8	— ⅝
20⅝	14¼	2,200	Am Cotton Oil	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
38⅝	26¾	900	Do pf	32	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
7⅝	6⅛	4,750	Am Druggist Syndicate	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
143¼	133	500	Am Express (8)	139¾	139¼	x139¼	
13⅜	11	900	Am Hide & Leather	13	12	12	— 1
74⅜	46½	400	Do pf	72¾	72¼	72¼	+ ⅝
110	98½	1,000	Am Ice (7)	106	106¼	105¼	
31⅞	24¾	27,400	Am International	31⅜	29¾	30¾	+ 2
18	11½	1,100	Am LaF Fire Eng (1)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
33	29¾	2,400	Am Linseed	30⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
59	51	100	Do pf	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ⅝
138	120¾	64,900	Am Locomotive (6)	138	133¾	x137¾	+ 3¾
122	118	100	Do pf (7)	119	118	x118	— 1¾
88⅝	80¾	11,400	Am Metal (3)	85¾	83½	83¾	— ⅝
86⅝	76	1,400	Am Radiator (4)	86⅝	84	x85⅞	+ 2⅛
125½	122¼	600	Do pf (7)	123½	122½	122¾	— ½
100⅝	97	1,900	Am Roll Mill pf (7)	98½	97	x97¾	+ 1¼
9¼	6⅝	1,600	Am Safety Razor (25c)	8	8	x8	+ ⅛
21⅜	17⅛	9,500	Am Ship & Commerce	19⅜	18¼	18¼	
69½	58	16,200	Am Smelting & Refining	66¾	65¼	65¾	— ⅛
103⅝	98⅜	800	Do pf (7)	102	101⅜	102	+ ⅛
153¾	140	800	Am Snuff (12)	148⅜	140¼	140⅝	— ⅜
88⅞	83½	8,200	Am Steel Fdys (5)	86¼	84¾	86⅛	+ ⅜
85	76	19,900	Am Sugar Refining	84½	80¾	81¾	+ 1½
105⅝	100	600	Do pf (7)	107	106	106	+ 2
36⅝	24½	1,100	Am Sumatra Tobacco	33¾	31½	31½	— ⅝
68¾	53⅝	100	Do pf	64	64	64	
58⅝	55¾	300	Am Tel & Cable (5)	56	55¾	55⅝	— ⅛
126⅝	121¾	12,200	Am Tel & Tel (9)	125½	122¾	x123	+ ⅝
161⅛	150	3,400	Am Tobacco (12)	158½	156	157	— ⅝
150⅝	148	3,800	Do Class B (12)	150⅝	149¾	150¼	— 1¼
106⅞	101	200	Do pf (6)	103¾	101	101⅞	— 2¼
31⅜	27½	500	Am Water Wks & Elec	30¾	29¼	30⅜	+ 1¼
98	85⅝	100	Do 1st pf (7)	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ½
58	48½	2,800	Do participating pf	58	53½	58	+ 4⅜
98¾	95¼	100	Am Wholesale pf (7)	97¼	97¼	97⅞	+ ½
107⅜	94	29,900	Am Woolen (7)	111¾	111¼	111¾	
113⅞	109⅞	100	Do pf (7)	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
34	26	1,800	Am Writing Paper pf	30	28¾	29¼	— ⅛
19¼	15	1,200	Am Zinc, L & S	18½	17	18¼	+ 1
58¼	48½	200	Do pf	56	55	55	— 2½
53½	45¼	67,800	Anaconda Cop (75c)	52¾	50	x51⅛	
24½	14¾	300	Ann Arbor	20	20	20	+ 1
45	32½	200	Do pf	41½	41	41	— 1
16	16	300	Art Metal Constr (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾	
88⅛	62¾	34,800	Associated D G (4)	88¼	77¾	83½	+11
89	88	300	Do 1st pf (6)	89¾	89¼	89¼	+ ¾
93¾	88½	200	Do 2d pf (7)	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ¾
134	120¾	200	Associated Oil (6)	128½	126¼	126½	+ ¼
105⅛	100	8,300	Atch, Top & S F (8)	104⅞	102¾	103⅜	+ ¾
90⅝	86¼	1,600	Do pf (5)	90¾	89¼	89⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1½	1,400	Atlanta, Birm & At	2	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
127	110¼	3,900	Atlantic Coast Line (7)	123⅞	120	120⅞	— ⅛
8¼	1⅝	1,000	Atlantic Fruit	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	1,200	Do certificates	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
53¾	13¾	27,900	Atlantic, Gulf & W I	33¼	28½	33	+ 6⅛
26¼	14¾	7,700	Do pf	23¼	22	23¼	+ 4½
160	119	700	Atlantic Refin (4)	143¾	140	140	— 2¾
20¾	15¾	200	Atlas Tack	18¼	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
35½	29	3,200	Austin Nichols	31¾	29½	30	+ ¼
143¾	129¼	71,400	BALDWIN LOCO (7)	142⅜	139⅝	142	+ 2⅝
116⅝	113	250	Do pf (7)	115	114¼	114½	— ⅛
55⅞	40¼	27,400	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	52¼	53¾	+ ¾
60¾	57¾	600	Do pf (4)	60¼	59⅝	59⅞	— 2⅛
94¼	91	100	Bangor & Aroos pf (7)	91¾	91¾	91¾	
55	44	100	Bermet Leather	49½	49½	49½	
99	96	100	Do pf (7)	99	99	99	+ 2⅝
34½	29	1,900	Barnsdall Class A	32½	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅞
22	18⅜	800	Do Class B	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
305	289	135	Bank of Com (2)	305	290	303	+ 8
⅝	¼	3,700	Batopilas Mining	⅝	¼	¼	
61	30½	1,800	Bayuk Bros	57⅝	56¼	56⅞	+ ⅛
121	110	200	Do 1st pf (8)	115½	113	115½	— ⅛
69⅜	51	10,100	Beech Nut Pack (2.40)	67⅝	63	68	+ 3
70	59½	400	Bethlehem Steel (5)	68⅝	66¼	x66½	— 1¼
71⅞	60¼	20,400	Do Class B (5)	70¼	67⅝	x68	— ⅛
114¾	107¾	800	Do 8% pf (8)	111¼	109¾	x109¾	+ 1⅜
97⅛	93½	1,400	Do pf New (7)	97½	94⅜	x95	— ⅛
7⅛	5	500	Booth Fisheries	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	7½	300	British Empire Steel	8	7½	8	
69½	66¼	300	Do 1st pf (7)	69½	68½	68½	— ½
26½	23¾	500	Do 2d pf	25	25¼	24	
121½	109	1,900	Bklyn Edison Elec (5)	113¾	111¾	113¾	+ 1⅝
16¼	6⅞	11,800	Bklyn Rap Transit	8⅝	6⅞	8	+ 1⅛
13	6⅝	4,300	Do cfs of dep	7	5⅝	6⅜	— ⅝
128	109¾	1,500	Bklyn Union Gas (3)	119⅝	117¼	x117¾	
63⅞	59½	4,900	Brown Shoe	62⅜	60	61	— ⅛
99	93	200	Do pf (7)	98½	96¼	98½	+ ⅛
125	120	100	Buffr & Susque (19½)	125	125	125	+ 5
144½	138	1,800	Burns Bros (10)	140⅝	138	138	— 1¾
108	104⅜	300	Do pf (7)	107	106⅜	107	
43	38½	800	Do Class B (2)	38½	36¼	36¼	— 1½
11⅜	9⅜	23,200	Butte Cop & Zinc (50c)	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	22½	6,800	Butte & Superior (2)	25⅛	23¾	25½	+ ⅛
21⅜	17½	1,000	Butterick Co	19	17½	18	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¾	3,900	CADDO CENT O & R	8⅝	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
90	70¼	1,900	California Pack (6)	83	82	83	+ ¾
100¼	68¾	41,900	California Petrol (7)	90¾	85¾	87	— ¾
110	94½	4,300	Do pf (7)	107⅝	103¾	106½	+ 2¾
12⅜	9⅝	14,500	Callahan Zinc Lead	11¼	10¾	10⅝	+ ⅛
66	52	500	Calumet & Ariz (4)	63½	62	62	
149⅝	140¼	4,300	Canadian Pacific (10)	147⅞	146¾	147	+ ⅝
9¾	7	500	Carson Hill Gold	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
4¼	2	200	Case (J I) Plow	3	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
70½	60⅜	100	Do Thresh Ma pf (7)	78	78	78	— 1
40½	32¾	6,300	Central Leather Co	39¼	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
70¾	66⅞	3,800	Do pf	79	77⅝	79	+ 1
49⅜	43¾	4,900	Cerro de Pasco Cop	48¼	47	48	+ 1
45	40¾	600	Certain-Teed Prod	45	43	44½	+ 3
70	61⅞	26,000	Chandler Motor (6)	70	72¾	74¼	+ 1¾
76¾	69	1,600	Ches & Ohio (4)	74¼	73	73	— ¾
104⅞	101⅞	600	Do pf (6½)	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ¾
3¾	2¼	300	Chicago & Alton	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¾	3¾	300	Do pf	5	5	5	
35¾	26⅛	2,400	Chi & East Illinois	28	35¼	37⅝	+ 2⅞
60	51	3,400	Do pf	60	57¾	60	+ 2½
7	4	1,000	Chi Great Western	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
17	8½	2,300	Do pf	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
26⅜	20¾	17,100	Chi, Mil & St Paul	25⅝	23⅞	25⅝	+ ⅝
45½	32½	12,600	Do pf	44¾	42¼	44	+ 1¼
88	77	7,900	Chi & Northwest (5)	87	84½	86½	+ 1¼
118	115	200	Do pf (7)	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¾
89⅝	82⅜	6,400	Chi Pneu Tool (4)	88	85¼	87¼	+ ¼
37⅞	31½	13,800	Chi, R I & Pacific	37⅞	35½	37	+ 1⅝
93	89¾	100	Do pf (7)	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
85	81½	800	Do pf (6)	83¼	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
30⅜	27⅛	18,200	Chile Copper (62½c)	30⅛	28⅝	29	— ⅛
31⅞	24⅝	7,900	Chino Copper	30⅜	28½	30¼	+ ⅝
92	73½	300	C, C, C & St L (4)	87	86	87	— 5
72½	65¾	500	Clueett, Peabody (5)	68½	67½	69½	— 1
110	102¾	100	Do pf (7)	106	105	105	— 1
61	72¾	8,500	Coca-Cola (1½)	79¼	76	x76¼	— 1⅜
96	92¾	1,000	Do pf (7)	94	94	94	+ 2
31⅝	25¾	1,800	Col Fuel & Iron	29⅝	28¼	28⅝	— 1½
45½	40	200	Col Southern (3)	42	42	42	— 1
55	52	100	Do 2d pf (4)	52	52	52	— 3
114	103⅞	42,500	Col Gas & Elec (6)	111	107⅜	109¼	+ 1¾
23⅝	2¾	17,400	Columbia Graphophone	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
12½	8½	2,300	Do pf	11⅝	9½	10¼	+ ⅜
29¼	28¾	900	Com Solvents A (4)	43½	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
82½	69¼	7,800	Com Tab Record (6)	82½	78¾	82	+ 3½
22¾	18	100	Conley Tin Foil	18	18	18	— ¾
38⅜	33	2,500	Consolidated Cigar	37	35¼	37¼	+ 1
85	79⅜	300	Do pf (7)	81	80⅞	81	+ 1¼
69⅜	60	37,400	Consol Gas (5)	67	65¾	65¾	— ½
14½	10⅝	38,800	Consolidated Textile	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
50¼	43¾	22,300	Continental Can (3)	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ 1
110⅝	106	400	Do pf (7)	110	106½	110	+ 2
103¾	92	200	Con Insurance (6)	100	100	100	
12¾	9	6,700	Continental Motors	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
139¾	123½	45,100	Corn Prod Ref (19)	133⅞	130⅜	131⅝	— ⅝
122⅜	118⅝	200	Do pf (7)	122	121	121	— ⅛
62⅜	50⅝	70,700	Cosden Co (4)	61⅞	06½	61¼	— ⅜
109⅝	101	300	Do pf (7)	106⅜	107½	108⅜	— ⅛
25	25	100	Crex Carpet	25	25	25	
84⅝	67½	35,200	Crucible Steel	83⅝	80⅝	81⅜	— ⅝
94⅛	88¼	400	Do pf (7)	93¼	92½	x92¼	
37⅜	23¼	44,900	Cuban Am Sugar	36	34½	34⅞	+ 1
102⅜	100¼	1,200	Do pf (7)	101⅝	100½	101¼	+ ⅜
20	12⅝	28,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	19	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
64⅛	37¼	67,800	Do pf	64¼	58½	62⅞	+ 4½
12¾	8⅞	22,500	Cuban Dom Sugar	12⅜	10½	11⅜	+ 1⅛
57⅞	51½	1,400	Do pf	57⅜	56¼	57¾	+ 1½
38½	29	5,400	DAVISON CHEM	37⅝	35	36	— ⅝
28	23⅝	1,300	De Beers Mines	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
124½	108	4,300	Del & Hud (9)	120	115¾	119⅝	+ 2½
130¼	122¾	1,400	Del, Lack & W (6)	126¾	125	125¾	+ ¼
44⅛	39¾	2,800	Dome Mines (2)	41½	41	41¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	4⅜	100	Del, So Sh & Atl pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
124½	106½	2,800	Dupont de Nem (6)	118⅜	116½	117¼	+ ⅜
113⅜	89¾	7,700	EASTM KOD (12½)	113	110	111¾	+ ⅝
62⅜	54	27,700	Electric Stor B (14½)	62½	58¾	x61¾	+ 2½
20⅝	15	700	Elk Horn Coal	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
30½	23½	300	Emerson Brant pf	30	29¾	30	+ 2
94¼	75	10,600	Endicott-Johnson (5)	77¾	75	x76¼	+ 1⅝
118	112	100	Do pf (7)	115¼	114¾	115⅜	— ⅛
13½	10½	7,600	Erie	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	15	1,000	Do 1st pf	18⅜	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
15	11¼	400	Do 2d pf	14	13	13	— 1¼
56	56	33	Erie & Pitts (3½)	56	56	56	
83	82¾	16,700	FAM PLAY LASK (8)	81⅜	87¼	x87⅞	+ 1¼
99¾	94¾	700	Do pf (8)	97¼	96¾	97	—
46	44	1,000	Fed Min & Sm pf (7)	43½	43	43½	
138	102	200	Fid-Phoenix F Ins (6)	132½	132½	132½	— 2½
10⅝	7⅝	25,400	Fifth Av Bus (64c)	10¼	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
212¼	150	100	Fisher Body (10)	185	165	185	+ 5
101½	98¼	500	De Ohio pf (8)	100	99¼	100	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	14,200	Fisk Rubber	15½	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	37⅜	33,800	Fleischman Co (2)	41⅜	38⅝	x40⅛	+ 2¼
22	18⅜	14,800	Freeport-Texas	20⅝	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
71⅞	66	300	GEN AM TK CAR (3)	69⅝	68½	69¾	+ 1¼
103¼	100	800	Do pf (7)	103½	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
54	41½	29,400	Gen Asphalt	53⅞	49¾	51¾	+ 1⅞
83	76	800	Do pf (5)	83	81	82¾	+ 1⅝
80	73	200	General Baking (4)	84	85½	x83¼	— ⅞
94	81¾	9,810	Gen Cigar (6)	84¾	82	83⅝	+ ⅞
190¼	179	11,900	Gen Electric (8)	189	185⅞	187	+ 1¾
12	11	800	Special (60c)	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅛

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15¼	13¾	58,200	Gen Motors ($1.20)	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
85½	83¾	900	Do pf (6)	85⅜	84½	84⅝	
101	99¼	400	Do deb (7)	100	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
96	83¾	800	Do deb (6)	84⅝	96¼	84⅝	
48¾	41	6,900	Gimbel Brothers	45⅛	47	47¾	+ ⅝
102¼	96⅜	700	Do pf (7)	100	96¾	100	+ ⅝
12⅜	10	700	Glidden Co	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	14,500	Goldwyn Pictures	5⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	34	7,900	Goodrich (B F) Co	40¾	38½	39	+ ¾
93½	84	200	Do pf (7)	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
99	96	700	Goodyear T R pr pf (8)	98	98	98	
29⅞	23	1,300	Granby Consol	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	11	1,800	Gray & Davis	15¼	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
10	7¼	6,900	Gt Nor pf (5)	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
35½	30	4,300	Do for Ore Prop (5)	33	33	35	+ 1½
106¼	100	2,000	Gt West Sugar pf (7)	103¾	102	x107	+ 2¼
84⅝	83¼	1,000	Greene Cananea Cop	82	80	83	— 2½
14½	9¾	8,800	Guantanamo Sugar	12¾	10	12	+ 1⅜
20	12¾	1,800	Gulf, Mobile & North	19¾	15¾	19¾	+ ¼
62⅜	44½	1,100	Do pf	60	50	58	
99½	78	42,600	Gulf States Steel (4)	99½	95	x99	+ 3½
2	¾	1,000	HABISHAW ELEC C	1⅝	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
96¼	83¾	300	Hartman Corp (7)	91	90	91	
41⅞	36	1,800	Hayes Wheel (3)	37½	36½	36½	— 1
25¾	18⅛	1,200	Hendee Manufac	25⅜	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
78⅞	69	600	Homestake Min (4)	70	69¼	70	+ 1
76	68¾	8,500	Houston Oil	72½	68¾	71⅛	+ 1⅜
38¾	28	11,600	Household Products	30⅝	28	28½	
33⅜	25¾	23,500	Hudson Mot Car (12½)	31⅜	30¼	31	+ 1⅛
30½	22¼	8,000	Hupp Motor Car (1)	29¾	27	27⅛	— 1⅝
5⅝	4	4,700	Hydraulic Steel	5	4⅜	4⅝	
117⅛	110	900	ILLINOIS CENT (7)	116	115⅝	115½	— ⅝
15¼	13	11,700	Indiahoma Refin	15¼	13	13½	+ ¼
124½	119¾	25	Ingersoll Rand (8)	125½	124	124	
49⅝	33	3,900	Inspiration Cop (60c)	41	39¾	x40¼	+ ⅝
⅝	½	2,600	Interboro Consol	½	½	½	
¾	¼	1,300	Do pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	
23⅞	15	88,300	Interboro Rap Tran	23⅞	15¾	21¼	+ 2⅝
42⅜	34¼	10,300	Internat Cement (3)	43¾	41	x43¾	+ 3¼
26⅝	23¾	8,300	Internat Comb Eng (2

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LONDON PRICES UP ON BERLIN REPORTS

French Exchange and French Securities Rise on Report of Ruhr Negotiations.

THINK GERMANY WILL YIELD

Conjectures in Financial London as to What Kind of International Loan Germans Could Float.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—In financial circles last week there was persistent expectation, although based on only vague information, that a new effort to end the Ruhr occupation will presently be made. The City has distinctly brightened up on this belief. It is naturally assumed that along with such settlement there would have to come a definite arrangement in regard to reparations.

The financial feeling was reflected in the movement of French exchange, which at first fluctuated uncertainly, but in the later days of the week took a distinctly favorable turn. At the end of the week the current rate for francs was 76.05 per pound sterling, as against 77.90 at the end of the preceding week. Belgian francs simultaneously appreciated from 90.70 to 87.30. At the same time French 5 per cents. rose from 24⅝ to 27½ and the 4 per cents. from 20 to 21¼.

Action of the Markets.

German marks have reflected less visible optimism over the rumors of settlement. This, however, has caused no surprise in view of the fact that the mark had already doubled in value since France first went into the Ruhr.

Hopeful as the City now is that the tentative feelers now being thrown out will result in the formal opening of negotiations, financial people recognize fully the difficulties which lie in the way of ending the deadlock. It is evident that neither France nor Germany wants to admit defeat even by suggestion.

Nevertheless, the feeling is strong that Germany will be the first to give way. In that case, it is believed that France would be willing to modify its reparation policy substantially. I find no clear impression as to what Germany is likely to propose, but it is everywhere believed in the City that some form of international loan would again be suggested.

Question of a German Loan.

Sir John Bradbury's scheme is still regarded by many people in the banking community as workable. It provided for an issue of German Treasury bonds to the creditor Governments in an amount equivalent to cash payments due from Germany during a period of two to four years, commencing with 1923. Such bonds were to be sold by the Government receiving them to their own nationals, but under the guarantee of the Government from whom they were purchased. No one believes that an international German loan would at present be possible without some such guarantee.

Currency notes outstanding at the end of the week were £279,642,240 as against £279,656,052 a week ago and £277,597,451 at the opening of March, which was the lowest figure since September, 1918. The outstanding total at the beginning of the year was £301,336,700; the highest figure on record was £368,231,000 in November, 1920.

HOW THE REICHSBANK PUT UP MARK EXCHANGE

London Version of the Manoeuvre—Speculators Cleverly Entrapped in Market.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—If the stories current on this market last week are correct, it would appear that German exchange has been very cleverly manipulated by the Berlin authorities. It is asserted in the exchange market that marks were placed in large quantities in New York and other centres and allowed to remain sufficiently long for utilization by speculators who thought they saw an opportunity for profitable "straddling." These marks, however, were suddenly called in and the people who had borrowed them were forced to cover through purchase of German currency.

At the same time, speculative German holders of sterling saw their profit diminishing as the mark rose in value. Therefore, they also unloaded, thus enabling the Reichsbank to buy back the sterling and dollars with which it had parted in the first stage of the operation.

PUSHING GERMAN GOLD LOAN

Redemption Pledged in Exchange Bills on New York.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Government is doing everything possible to push the new $50,000,000 gold loan to success. The Hansa Bund, the largest association of German business men, has publicly described this loan as "an important factor in the fight against France."

The loan is to be open for subscription until March 24. Forty per cent. will be payable immediately, the remainder before April 14. Redemption of the loan is fixed for April 15, 1926, to be made in checks on New York or in gold reckoned on the basis of a dollar of 1.5046 grammes fine gold.

In payment of subscriptions all neutral European currencies are to be accepted; also Argentine pesos and Japanese yen.

London's Gold Still Goes to India.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—Gold imports into England last week were only £9,358. Exports were £912,764, of which India took £908,014.

DECREASE IN GERMAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Figures for January Much Below December—Obstacles to Export Trade.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—Germany's foreign trade statement for January shows imports valued at 863,000,000 gold marks as against 580,900,000 in December, 536,000,000 in November and only 425,000,000 as recently as last September. Comparison with last year is difficult, since values were then stated only in paper marks.

Exports during January were 311,400,000 gold marks, as against 423,000,000 in December and 386,000,000 in November. The Central Association of German Merchants is demanding abolition of the Government's control of foreign trade, on the ground that prices as measured in foreign exchange have now nearly reached the world level. This body also demands reduction of the 40 per cent. tax on coal to 20 per cent., but the Government has refused this.

Among the detailed figures which have been published to show the situation with which Germany is confronted in foreign trade are data showing that a machine which cost 1,250 marks before the war now costs 10,025,000, or, including export duties, 9,000 times the pre-war price, whereas the mark has depreciated only 5,000 times. On the basis of these calculations it is commonly reckoned that with lower dollar exchange—say 18,000 marks to the dollar instead of 20,800 as at present—Germany could not compete with America.

Statistics of the commerce at all twelve German ports during the whole of 1922 show arrivals of 22,409,476 tons as against 15,618,258 in 1921. Departures were 22,417,206 as compared with 15,-157,642. Trade with the United States last year was 11.3 per cent. of the total; the year before it was 10.1 per cent.

LOWER STERLING DUE TO EUROPE'S BUYING HERE

Ascribed by London to Food Purchases—At Par in Switzerland.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—Last week's reactionary tendency in sterling is ascribed in this market partly to reselling on a moderate scale of English securities purchased some time ago by American holders, but the main reason is believed to be the Continental demand for dollars to pay for imports of American produce.

A very interesting feature in the exchange market last week was the rise of sterling in Switzerland to par of exchange. Ever since the war this exchange rate has been below parity. The rise has been brought about by several circumstances, chief among which have been the steady withdrawal of foreign balances from Switzerland since last year's threat of a capital levy, the low value of money in Switzerland and the German purchases of coal in England—to pay for which German funds in Switzerland have been converted into sterling.

Only two Continental exchanges, those of Holland and Sweden, now stand at rates which represent a discount on sterling.

FALL OF STOCKS AT BERLIN.

Average Prices Have Declined One-Half in Past Month.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Berlin Stock Exchange began last week with activity, but ended dull and irregular. The Frankfurter Zeitung's index number of prices for dividend-paying stocks works out at 726,415, as of March 9, comparing with 1,567,265 as of Feb. 9. It is generally considered that gold prices of stocks are relatively cheap on this market, especially of those which have raised no large amounts of fresh capital since 1914. Of the industrials listed on the Berlin Boerse, 61, including some important concerns such as Stinnes's Deutsch Luxemburg and the Schuckert, have not raised capital at all, so that they are selling at the pure gold mark values.

From London there is reported an active demand for German Federal loans, mainly the 3 per cents. It is understood that this buying is purely speculative, since at present quotations these bonds yield virtually no interest. As regards the market movement of bond prices, the war loan rose between March 9 and March 16 from 88.50 to 89.25, the 4 per cents from 1,160 to 1,140, the 3½ per cents from 650 to 660, the 3s from 4,350 to 4,400. The Colonial 4 per cents declined from 11,750 to 11,250.

REICHSBANK LENDS HEAVILY

Discounts of Treasury Bills Increase Half a Trillion Marks in Week.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Reichsbank statement, dated March 7 and published last week, again showed the heavy pressure on the credit market. Discount of private bills increased by 205,000,000,000, discounts of Treasury bills by 569,000,000,000. Advances on Darlehns notes increased 25,000,000,000.

Circulation rose during the week 358,000,000,000; it now amounts to 3,871,000,000,000 and will exceed 4,000,000,000,000 marks in the next statement. A matter of some interest was the addition during the week of 15,000,000 gold marks to the Reichsbank's deposits in foreign central banks; the total of such deposits is now 64,952,000 gold marks.

NEW RATE ON BRITISH BONDS

Treasury 4½ Per Cents. Now Withdrawn From Sale.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—The Government has withdrawn from sale the 4½ per cent. Treasury bonds. The bonds have been on offer since last May and have realized $95,000,000.

The proceeds have been utilized in reducing the Government floating debt. It is now believed that when a new issue of Treasury bonds is made a lower rate of interest will be considered.

German Loans Mostly 'Floating Debt'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—The German Republic's total debt on Feb. 28 was officially stated to be 4,692,671,000,000 marks. Of this total 4,628,248,000,000 were in the form of floating debt.

DOUBT OVER RUHR COMPROMISE RUMOR

Berlin Market Claims to Have Semi-Official Denials of Proposed Overture.

MARKETS ARE INDIFFERENT

Success in Sustaining Mark and Keeping Down Foreign Coal Prices Causes Confidence.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—So far as was known on the German financial markets last week the Government's attitude in the Ruhr matter remained passive. The report that Cuno intends to propose a general settlement of the reparations question on the basis of a payment described at sums varying from 30,000,000,000 to 60,000,000,000 gold marks, is semi-officially denied. The statement made in financial circles is that a definite German proposal would be useless, since France refused at Paris in January even to listen to Bergemann's plan.

Further, it is denied, apparently on official authority, that Germany will consider any plan based on evacuation of the Ruhr gradually and by stages. It is assumed in financial Berlin that the Government still holds immediate evacuation to be a primary condition of settlement, but on the other hand, it is not believed that Cuno will demand evacuation before the terms of settlement are agreed upon.

Government and Mark Exchange.

In general, the German attitude undoubtedly remains aggressive; this largely because of the surprising ease with which industry has thus far adapted itself to the embargo on Ruhr transportation. The vital fact is that confidence is felt in the Government's ability to maintain mark exchange. This makes it easy to import foreign coal and heavy iron.

For instance, last January English coal was five times dearer than the German product in the German market, whereas today German coal costs at the pit's mouth about 166,000 marks per metric ton, whereas English coal c. i. f. Hamburg, costs 192,000; so that for northern and central Germany English coal is actually cheaper than German.

The Fall in German Prices.

In the matter of mark exchange, Finance Minister Hermes declared last week that the Government is determined to support the mark by active intervention, but it is well understood that this does not mean any attempt to push the mark higher. Against any further appreciation of the mark both German industry and German trade are solid, on the ground that the fall in prices has already caused serious losses. It did in fact produce a crisis in the textile trade and brought some grain houses to the verge of bankruptcy.

Some attention is paid to the fact that wages have not fallen along with prices. In February the lowest class of miners drew pay 2,682 times the 1913 schedule, and the lowest class of State employes 1,852 times the pre-war rate, whereas the cost of living was 2,643 times what it was before the war.

Bankruptcies in Germany during February were only 17 as against 123 in February of last year. This is a new low record.

HIGHER PRICES ADD TO BRITISH IMPORT EXCESS

Increase of £14,500,000 in Imports Chiefly Due to Rise in Cotton.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—In view of the recent talk of reviving British foreign trade, the figures for last month are disappointing. If, however, special circumstances are taken into account the position is less discouraging than would appear on the surface. Broadly speaking, the only reason for the decrease of February total trade compared with January was the shortness of the month. The increase of £14,500,000 in imports as compared with February last year, was partly at least due to the upward turn in prices.

The import of raw materials accounted for £6,500,000 of the increased imports, but of this it is to be remembered that the cotton importations of the month were £2,500,000 greater in value than in 1922, whereas actual quantity imported hardly exceeded that of last year. So also the expansion in metal imports was largely a matter of prices.

The considerable decrease in exports was very largely due to the fact that value of new ships exported last February was only £594,000, whereas in February, 1922, the export was £7,016,000 Had it not been for this item, the month's exports would have shown an increase of about £5,250,000 over last year.

Coal exports, thanks to the paralysis of the Ruhr, rose from £4,446,000 to £6,848,000; the tonnage shipped last month being 5,902,630, as against 4,914,334 in 1922. Germany took 1,000,097 tons last month, as against only 359,289 in February, 1922. The £16,500,000 surplus of imports during February seems large when compared with the small import surplus of £865,000 in February, 1922; but the showing that month was entirely abnormal, because of the exports of new ships.

LOSE ON 'COMMODITY LOANS'

Germans Who Have to Sell Get Less Because of Decline in Grain.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—No new "dollar loans" have been announced, but the Berlin Boerse is now proposing to make members deposit their security in the form of dollars. As regards commodity loans, attention has been attracted to the fact that where buyers of rye and wheat loans earlier in the year have been obliged for any reason to realize on their holdings, they have lost heavily because breadstuff prices have fallen much more than the general cost of living, the mark meantime having advanced.

Nevertheless, the Hanoverian savings banks are now booking paper mark deposits as 1?9, with the liability to pay back in the equivalent rye value.

New Issue

$4,500,000

Indianapolis Water Company

First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

5¼% Series of 1923

Dated March 1, 1923 Due March 1, 1953

Interest payable March 1 and September 1 at the office of the Trustee

Redeemable as a whole or in part on any interest date on not less than four weeks' notice at 105 and interest, to and including March 1, 1933; thereafter at 102½ and interest, to and including March 1, 1943; thereafter at 101 and interest prior to maturity. Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 denominations with privilege of registration as to principal.

Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Trustee

The Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for Federal Income Taxes up to but not exceeding 2% per annum. The Company also agrees to reimburse bondholders resident in Pennsylvania for the four mills tax assessed in that State when paid by them.

Mr. C. H. Geist, President of the Indianapolis Water Company, furnishes the following information:

BUSINESS: The Indianapolis Water Company has been in continuous operation since its incorporation in 1881 and supplies water to the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, serving a population estimated at 345,000. Indianapolis, the largest city in the State, is located in a rich agricultural district. Its manufacturing interests are substantial and diversified and its transportation facilities are exceptional.

The Company obtains its supply of water from the White River supplemented by Fall Creek and sixty-four driven wells. These sources constitute the only available supply in the vicinity of Indianapolis. From the White River the water is conducted to the City by gravity through the Company's canal to the filter beds and pumping stations. The supply of water is of excellent quality and is far in excess of the present maximum demand upon the Company.

SECURITY: The First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds will be secured by direct mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, except its office building. Upon completion of this financing and through the deposit with the Trustee of $3,590,000 First and Refunding Mortgage 4¼% Bonds, the new Bonds will share in the first mortgage security of the 4¼% issue, of which there are $3,731,000 Bonds now outstanding with the public. Upon the maturity of the 4¼% issue in 1940 the new Bonds will be secured by a direct first mortgage. No additional First and Refunding Mortgage 4¼% Bonds may be issued except for pledge under this new mortgage.

VALUATION: The value of the property of the Indianapolis Water Company has been fixed at $16,455,000 by the Public Service Commission of Indiana, as of October 31, 1922. Valuations in excess of this amount are shown in recent appraisals by Messrs. Hagenah and Erickson, Engineers, and by Messrs. Sanderson and Porter, Engineers. The proceeds of this Series of Bonds will provide approximately $730,000 for payment for extensions and betterments made and to be made to the property, increasing the valuation to more than twice the amount of the total funded debt of the Company as constituted upon completion of this financing.

EARNINGS: The earnings of the Company are reported as follows:

For the twelve months ended January 31,	1922	1923
Gross Revenue	$1,586,442	$1,738,916
Operating Expenses, Taxes and Depreciation	806,072	887,356
Net Earnings	$780,370	$851,560
Annual Interest on Funded Debt outstanding with the public upon completion of this financing		415,395
Balance		$436,165

Net earnings over twice annual interest charges.

These bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to their approval by the Public Service Commission of Indiana and by our counsel, Messrs. Morgan, Lewis and Bockius.

Interim Receipts will be delivered pending the engraving of definitive bonds.

Price 96 and interest yielding nearly 5.80%

DREXEL & CO. **BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

Philadelphia, March 14, 1923

What about the *Other Facts?*

Some investors are interested only in whether a bond is safe and what per cent interest it yields.

These are first considerations, of course, but there are *other facts* the sophisticated bond buyer wants to know.

We are prepared to give these *other facts* about the bonds we offer. We make a point of establishing an intimate contact between borrower and investor.

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IT CAN be had by investing in our 5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages or Certificates.

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Electric Bond and Share Company
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71 Broadway New York

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First Mortgage 7½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1932

This issue is a first mortgage upon the assets of a domestic sugar concern whose earnings during the past ten years have averaged 4½ times interest requirements.

These bonds may be purchased on a basis to yield over 7%.

Complete description upon request

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Telephone Broad 6290

Power & Light Growth

The power & light industry now shows greater activity than at any other time in our history.

It is estimated that 48,100,000,000 K.W.hrs of electrical energy was sold by the industry during 1922, an increase of 18.8% over 1921.

Within ten years probably a majority of the industrial plants of the United States will utilize electric energy.

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843 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia — *Telephone Spruce 9570*

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To yield 5¾%

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PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS

Municipal Bonds

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111 Broadway, New York

Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati

$50,000

Indiana Steel Company

First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Due May 1, 1952

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the

United States Steel Corp.

LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Price 100 and interest

HAMILTON A. GILL & CO.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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TELEPHONE: BOWLING GREEN 4980

PARIS SKEPTICAL OF GERMAN OVERTURES

French Stock Market Declined Last Week, Although French Exchange Advanced.

RUHR POLICY STILL POPULAR

Repayment of Treasury Debt to Bank of France Believed to Contradict Reports of Excessive Costs.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—The Paris stock market, after showing signs of weakness during several days, took a distinct turn for the worse on Thursday and Friday, when prices fell throughout the list. Commitments for the rise had been comparatively heavy and undoubtedly weighed on the market.

The many rumors which were in circulation last week, concerning the imminence of proposals by Germany to settle the Ruhr occupation, have been received in well-informed circles with considerable skepticism. Judgment was largely suspended until the overture should materialize in distinct terms.

The Recovery in the Franc.

But the effect on the exchange market was very pronounced, and the franc improved notably. Some such recovery had been expected, however, even without the German rumors. Even those who believed in its present continuance, however, are not wholly unanimous in thinking the improvement can be permanent.

The public, and with it the financial markets, continues steadfastly to support the action of the Government in the Ruhr, and, while recognizing that France cannot reap much immediate benefit from the occupation, there is a general attitude of willingness to wait pending the district's being organized on a paying basis. In financial circles the belief is positive that such profitable organization will be an easy possibility in the long run. In the meantime, opinion is gaining ground that the occupation of the district has averted new aggressions in the near future.

Rise in French Prices.

Much interest is taken in the cost-of-living figures for France, which have been following very closely the movements of exchange. The general index of wholesale prices, which at the beginning of 1922 stood at 362, reached 418 at the end of last December, rising to 447 at the end of January, and to 487 at the end of February. Thus an advance of about one-third has occurred since a year ago and of about one-sixth in the last two months, during which time the exchange market has been falling.

The Bank of France returns for the past week emphasize the belief that the Government is not pressed for resources in connection with Ruhr expenditures. The decrease of 100,000,000 francs of the State's indebtedness to the bank was followed by a decrease of 267,000,000 in the bank's circulation.

SIGNS OF REVIVAL IN BRITISH HOME TRADE

Greatly Increased Iron and Steel Production—Bank Clearings Disappointing.

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LONDON, March 18.—There are some good evidences of improving trade in England. For one thing, the February production of pig iron was 543,000 tons as against 300,100 tons a year ago. The average monthly output for the whole of 1922 was 406,800 tons; in 1921 it was 218,000. Production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 707,100 tons in February as against 412,800 tons in the same month last year and an average monthly output of 486,000 in 1922 and 308,800 in 1921.

It must be remembered, however, that these figures are still much below those of 1913, when the monthly average of pig iron output was 855,000 tons and of steel 638,600. At the moment the increase of production is being checked by the difficulty of getting coke, a result of the Ruhr situation; higher prices for iron and steel have followed this difficulty over fuel and are causing buyers to hold off.

Bank clearings for the year to date, in which some expansion had been expected with the improvement in trade, are disappointing. Up to date they are £441,000,000 below the corresponding period last year, a decrease of between 5 and 6 per cent. Individual figures of country clearing houses are, however, in several cases showing an upward tendency.

OUTLOOK FOR ENGLISH TRADE AND INDUSTRY

One Financial Forecast Looks for Greatly Increased Demand for British Goods.

Discussing the prospect of a revival in British trade during the coming year, the annual review of the London Stock Exchange Gazette states that "the wreckage of the war has not yet been cleared away. For nearly ten years the normal demand of the nations has not been fulfilled. The empire States and other oversea countries offer boundless possibilities to our manufacturers and exporters. The post-war boom was fully justified by the facts of the position. It broke and made place for unprecedented depression because of the unreasonableness of labor. There is every reason to anticipate an unexampled demand for British goods within this country and without. It is up to labor to provide abundance.

"The revival of our manufacturing industries and free sales abroad should be the most powerful influence in setting the world trade going once more, and its revival would vastly benefit the shipping trade, commerce and banking. A great industrial revival would increase income, and with income national revenue. Thus better trade and industry would automatically diminish the burden of taxation and of the war debt. Industrial stagnation and unemployment should disappear, and full employment at tempting wages should and must become permanent, provided the workers play their part."

PUBLIC REVENUE IN DEVASTATED FRANCE

Ten Departments Have Been Paying Only Part of Normal Taxes.

REMITTED UNTIL THIS YEAR

Believed Yearly Collections From Them Will Increase 1,300,000,000 Francs Before 1926.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—If it had not been for the failure of Germany to meet her contracted reparations dues, it is believed here that the position of French finances would by this time have been entirely sound. Taxation returns for February, although not quite so favorable as those of January, are highly satisfactory. They show a yield slightly larger than the estimate and an increase of 11 per cent. over last year. The total taxation revenue for the month, including Alsace-Lorraine, amounted to 1,128,000,000 francs.

As reconstruction proceeds in the devastated areas, receipts from taxation of that district improve notably. Abatement of taxes on a diminishing sliding scale was allowed to taxpayers in the ten devastated departments up to the end of 1922. Since the beginning of this year, however, taxes are imposed in full.

Before the war the tax collection of these ten departments was 546,000,000 francs, which was about one-seventh of the whole tax revenue. In 1921 their yield was roughly 1,700,000,000. On the same basis of ratio to total revenue, the figure, if reconstruction had been completed, should have been 2,300,000. As matters stand, it is computed that in two or three years' time these ten departments will be contributing at least 3,000,000,000 francs to the public revenue.

CHANGES IN FRENCH WAGES.

Average Workman's Pay at Paris, Prewar, Wartime and Postwar.

A study of ordinary daily wages in France, prepared by M. de Bernouville, makes the following comparisons, based on the average of ordinary daily wages. The figures are in francs and apply to the Paris wage schedules. Wages as averaged outside of Paris are lower, but the ratio between the different years is practically the same:

	1911.	1916.	1921.
Carpenters	9.00	10.12	28.00
Smiths	10.00	10.00	32.00
Masons	8.55	9.67	28.00
Joiners	8.00	10.00	30.00
Agricultural workers	5.35	7.00	14.25
House painters	7.22	7.65	28.04
Locksmiths	8.00	9.45	26.00
Excavators	7.60	8.77	26.00
Weavers			
Compositors	7.20	9.95	27.60
Average for men's trades	7.78	8.95	27.52
Average for women's trades	4.10	4.75	16.00

Tennessee Power Earned $1,835,373

The Tennessee Electric Power Corporation reports for the six months ended Dec. 31 last, gross earnings of $4,140,861, net earnings before depreciation of $1,835,373 and surplus net income before depreciation but after dividends, interest and amortization of $977,110.

New Issue

$1,000,000

Electrical Securities Corporation

Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds

Sixteenth Series

Dated February 1, 1923 **Due February 1, 1953**

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1000 registerable as to principal only. Interest payable February 1 and August 1 without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%. Principal and interest payable at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Redeemable at the option of the Corporation as a whole or in part at 103 and accrued interest on any interest date on twenty-one days' notice.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

A letter from C. N. Mason, Esq., President of the Corporation, is summarized as follows:

Sinking Fund—The terms of the Sinking Fund provide for the retirement of $950,000 bonds out of the total issue of $1,000,000 before maturity by lot at 103 and accrued interest unless purchase is made at or below this price.

Business—The Electrical Securities Corporation, incorporated in 1904, is a subsidiary of the General Electric Company, owning among other public utility securities, the mortgage bonds of various electric railway, light and power companies.

Capitalization—From time to time, the Corporation has issued series of Collateral Trust Sinking Fund bonds, collaterally secured by pledge of public utility bonds. Including this issue, sixteen series have been issued to date, with an aggregate par value of $11,500,000. Of these, three series aggregating $3,000,000 have been retired and of the remaining, twelve series issued to an amount of $7,500,000 par value have, through sale of underlying bonds and operation of the Sinking Fund, been reduced to a present outstanding amount of $4,598,000.

The Corporation has outstanding $1,000,000 5% Cumulative Preferred Stock on which full dividends have been paid annually since May, 1905 and $2,500,000 Common Stock, all owned by General Electric Company, on which dividends of 8% annually have been paid since January, 1909. The Corporation also had a surplus as of December 31, 1922, of more than $1,700,000.

Security—As security for the $1,000,000 sixteenth series bonds there will be pledged with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, $1,275,000 principal amount of mortgage bonds of various successful electric railway, light and power companies, earnings of which have been sufficient in each instance to cover total interest requirements with a substantial margin.

The indenture provides, among other things, that the corporation is required to maintain the aggregate principal sum of undefaulted and interest paying pledged securities held by the Trustee to at least 125% of the principal of Collateral Trust bonds outstanding.

The net assets of the Corporation as shown on its balance sheet of December 31, 1922 amount to $9,825,243.54 against total outstanding bonds of $4,598,000.

Earnings—Operations have been continuously profitable. For the ten years ended December 31, 1922, earnings, after taxes, averaged $595,983, or 2⅛ times interest requirements on all bonds now outstanding, including this issue, of $279,900 annually.

We offer these bonds when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of counsel

Price 94 and accrued interest to yield about 5.40%

Bankers Trust Company, New York

Jackson & Curtis, Boston — **Parkinson & Burr**, New York, Boston

The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable and upon which we have acted in purchasing these securities.

NEW ISSUE

Exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation

$2,000,000

The North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Durham

5% Farm Loan Bonds

Dated March 1, 1923 **Due March 1, 1953**

Principal and interest payable at Central Union Trust Company of New York and at The North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C. Interest payable March 1 and September 1. Coupon and fully registered bonds interchangeable. Denominations $1,000 and $10,000.

Redeemable as a whole, or in part by lot, on March 1, 1933, or any interest date thereafter, at 100 and interest.

The Act of Congress known as the Farm Loan Act, under which the above bonds are issued, provides that Joint Stock Land Bank bonds "shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States" and that they shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and may be accepted as security for all public deposits. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered February 28, 1921, fully sustains the constitutionality of this act and the tax exemption features of these Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds.

We offer these bonds for delivery about March 26, 1923, when, as, and if issued and received by us.

Price 103 and accrued interest

To net about 4⅝% to optional date, and 5% thereafter to redemption.

Further information is contained in a circular which may be had on request.

Dillon, Read & Co. — **The Northern Trust Company**, Chicago

The information contained in this advertisement has been obtained from sources which we consider reliable. While not guaranteed, it is accepted by us as accurate.

$4,500,000

Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad

Equipment Trust 5½% Certificates

$300,000 Certificates maturing annually from March 1, 1924 to March 1, 1938, both inclusive.

Bearer certificates of $1,000 each with privilege of registration as to principal. Warrants for the semi-annual dividends at the rate of 5½% per annum payable March 1 and September 1 in New York City.

Joseph H. Young, Esq., Receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, in a letter to the undersigned dated March 14, 1923, writes in part as follows:

"These certificates are to be issued by the Bank of North America and Trust Company of Philadelphia, as Trustee, under an Equipment Trust Agreement in form to be approved by you.

There will be vested in the Trustee title to equipment costing not less than $6,000,000.

Pending the delivery of the equipment, cash equal to the face value of the certificates may be deposited under the trust agreement, to be withdrawn from time to time as equipment is delivered to the extent of 75% of the cost thereof.

All of the equipment is to be leased by the Trustee to the Receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad at a rental sufficient to pay the certificates and dividend warrants as they mature.

The principal of the trust certificates and the dividends thereon will be unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement thereon by the Receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. This obligation on the part of the Receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad will, so long as the Receivership continues, rank ahead of the $31,114,000 Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds and $10,000,000 Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company Cumulative Adjustment Income Mortgage 7% Bonds, now outstanding, and it is to be provided that the obligation of the Receiver will be assumed by any new or successor Company.

The issuance and sale to you of these certificates are subject to the approval of any public authorities that may be necessary and to the approval of your counsel of all proceedings for the creation and issuance of the certificates."

For full details regarding the equipment, title to which is to be vested in the Trustee, reference is made to the above mentioned letter, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES, SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE, AT 99¼% AND ACCRUED DIVIDENDS, FOR EQUAL AMOUNTS OF ALL MATURITIES, AT WHICH PRICE THE AVERAGE YIELD IS 5⅝%

Temporary Certificates will be delivered against payment in New York funds for the above certificates if, when and as issued and received by the undersigned, and subject to the approval of any public authorities that may be necessary and of counsel for the undersigned.

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — **BLAIR & CO., INC.**

New York, March 15, 1923.

Short Term Securities

WE have prepared a list of about 90 issues of railroad, industrial and public utility corporations as well as of foreign governments and municipalities, which is of interest to those institutions and individuals who may for the present wish to place their funds in short term securities. Maturities described range from one to ten years, on which the available yields are 5% to about 8%. Circular sent upon request.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Philadelphia — 59 Wall Street, NEW YORK — Boston

Business Opportunities *(bank and business references required), Last Page.*

NEW ISSUE

$252,000

City of Des Moines

(IOWA)

4½% Park Bonds

Dated March 1, 1923 Due Serially March 1, 1926 to 1966

Interest payable May 1 and November 1. Principal and interest payable at office of City Treasurer, Des Moines, Ia. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000.

The City of Des Moines, with a population according to the 1920 Census of 126,498, has an assessed valuation of $169,912,300 and a total bonded debt, with this issue included and water debt deducted, of $6,199,859, or about 3.80% of assessed valuation.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut

Legality to be approved by Messrs. Chapman, Cutler & Parker, of Chicago.

Prices to yield 4.15%

Keane, Higbie & Co.

Incorporated

120 Broadway

Detroit — NEW YORK — Chicago

NEW ISSUE

$25,000

Town of Rye, N. Y.

Union Free School Dist. No. 1

4¼% Coupon Bonds

Maturing serially 1928 to 1952.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation.....$6,830,735
Debt (including this issue). 260,000
Population estimated 3,569.

Legal opinion of Clay & Dillon

Price to Yield 4.10%

Paine, Webber & Company

ESTABLISHED 1880

25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Boston Philadelphia Chicago
Albany Hartford

Exempt from All Federal and New York State Income Taxes

Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York

$91,000

Rockville Center

Union Free School Dist. No. 21

Town of Hempstead, N. Y.

Coupon Gold 5% School Bonds

Legal opinion John C. Thomson, Esq.

Assessed Valuation.....$5,832,831
Total Bonded Debt..... 663,000
Population (est'd) 8,000

Due Jan. 1st, each year:

Amount	Due	Price	Yield
$2,000	1928	103.74	4.15%
10,000	1929	104.42	4.15
25,000	1931	106.04	4.18
26,000	1933	107.27	4.18
25,000	1934	107.85	4.19
14,000	1935	108.42	4.19

GEO. B. GIBBONS & CO.
INCORPORATED
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST

Gulf Oil Corp.
Humble Oil & Ref.
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Magnolia Petroleum Co.
National Fuel Gas

Private Wires to
CHICAGO MONTREAL TORONTO

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NEW YORK

Tel. Bowling Green 1140

NAPHEN & CO.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange

14 Wall St. 105 Devonshire St.
New York Boston, Mass.

$3,500,000 ISSUED BY ILLINOIS POWER

Company Will Erect a Super-Power Generating Station and Transmission Line.

$2,000,000 LAND BANK BONDS

Durham (N. C.) 5 Per Cent. Securities Offered by Syndicate at 103.

A syndicate composed of the Federal Securities Corporation, Ames, Emerich & Co. and Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co. will offer tomorrow an issue of $3,500,000 Illinois Electric Power Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1943. The proceeds of the financing will be applied toward the construction of a super-power electric generating station and transmission line. The corporation is owned by the Commonwealth Power Company, which guarantees the issue.

An issue of $2,000,000 North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Durham 5 per cents bonds is offered for subscription at 103 by Dillon, Read & Co. and the Northern Trust Company of Chicago. The bonds are dated March 1, 1923, are due March 1, 1953, and are redeemable at par and interest, as a whole, or in part by lot, on March 1, 1933. At the price at which the bonds are offered the yield is 4¾ per cent. to the optional date and 5 per cent. thereafter.

The Royal Securities Corporation is offering $250,000 Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, maturing from 1928 to 1932, to yield 6.50 per cent. The company owns and operates a large dry dock on the Canadian Great Lakes.

Dominick & Dominick are offering through a selling group a block of common stock of the Philadelphia Company at $49 a share. The bankers state that the company has paid dividends without interruption, with the exception of one year, for the last thirty-seven years.

A new issue of $1,000,000 Electrical Securities Corporation collateral trust sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds, sixteenth series, is being offered by a syndicate composed of the Bankers Trust Company, Jackson & Curtis and Parkinson & Burr. The bonds are dated Feb. 1, and are due in 1953. They are offered at 94 and accrued interest, to yield about 6.40 per cent. The corporation is a subsidiary of the General Electric Company.

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., and the Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago are offering $300,000 Gaston County, N. C., bridge and road bonds, due from 1928 to 1952, to yield 4.70 per cent. to 4.60 per cent.

Keane, Higbie & Co., Inc., are offering $252,000 4½ per cent. part park bonds of Des Moines, Iowa, due from 1926 to 1966, at prices to yield 4.15 per cent.

WEEK'S MONEY MARKET.

Call Money.

	High. Date.	Low. Date.
Last week	5½ Mar. 13	4½ Mar. 14
Same week 1922	4 Mar. 13	3 Mar. 16
Year to date	6 Feb. 13	3½ Jan. 3
Same date last year	6 Jan. 16	3 Jan. 3

Time Money.

Last week	5½ Mar. 13	5½ Mar. 13
Same week 1922	5 Mar. 13	4½ Mar. 16
Year to date	5½ Mar. 13	4¾ Jan. 22
Same date last year	5 Jan. 3	4½ Jan. 16

Commercial Paper.

Last week	5¼ Mar. 12	5 Mar. 12
Same week 1922	5 Mar. 13	4¾ Mar. 13
Year to date	5¼ Mar. 1	4½ Jan. 17
Same date last year	5¼ Jan. 3	4¾ Jan. 11

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured
Boston	4½	4½	4½
New York	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4½	4½	4½

	Bankers' Acceptances Discounted for Member Banks.	Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Agricultural and Trade Live Stock Paper Maturing 91 to 180 Days.
Boston	4½	4½	4½
New York	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4½	4½	4½

LONDON MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	Discount Rate.	Gold.	Brit. Cons.	Brit. 4½
March 12	2¼@2½	88s	58⅝	97
March 13	2¼@2½	88s 07d	58¾	97
March 14	2¼@2½	88s 07d	58⅝	97
March 15	2½@2¾	88s 07d	58⅞	97
March 16	2¾@2½	88s 07d	59¼	97⅛
March 17	2¾@2½	88s 07d	59¼	97⅛

PARIS MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	French. Rentes.	Ex. on London.	Es. on N. Y.
March 12	58f	77f 04c	16f 47d
March 13	58f	77f 08c	16f 55½d
March 14	58f 45c	77f 03c	16f 52d
March 15	58f 50c	76f 20c	16f 27½d
March 16	57f 80c	74f 35c	15f 77½d
March 17	57f 80c	74f 35c	15f 77½d

CANADIAN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Prem. U. S. in Montreal per $1,000.	Disc. Can. in New York per $1,000.
March 12	$20.00	$20.00
March 13	20.00	20.00
March 14	22.50	22.50
March 15	23.43	23.43
March 16	25.00	25.00
March 17	25.00	25.00
Week's range—		
High	$25.00 Friday	$25.00 Friday
Low	20.00 Monday	20.00 Monday
Year to date—		
High	$25.00 Mar. 16	$25.00 Mar. 16
Low	4.37½ Jan. 8	4.87½ Jan. 8

COMMODITY PRICES.

Advances in Last Week's Cash Markets Outnumber Declines—Some Articles Unchanged.

Last week's cash markets showed a slightly firmer tone in comparison with the previous week's finals, ten of the subjoined list of eighteen articles reporting advances, while those which lost ground, and others that held firm and unchanged, were four in each instance. Price improvement was reported in corn, flour, sugar, butter, lard, iron, steel billets, copper, tin and cotton, while wheat, coffee, pork and eggs declined, the latter getting down very sharply to a record bottom. Unchanged prices were found in oats, beef, lead and printcloths.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

	Mar. 17 1923.	Mar. 10 1923.	Mar. 18 1922.
Foodstuffs:			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.43	$1.50	$1.46¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.93⅝	.93½	.79
Oats, No. 2 white	.56	.56	.47
Flour, Minn., patent	7.40	7.30	6.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.13	.13¼	.09⅝
Sugar, granulated	.06⅜	.06⅜	.05¼
Butter, cream, 92 score	.50¼	.48	.40
Eggs, fresh-gathered firsts, per dozen	.27½@.29	.26@.26½	.25¼
Lard, bbls. W. prime	13.00	12.75	11.50
Pork, mess	27.50	28.00	20.50
Beef, family	21.50	21.50	16.00
Metals:			
Iron, 2X, Philadelphia	32.75	31.75	21.00
Steel billets, Pittsburgh	45.00	42.50	28.00
Lead	8.02½	8.02½	4.72½
Copper	17.00	16.75	12.87½
Tin	51.00	47.75	28.87½
Textiles:			
Cotton mid. upland	21.20	20.75	18.45
Print cloths	.06¼	.06¼	.06

Range of prices for year to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$1.54	Feb. 15	$1.44¼	Jan. 8
Corn	.82½	Feb. 14	.80	Jan. 8
Oats	.57¼	Feb. 15	.52	Jan. 2
Flour	7.60	Jan. 2	7.00	Feb. 23
Coffee	.13⅝	Feb. 15	.11¾	Jan. 2
Sugar	.06⅜	Mar. 15	.05¼	Jan. 27
Butter	.54	Jan. 11	.47	Feb. 1
Eggs	.48	Jan. 2	.27½	Mar. 17
Lard	15.10	Mar. 16	11.60	Jan. 3
Pork	28.50	Jan. 2	27.50	Mar. 16
Beef	21.50	Mar. 5	17.50	Jan. 26
Iron	32.75	Mar. 16	29.00	Jan. 2
Steel	45.00	Mar. 16	36.50	Jan. 2
Lead	8.75	Mar. 5	7.87½	Jan. 17
Copper	17.00	Mar. 1	14.62½	Jan. 12
Tin	51.50	Mar. 16	38.75	Jan. 17
Cotton	21.50	Mar. 17	26.45	Jan. 2
Printcloths	.06¼	Mar. 5	.07⅛	Jan. 11

Range of prices for 1922:

Wheat	$1.61½	Apr. 22	$1.12	Sep. 14
Corn	.74½	Dec. 19	.61¼	Jan. 3
Oats	.53½	Oct. 17	.44	Aug. 31
Flour	9.50	Feb. 27	6.50	Aug. 26
Coffee	.11½	Aug. 22	.08⅝	Jan. 24
Sugar	.07¼	Nov. 27	.048	Jan. 5
Butter	.55	Dec. 19	.34½	Jan. 10
Eggs	.63	Nov. 27	.23½	Mar. 7
Lard	12.00	Nov. 28	9.40	Jan. 3
Pork	30.00	July 5	22.50	Jan. 24
Beef	18.00	Nov. 27	14.00	Feb. 9
Iron	36.50	Sep. 7	21.28	Mar. 17
Steel	40.00	Sep. 14	29.00	Jan. 10
Lead	7.37½	Nov. 14	4.67½	Feb. 3
Tin	39.00	Dec. 26	28.50	Mar. 14
Copper	14.62½	Dec. 26	12.50	Feb. 21
Cotton	29.90	Nov. 9	16.45	Jan. 3
Printcloths	.07⅛	Nov. 14	.05⅜	Feb. 3

Highest and lowest prices for the principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$3.05½	May 15,'17	.86½	June 30,'14
Corn	2.45	July 31,'17	.61¼	Oct. 14,'21
Oats	1.50	May 12,'20	.43¼	Apr. 18,'14
Flour	17.40	May 12,'17	4.15	June 25,'14
Coffee	.25½	June 23,'19	.05⅝	Mar. 12,'21
Sugar	.22	July 12,'20	.03¾	Apr. 8,'14
Lard	36.50	June 16,'19	7.50	July 12,'15
Pork	50.00	June 29,'19	15.50	Sep. 1,'15
Beef	42.60	Apr. 16,'19	14.00	July 9,'15
Iron	65.00	July 13,'17	14.37½	Mar. 26,'15
Steel	100.00	June 18,'17	19.00	June 24,'14
Copper	34.50	Dec. 12,'16	11.75	Mar. 11,'21
Tin	112.00	May 7,'20	26.26	Aug. 9,'21
Cotton	.43⅞	July 22,'20	.07	Dec. 11,'14
Printcloths	.16⅝	Apr. 13,'20	.02½	Jan. 3,'15

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 17, 1923:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Monday	941,510	970,406	620,276
Tuesday	925,350	941,042	643,940
Wednesday	1,053,380	1,157,870	724,010
Thursday	968,483	1,121,900	814,201
Friday	924,035	1,153,107	786,600
Saturday	506,065	904,407	375,130
Total week	5,039,723	5,988,532	4,074,147
Yr. to date	55,982,734	44,902,783	36,263,569

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Monday	$9,226,000	$15,549,000	$10,721,850
Tuesday	13,541,350	12,736,600	10,185,850
Wednesday	10,060,500	17,806,150	9,060,000
Thursday	9,617,600	17,417,600	10,650,200
Friday	10,255,400	16,809,000	7,461,250
Saturday	6,085,750	11,295,300	4,494,630
Total wk.	$56,766,600	$91,707,450	$52,583,830
Yr. to date	691,164,180	972,794,700	667,985,280

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS

	March 17,'23.	March 18,'22.	Changes.
Corps	$34,855,400	$38,362,500	— $3,123,750
U. S. Gov.	13,692,200	40,977,950	— 27,284,750
Foreign	8,216,000	12,686,000	— 4,470,000
City	10,000	87,000	— 77,000
Total all	$56,766,600	$91,707,450	—$34,940,850

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	March— High.	Low.	May— High.	Low.	July— High.	Low.
Mar. 12	30.77	30.60	30.97	30.72	30.12	29.83
Mar. 13	31.03	30.70	31.28	30.97	30.30	30.02
Mar. 14	31.33	31.00	31.50	31.20	30.74	30.43
Mar. 15	31.04	30.75	31.34	31.00	30.60	30.30
Mar. 16	30.96	30.77	31.19	30.80	30.47	30.25
Mar. 17	31.11	30.80	31.31	30.85	30.45	30.14
Week's range	31.33	30.60	31.50	30.72	30.74	29.83

	Oct.— High.	Low.	Dec.— High.	Low.	Jan.— High.	Low.
Mar. 12	26.73	26.32	26.10	25.80	25.77	25.53
Mar. 13	26.62	26.43	26.08	25.90	25.75	25.55
Mar. 14	27.07	26.70	26.50	26.15	26.22	25.85
Mar. 15	27.04	26.70	26.47	26.17	26.15	26.00
Mar. 16	26.90	26.67	26.31	26.12	26.07	25.81
Mar. 17	26.96	26.68	26.42	26.15	26.12	25.88
Week's range	27.07	26.32	26.50	25.80	26.22	25.53

SPOT COTTON.

	Liverpool.	New Orleans.	New York.
Mar. 12	16.56d	30.62c	30.75c
Mar. 13	16.57d	31.00c	31.25c
Mar. 14	16.70d	31.25c	31.20c
Mar. 15	16.67d	31.25c	31.05c
Mar. 16	16.55d	31.25c	31.05c
Mar. 17	....	31.00c	31.30c
Week's range	16.70d	31.25c	31.30c
Low	16.55d	30.62c	30.75c
Year to date	Mar. 14.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 7.
High	16.70d	31.25c	31.40c
	Jan. 5.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 2.
Low	15.00d	26.50c	26.45c

NORFOLK & WESTERN INCOME INCREASES

Net in 1923 Was $14,554,989, Against $10,043,181 the Year Before.

EQUAL TO $10.06 A SHARE

Heavy Shipments of Non-Union Coal During Miners' Strike Added to Prosperity.

Total railway operating revenue of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company for the year ended Dec. 31 increased $9,634,065 over 1921, as shown in that company's annual report, while operating expenses increased $3,705,946, the biggest increase having been in maintenance of equipment as a result of the shopmen's strike, coupled with heavier traffic, which exerted heavier demands on its equipment. Net railway operating income was $18,590,689 against $14,479,836 the year before, an increase of $4,110,853. Net income after deductions for rentals, interest and miscellaneous charges was $14,554,989 against $10,043,181 the year before, an increase of $4,511,808. The income balance, after dividends on the adjustment preferred stock, was $13,635,297 against $9,123,489, or equivalent in 1922 to $10.06 per share earned on 1,278,203 shares of outstanding common stock against $7.61 in 1921 per share on 1,315,197 shares.

One of the primary factors in the increased earnings of the company was the heavy shipment of coal. The Norfolk & Western was one of several roads that served non-union coal mine territory, and when the union mines were closed it was in a position to profit from the increased shipments from non-union territory. The tonnage of revenue coal carried in 1922 increased 6,947,784 tons, or 29.15 per cent., and other revenue freight showed an increase of 1,324,339 tons, or 16.75 per cent. Revenue passengers decreased 480,417, or 7.37 per cent.

The company's income report for the year follows with comparison with 1921:

	1922.	1921.
Total oper. revenue	$30,852,887	$80,718,802
Total oper. expenses	68,052,804	64,340,857
Net oper. revenue	22,800,083	16,377,949
Operating income	16,292,145	11,615,964
Other income	2,208,544	2,865,873
Net oper. income	18,500,689	14,479,836
Gross income	19,774,166	15,590,120
Net income	14,554,989	10,045,181
Income balance	13,635,297	9,123,489

The company's return on its investment was 5.21 per cent. in 1922 as against 4.27 in 1921 and 1.05 in 1920. The 1922 figure was the best since 1917, in which year the return, as based on investment, was 8.65 per cent. Under the Interstate Commerce Commission schedule of return on property valuation the figure set as fair was 5.75 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ehrich & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued an analysis of the Callahan Zinc Lead Company and its present operations.

Jenks, Gwynne & Co. have issued a circular on Skelly Oil.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed transfer agent of the Pacific Petroleum Company and registrar of the Carbonal Fuel Company. Also transfer agent and registrar of the National Non-Theatrical Motion Pictures, Inc.

C. T. Hyder, formerly in the unlisted securities department of the American Express Company, has become associated with the firm of Strupp & Co., 42 Broadway.

C. E. Stanley Bellows Jr., formerly manager of the stock trading department of Berdell Brothers, has become associated with Earle A. Miller & Co., as manager of their stock trading department.

Edward A. McGuire Jr. and John N. Cole have formed a partnership to deal in investment securities with offices at 27 Pine Street.

J. Nelson Black, formerly with A. D. Converse & Co., is now associated with Frank B. Cahn & Co., in their sales department.

Wakelee & Walker announce that George Murfitt, of the late firm of Faulks & Murfitt, has been admitted as a partner, and the firm name has been changed to Wakelee, Walker & Murfitt.

The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent of the preferred and common stock of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., also dividend disbursing agent of the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation.

WEEKLY PRICE AVERAGE UP.

Advance of 8 Per Cent. in Past Five Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—Professor Irving Fisher's copyrighted weekly index number of commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1918, is 166 for last week. This compares with 165 in the week preceding, with 158 five weeks ago and 187 in the last week of January.

The highest point reached since the war was 247, in May, 1920; the lowest 138, in January, 1922.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Demand.

	LONDON. High.	Low.	Last.	PARIS. High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 12	4.70⅝	4.70¼	4.70⅝	6.07	6.02	6.03¼
Mar. 13	4.70¼	4.69¾	4.70	6.04⅛	6.03	6.03⅛
Mar. 14	4.70	4.69⅛	4.69⅛	6.11	6.04⅛	6.11
Mar. 15	4.69⅝	4.68¾	4.68⅞	6.27	6.17⅛	6.27
Mar. 16	4.69¼	4.68¾	4.69¼	6.35⅛	6.24	6.34⅛
Mar. 17	4.69¼	4.69	4.69⅛	6.35⅛	6.25	6.33
Week's range—						
High	4.70⅝ Monday			6.35⅛ Friday		
Low	4.68¾ Thursday			6.02 Monday		
Year to date—						
High	4.72½ Feb. 21			7.44 Jan. 5		
Low	4.62⅜ Jan. 29			5.70½ Jan. 31		

	ITALY. High.	Low.	Last.	SPAIN. High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 12	4.30	4.77½	4.77½	16.53	15.40	15.47
Mar. 13	4.78	4.77	4.77	15.46	15.37	15.37
Mar. 14	4.79¼	4.77¼	4.78	15.43	15.39	15.40
Mar. 15	4.82½	4.80	4.82	15.44	15.40	15.42
Mar. 16	4.83	4.81¾	4.82	15.46	15.44	15.44
Mar. 17	4.85	4.80¼	4.81½	15.45	15.43	15.44
Week's range—						
High	4.85 Friday			15.53 Monday		
Low	4.77 Tuesday			15.37 Tuesday		
Year to date—						
High	5.40 Jan. 2			15.82 Jan. 25		
Low	4.62¾ Jan. 29			15.37 Mar. 13		

	HOLLAND. High.	Low.	Last.	GERMANY. High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 12	39.53	39.51	.0045½	.0049¼		.0 8¼
Mar. 13	39.53	39.49	.0045¾	.0048¾		.0048¾
Mar. 14	39.48	39.45	39.45	.0048¾	.0038¾	.0038¾
Mar. 15	39.45	39.40	39.40	.0048¼	.0048	.0048
Mar. 16	39.45	39.40	39.41	.0048¼	.0048	.0048
Mar. 17	39.45	39.41	39.43	.0048¼	.0048¼	.0048½
Week's range—						
High	39.53 Monday			.0048½ Monday		
Low	39.40 Thursday			.0048 Friday		
Year to date—						
High	39.70 Jan. 4			.0143 Jan. 2		
Low	39.12 Feb. 1			.0020 Jan. 20		

Week's Range.	Year to Date— High.	Low.
Switzerland—		
18.64 18.60 18.95	Jan. 3	18.52 Jan. 16
Belgium—		
5.45 5.18½ 6.82½	Jan. 2	5.18 Feb. 1
Austria—		
.0014¼ .0014 .0014⅝	Jan. 15	.0014 Jan. 27
Denmark—		
19.28 19.09 20.16	Jan. 2	18.33 Feb. 2
Sweden—		
26.63 26.58 27.06	Jan. 2	26.38 Feb. 2
Norway—		
18.24 18.00 19.04	Jan. 3	18.05 Mar. 2
Greece—		
1.18 1.14 1.40	Jan. 15	1.03 Mar. 2
Czechoslovakia—		
2.90 2.97 3.09	Jan. 2	2.78 Jan. 22
Serbia—		
1.07 1.02½ 1.12	Mar. 5	.70 Jan. 20
Hungary—		
.03¾ .02⅝ .04⅛	Jan. 6	.02⅝ Mar. 17
Finland—		
2.80 2.78 2.80	Mar. 5	2.48 Jan. 5
Rumania—		
.49½ .48 .50½	Jan. 3	.38 Jan. 29
Poland—		
.0023½ .0022½ .0038	Jan. 3	.0020 Feb. 26
CHINA.		
Hongkong—		
55.88 55.625 55.88	Mar. 13	52.38 Feb. 3
Peking—		
81.25 79.75 81.25	Mar. 13	76.00 Jan. 2
Shanghai—		
76.63 75.51 76.63	Mar. 13	70.75 Jan. 2
JAPAN.		
Kobe—		
48.31 48.31 48.81	Jan. 4	48.25 Feb. 3
Yokohama—		
48.31 48.31 48.81	Jan. 4	48.25 Feb. 3
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
Manila—		
50.75 50.625 50.75	Mar. 5	50.25 Jan. 2
INDIA.		
Bombay—		
31.31 31.33 33.25	Jan. 24	31.06 Jan. 3
Calcutta—		
31.31 31.33 33.25	Jan. 24	31.06 Jan. 3
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Buenos Aires—		
37.20 37.03 37.93	Jan. 2	36.85 Jan. 29
Rio Janeiro—		
11.25 11.20 11.80	Jan. 2	11.20 Mar. 16

	100 Rubles. Bid.	Asked.	500 Rubles. Bid.	Asked.
Mar. 12	.07⅛	.12½	.02½	.03
Mar. 13	.07⅛	.12½	.02½	.03
Mar. 14	.07⅛	.12½	.02½	.03
Mar. 15	.07⅛	.10½	.02⅛	.02⅜
Mar. 16	.07⅛	.10¼	.02⅛	.02⅜
Mar. 17	.07⅛	.10¼	.02½	.02⅝
Week's range—				
High	.12 Monday		.03 Monday	
Low	.07⅛ Monday		.02½ Monday	
Year to date—				
*High	.15 Jan. 5		.03¼ Feb. 23	
†Low	.03 Jan. 2		.01½ Jan. 2	

* Asked. † Bid.

General Gas & Electric Corporation

General Gas & Electric Corporation's operating subsidiary companies include the following, each serving an important industrial section:

Metropolitan Edison Co.
Pennsylvania Edison Co.
Reading Transit & Light Co.
York Haven Water & Power Co.
Eastern Pennsylvania Power Co.
New Jersey Power & Light Co.
Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Sayre Electric Co.
Sandusky Gas & Electric Co.
Rutland Railway, Light & Power Co.
Vermont Hydro-Electric Corp.

THE combined physical properties of General Gas & Electric Corporation's operating subsidiary companies include 20 electric generating plants; 691 miles of high-tension transmission lines; 52 substations with 1,764 miles of distribution lines; 4 gas properties having an installed capacity of 1,131,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually. The plants are modern and equipped for the most efficient operation.

The properties operated are located in six Eastern states, those in Pennsylvania and New Jersey being interconnected and in themselves forming a Super-Power system. As such they are a part of the Boston-Washington zone of the Super-Power Survey as made for the Department of the Interior of the United States Government.

Circulars describing this Corporation's securities will be mailed upon request.

PYNCHON & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway . New York

Uptown Office: 43d St. & Madison Ave.

Chicago Milwaukee London Liverpool Paris

Private wires to principal cities of United States and Canada

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WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT

MR. C. E. STANLEY BELLOWS, JR.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS MANAGER OF THE STOCK TRADING DEPARTMENT OF BERDELL BROS., HAS THIS DAY BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH US AS MANAGER OF OUR STOCK TRADING DEPARTMENT.

EARLE A. MILLER & CO.

Specialists in Public Utility Stocks and Bonds

2 RECTOR STREET

MARCH 19TH, 1923 NEW YORK

McGUIRE & CO.

27 Pine Street New York City

The undersigned desire to announce that they have on March 6th formed a partnership for the purpose of dealing in investment securities.

Edward A. McGuire, Jr.
General Partner

John N. Cole
Limited Partner

TELEPHONE JOHN 1416

ANNOUNCEMENT

Effective March 19, 1923, the name of CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION will be changed to COMMERCIAL CREDIT CORPORATION.

This is a change in name only, no other corporate change of any kind or character being made.

H. L. WYNEGAR, President.

New Issue

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$300,000

Gaston County, North Carolina

Gold 5% Bridge and Road Bonds

Dated March 1, 1923 Due March 1 serially as below

Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1 and September 1) payable in gold in New York City. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1000 registerable as to principal.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation 1922	$71,445,968
Actual Value Estimated	100,000,000
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue)	2,188,000

Population Census 1920—51,242

Total Bonded Debt about 3% of the Assessed Valuation.

These bonds constitute direct and general obligations of the entire County and are payable, both principal and interest, from unlimited taxes levied on all the taxable property therein.

Gaston County, incorporated in 1847, is located in the southwestern part of the State and is one of the foremost agricultural and industrial Counties in North Carolina.

Gastonia, the County Seat, is the cotton spinning center of the South and a city of considerable manufacturing importance.

Legality to be approved by C. B. Mastlick, Esq., New York City.

MATURITIES AND PRICES

$12,000 annually 1928 to 1932 to yield 4.70%
$12,000 annually 1933 to 1952 to yield 4.60%

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc. NEW YORK
The Merchants Loan & Trust Co. CHICAGO

Our Offices are connected by Direct Private Wire with important Banks and Bankers in the Cities of

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Canton, Ohio
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Erie, Pa.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Oregon
Providence, R. I.
St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, Ohio
Toronto, Ontario
Washington, D. C.
Worcester, Mass.

Province of Ontario

4% Bonds

Due March 1, 1926

Principal and interest payable in New York, N. Y.
Interest payable March and September

Price 96½ and Interest
**To y

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 17, 1923.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$56,766,600	$691,164,180
Same period a year ago	91,707,450	972,794,700

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	78.01	77.71	79.43	77.71
Same period a year ago	77.90	77.40	77.90	76.01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
101.00	100.94	89½	Lib 3½s, 1932-47	101.28	101.02	101.08	— .14
101.30	100.76	58	Lib 3½s, reg	101.08	101.00	101.00	— .06
98.30	97.13	11	Lib 1st 4s,1927-42,rg	97.24	97.24	97.24	— .16
98.20	97.84	668	Lib 1st cv4½s,'32-47	98.18	97.92	97.96	— .16
98.60	97.72	11	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, reg	98.02	97.74	97.74	— .32
98.10	97.68	2450¾	Lib 2d cv4¼s,'27-42	98.02	97.76	97.82	— .35
98.84	97.06	36	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, '27-42, reg		97.84	97.74	— .34
99.00	98.00	1	Lib 1st-2d 4¼s, 1932-47	98.00	98.00	98.00	
99.18	98.26	2710	Lib 3d 4¼s, 1928	98.58	98.00	98.28	— .20
99.04	97.86	54	Lib 3d 4¼s,'28,reg	98.44	97.86	98.28	— .22
99.18	97.80	4037¼	Lib 4th 4¼s, '33-38	98.16	97.88	97.94	— .20
99.00	97.96	41¼	Lib 4th 4¼s, 1933-38, reg		98.14	97.96	— .16
100.04	99.22	21774	Treas 4¼s, 1947-52	99.52	99.22	99.30	— .06
100.32	100.00	513	Victory 4¾s, 1923	100.12	100.00	100.08	— .04
100.06	99.80	2	Victory 4¾s, reg	99.92	99.92	99.92	— .04
96¾	94¼	1	Panama 3s, c, '61	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ½

Total sales $18,503,200

FOREIGN ISSUES

103¼	100	252	Argent 7s, temp cts, 1927	103¼	102¼	102⅝	+ ⅛
82	79¾	5	Argent 6s, 1945	80	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
83¾	80¾	85¼	Chinese Govt 5½s, 1951	82¾	81¾	81½	— ⅛
108½	107¾	22	City of Bergen 8s, 1945	108¼	108	108¼	+ ⅛
115¾	110⅛	32	City of Berne 8s, 1945	115¾	112	112⅝	— ⅛
78¾	69	46	City of Bordeaux 6s, 1934	76¾	75¾	76¼	+ ⅛
112	107¾	15	City of Christiania 8s,'45	112	110¼	112	+ 1⅛
91¼	88½	80	City of Copen 5½s, 1944	90	88¾	90	— ⅛
75¾	66	87	City of Greater Prague 7½s, 1952		75½	74⅝	75	+ ⅛
78¼	69	44	City of Lyons 6s, 1934	77½	76¾	76⅝	— ⅛
78	68	37	City of Marseilles 6s, '34	76¾	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
91½	86¾	36	City of Montevid'o,'52,cfs	90	88¾	89	— 1
99⅛	93½	12	City of Porto Alegres, '61	96½	96½	96½	
97	96	27	City of Rio de Jan 8s,'46	94½	93	94¾	+ ⅛
97	90¾	39	City of Rio de Jan 8s,'47	94	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
99½	95¾	8	City Sao Paulo 8s,'52, rcts	98	97⅛	98	+ ⅛
78¾	68½	56	City of Soissons 6s, 1936	77¾	76	77¼	+ ⅛
117	111¾	1	City of Tokio 5s, 1952	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
113¾	111	8	City of Zurich 8s, 1945	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
89¾	75	46	Czecho Rep 8s,'51, int cts	88½	88	88¼	+ ⅛
108¾	107	15	Danish Mun s f 8s, A,'46	108½	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
102¾	101	12	Danish Mun s f 8s, B,'46	102	101¾	102	— ⅛
87	76	172½	Dept of Seine 7s, 1942	87	85¾	86¾	+ 1⅛
100	96¼	18	Dominion Rep 5s, 1958	97¼	97	97⅜	+ ⅛
91	84	18	Dom Rep 5½s, '42, ctfs	87	86½	86⅝	— ⅛
101	99¼	253	Dom of Canada 5s, 1926	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
102⅜	101¾	208	Dom of Canada 5½s, '29	102	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
101	99¼	114	Dom of Canada 5s, '31	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
98⅝	98¼	200	Dom of Can 5s, '32, ctfs	99½	98½	98⅞	— ⅛
95¾	95¾	254	Dutch E Ind 6s,'47,tr cfs	97⅜	94½	94⅝	
95¾	95¾	2234	Dutch E Ind 6s,'62,tr rcts	94¾	93¼	94	+ ⅛
88½	87¾	625	Dutch E Ind 5½s, '53, w i	88	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
91⅝	89¾	83	Framerican Ind Dev 7½s, 1942, temp ctfs		85¾	87¾	88½	+ ⅛
95⅝	88¼	416	French Govt 8s, 1945	97½	95¾	97¼	+ ⅛
93	85	46¼	French Govt 7½s, 1941	93¼	91¾	92⅝	— ⅛
92	87½	50	Hol-Am s f 6s, 47,int rcts	91	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
93½	92¾	27½	Japanese 4½s, 1925	93½	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
93¾	92	59	Jap 4½s, 2d ser, 1925	93¾	92¾	93¼	— ⅛
83	80¾	99	Jap 4½s, ster loan, 1931	82¾	81½	82¾	— ⅛
83½	76	94	Jurgens (A) Un Marg Works 6s, '47, int ctfs	81¾	80	81¼	+ ⅛
98¾	96¼	53	King of Belg 6s, 1925	94½	93¾	94¼	+ ⅛
102	95	53½	King of Belg 7½s, 1945	99	98	98	— ⅛
103½	91	94½	King of Belg 8s, 1941	98¾	97	98¼	+ ⅛
110	107¾	44	King of Denmark 8s,'45,110	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
99	96	53	King of Denmark 6s,'42, 97½	97	97¼	— ⅛
98¾	92½	11	King of Italy 6½s, 1925	95¼	94¾	95	+ ⅛
101¼	92¼	405	King of Neth 6s, 1972	98¼	97¾	98	
113¾	109	28	King of Norway 8s, '40,112	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ⅛
100	97½	51	King of Nor 6s,'52, ctfs	99	98	98¾	— ⅛
70½	58½	160½	King of Serbs, Croats & Slov temp 8s, 1962	65¼	64	65	
106	103½	62½	King of Sweden 6s, 1939	104¾	103½	104¾	— ⅛
38	32½	2	Mex Irrig Wks 4½s, 1943	37	37	37	
73¾	69¾	383	Paris-Lyons-Med RR6s,'58	72½	70	72½	+ 1
94	90	112	Rep of Bolivia 8s, 1947, trust ctfs	92¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
97	93	147	Rep of Chile 7s, 1942, ctfs	96¼	96½	96⅝	— ⅛
102⅜	101	33	Rep of Chile 8s, 1926	102¼	102¾	101¾	— ⅛
104⅜	102½	64	Rep of Chile 8s, 1941	104¾	103¾	103⅞	— ⅛
104⅜	102¾	32	Rep of Chile 8s, 1946	104¾	103¾	103⅞	— ⅛
94¾	90	64	Rep of Col 6½s, 1927, ctfs	93¾	93	93¾	— ⅛
98¾	93	14	Rep of Cuba 5s, 1944	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ⅛
88	84½	9	Rep of Cuba 4½s, 1949	85¾	85½	85¾	— ⅛
96¼	90¼	127	Rep of Cuba 5½s, '53, ctfs	96¼	95¾	96¼	
98	89¾	218¼	Rep of Haiti 6s, A,'52,cfs	97¾	97	97¾	— ⅛
107	103	17¾	Rep of Uruguay 8s, 1946	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
109	93	15	Rio Gr do Sul 8s, 1946	97¼	96½	96¾	— ⅛
102¾	100	75	State of Queensland6s,'47	101¾	101	101	— ⅛
106⅛	105¼	20¼	State of Queensland7s,'41	108¼	107¼	107⅝	— ⅛
100¾	95¼	36	State of Sao Paulo 8s,'36	99¾	99	99	— ⅛
119¼	117¾	82	Swiss Confed s f 8s, 1940	118¾	118	118¼	—
116	113¾	489	Uni Kingdom of Gt Brit & I cv 5½s, 1929	115½	114¾	115¼	— ⅛
114¾	114½	2	U K of Gt Brit & I cv 5½s, 1929, reg	114¾	114¾	114¾	
104½	102¾	330	U K of G B & I 5s, '37	104¼	103¾	104¼	+ ⅛
103¾	96¾	394	U S of Brazil 7½s, '52	103¾	102¾	102½	— ⅛
103¾	96¾	174	U S of Brazil 7s, '52,large	103¾	102½	103½	— ⅛
93	94½	1	U S of Brazil 8s, 1941	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
87	81	118	U S of D, C Ry 7½s,'32	84	82¾	83¼	— ⅛
57½	49	42	U S of Mexico 5s, '45	56¼	54	54½	— 2
58¾	49	20	U S of Mex 5s, '45, large	55	53	55	
57	52	15	U S of Mexico 4s, 1954	57	55¾	56¼	— ⅛
91	87½	17	Un S S Copen 6s, 1937	90½	89¾	89¾	— ⅛

Total sales $8,210,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

90½	89¾	5	3¼s, 1954	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
88½	88¼	1	3¼s, May, 1954, reg	88½	88½	88½	
91¼	90	1	3¼s, Nov., 1954	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
100¼	99	4	4s, 1957	99¼	99¼	99¼	
107¼	108⅜	1	4½s, May, 1957	107	107	107	+ ⅛
107¼	106½	1	4½s, 1963	106½	106¼	106½	

Total sales $10,000

CORPORATION ISSUES

80¼	80	4	ADAME EXP 4s, 1948	80	80	80	
93½	96	13	Ajax Rub 8s, ctfs, 1936	98¼	97½	98	
82¼	80	1	Albany & Susq 3½s, 1946	80	80	80	— 1¼
83	83	3	Allegheny & W 4s, 1998	83	83	83	
104¾	102¾	56	Am Ag Chem 7½s, 1941	104¼	103¾	104	
100¼	97½	6	Am Ag Chem cv 5s, 1928	98	98	98	— ⅝
102⅛	102¼	1	Am Ag Ch 7½s, '41, reg	102½	102½	102½	
80½	70¼	14	Am Cotton Oil 5s, 1931	75	70½	71	— 1½
89¾	85	134	Am Smelt & Ref 5s, 1947	89¾	88	88½	— ⅛
104	102	155	Am Sug R 6s,tem ctfs,'37	103¾	102½	103¼	+ ⅛
92¾	91	135	Am Tel & Tel col 4s, '29	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
90	86¾	1	Am Tel & Tel gold 4s,'36	87¾	87¾	87¾	
99⅝	95⅝	148	Am Tel & Tel col 5s,'46	98	96¼	96½	— ⅛
117¾	114½	57	Am Tel & Tel cv 6s,'25	117¼	116½	116¾	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	11	Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s,'33	102½	102	102	— ⅛
85	82½	25	Am W W & El col 5s,'34	83¼	82½	83	+ ⅛
86¾	86¾	5	Am Writing P 6s, '39	85¾	82	83¼	+ 1
98¾	96¾	953	Anac Cop 6s, '53, ctfs	97¾	96¾	97	— ⅛
104⅜	100	526	An Cop cv deb 7s,'38,cfs	103¾	103	103	— ¼
63¾	61¾	8	Ann Arbor 4s, 1995	64	61¾	61½	— 1½
89½	86¼	110	Armour & Co 4½s, 1939	89¾	85¼	86	
90¾	85¾	120	A T & S F gen 4s, 1995	86¾	85¼	85⅝	— 1
82¾	78½	3	A, T & S F adj 4s, 95	79	79	79	
82¼	78½	42	A T & S F adj 4s,'96,stpd	80	78½	78¾	+ ⅛
83	77¾	5	A T & S F cv 4s, 1905-55	78¼	77¾	78¼	— 1⅛
80½	77¾	2	A T & S F cv 4s, 1909-55	78	77¾	78	+ ⅛
103⅜	100	24	A T & S F cv 4s, 1960	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
93	89¾	32	A T & S F,C&A 4½s,'62	90	90	90	
96½	93¾	3	A T & S F, E Okla 4s,'28	96	90	96	
66¾	65¾	1	Atl & Birmingham 4s,'33	66½	66½	66¼	— ⅛
90¼	90¼	4	Atl, Knox & Nor 5s,'46	99½	89¼	90¼	
89	83¾	22	Atl Coast Line 1st 4s,'52	85½	83¾	84¾	— ⅛
84¾	83¼	34	Atl Coast L unif 4½s,'64	83¾	83¼	83½	— ¼
107½	106	14	Atl Coast L 7s, 1930	107	106	106¾	— ⅛
83	79	31	Atl Coast L, L&N 4s,'52	80¾	79	79½	— ⅛
65¾	65¾	3	Atl & Danville 2d 4s,'48	65¾	65¾	65¾	
39½	39	5	Atl Fruit 7s, ctfs	36	34½	36	— 3
44	31	11	Atl Fruit 7s, ctfs sta	41	40	44	
98¾	97½	40	Atlantic Ref deb 5s,1937	98¾	98	98	— 1
103	100¾	12	BALD LOCO 5s, 1940	101	101	101	
95¼	93¾	60	Balt & O pr lien 3½s,'25	94¾	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅛
81½	75¾	136	Balt & O gold 4s, 1948	77	75¾	76¼	— 1
81¾	77½	118	Balt & O cv 4½s, 1933	80½	79¾	80¼	+ ⅛
83	80¾	127	Balt & Ohio ref 5s, '95	82¾	81¾	82	
100¾	97¾	6	Balt & O 4s, 1990	100¾	99¾	100¼	— ⅛
78¾	73¾	22	B&O, P. L E&W V 4s,'41	74¾	74	74	— 1
94	91¼	111	B&O, S W div 3½s, '25	93½	93	93¼	— ⅛
92¾	91¼	5	B&O, Pitts J&M 3½s,1925	92¾	92¾	92¾	
77¾	69½	5	B & O, Tol & C 4s, 1950	63	62½	62½	— 1½
103½	99¾	12	Barnsdall s f 8s, 1931	102½	101	101	— ⅛
99¾	93¾	233	Belt T (Pa) ref 5s,'48,cfs	98¼	98¼	98¼	— 2
108⅛	107½	61	Bell Tel (Pa) 7s, 1945	107¾	107¾	107¾	
99¼	98½	19	Beth Steel ext 5s, 1926	99¼	98½	99¼	+ ⅛
93¾	88	53	Beth Steel p m 5s, 1936	89¼	88	88½	— ⅛
100¼	96	236	Beth Steel s f 6s, 1948	97¾	96	97¼	
94	92	170	Beth Steel 5½s, 1953, cfs	92¾	92	92½	— ⅛
97¼	90¼	30	Beth Steel ref 5s, 1942	92	90¼	91	— 1⅛
70¾	70¾	1	Booth Fisheries 6s,'26	70¾	70¾	70¾	
100¼	98½	29	Braden Copper 6s, 1931	100¼	98½	99¼	
97¼	94	103	Brier Hill 5 5½s, 1942	95¾	94¾	94¾	
90	85¾	54	B'way & 7th Av 5s, '43	89	87	87¾	— 1¼
98	95	40	Bklyn Edison gen 5s, '49	96½	95¼	96¼	— 1½
105	102	21	Bklyn Ed gen 6s, 1930	103¼	102¼	103½	+ ⅛
109	107	28½	Bklyn Ed gen 5s, D, 1940	108	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
108¼	106¾	10	Bklyn Ed gen 5s, C, 1930	108¼	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
68	65¾	19	B R T cv 4s, 2002	66	65¼	65½	— ⅛
79	56	12	B R T gold 5s, 1945	75¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
79	54	7	B R T gold 5s, 1945, ctfs	75¾	74¾	75¾	+ ⅛
98	87	45	B R T 7s, 1921	93	91¾	92¼	— ⅛
93¾	85½	179	B R T 7s, 1921, cfs drp	93¼	91	92¼	— ⅛
92½	81¾	90	B R T 7s,'21, c cf d stpd	89	87½	88¾	+ 2⅛
83	81¼	14	Bklyn Un El 5s, 1950	84	83	83	— 1⅛
85	81½	5	Bklyn Un El 5s, '60,stpd	84	83¾	84	— ⅛
105¾	104	6	Bklyn Un Gas ref 6s, '47	104¾	104	104¾	— ⅛
117¾	110½	2	Bklyn Un Gas cv 7s, '32	115	115	115	
117	110	14	Bklyn Un Gas cv 7s, '36	113	112	113	+ 1
97	90	10	Bklyn U G 1st con 5s, '45	96	96	96	— 1¼
92¼	89	30	Buff, R & P con 4½s, '57	90	89	89	— 1¼
101¾	101	2	Buff, R & P 5s, 1937	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
93	86	18	Bush Term Bldg 5s, 1960	89	86	86	— 3
89½	82¾	4	Bush Term 5s, 1955	86	82¾	82¾	— 4⅜
98¾	93¾	18	CAL GAS & EL 5s, 1937	96¾	96¼	96½	— ⅛
98½	93½	57	Camaguey Sug 7s, '42,cfs	97¾	97	97⅜	— ⅛
100	98	6	Can South con 5s, 1962	97¼	98	98	— 1⅛
97½	92½	49	Can SS Lines 7s, 1942	95½	94	94	—
103½	100¾	14	Can Gen El deb 6s,cfs,'42	100¾	100¾	100½	— ⅛
115	113¾	90	Can Northern 7s, 1940	114¾	113¾	114¾	— ⅛
115	110¾	93	Can Northern 8½s, 1946	112¾	111½	112¾	— ⅛
80½	77½	121	Can Pac deb 4½s, perpet	78¾	77¾	77¾	— 1⅛
92	89¼	4	Car, Clinch & O 5s, 1938	90	90	90	+ ½
98¾	96¼	56	C, C & O 6s, cfs, 1952	96¾	96½	96½	
100	99¾	4	Cent Dist Tel 5s, 1943	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
101	99¾	2	Cent of Ga 6s, 1959	100¾	100	100¼	+ ⅛
102	101¼	1	Cent of Ga 1st 5s,'45	102	102	102	+ ⅛
97¾	97¾	1	Cent of Ga, Mob div 5s,'46	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 2¾
98¼	93¾	17	Cent of Ga con 5s, 1945	94¼	93¾	93¾	— 2½
50½	49¾	40	Central Leather 5s, 1925	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
58	56¼	14	Cent New Eng 4s, 1961	57½	56½	57½	— ⅛
84¾	82¾	4	Cent RR & Banking of Ga col 5s, 1937	93	93	93	
108	103	8	C R R of N J gen 5s,'87	106¾	105¾	106¾	
93¾	90	3	Cent Pacific 3½s, 1929	91¾	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
83	82¾	172	Cent Pacific 4s, 1949	83¾	82½	82⅝	— 1
84¾	83¾	5	Cent Pacific 4s, 1954	83¾	83¾	83¾	
84	80	23	Cent Pac, T S L 4s, '54	80¾	80	80	— 1
146	139¾	46	Cerro de Pasco 8s, 1931	143¾	141¼	142	
102	100	5	Ches & Ohio con 5s, 1939	100¾	100	100¼	+ ⅛
98¾	94¾	24	Ches & Ohio fund 5s,1929	98¾	98¾	98¾	
87¾	86¼	113	Ches & O cv 4½s, 1930	87½	86¾	86⅞	— ⅛
90¾	89¾	306	Ches & Ohio cv 5s, 1946	91¼	90¼	90¾	— ⅛
95¾	91¾	110	Ches & O gen 4½s, 1992	93¾	91¾	92	— ⅛
83¾	81¾	5	C & O, Big Sandy 4s, 1944	82¾	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
85	82	2	C & O, Coal Riv 4s, 1945	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
54¼	50½	25	Chi & Alton 3s, 1949	51½	50½	50¾	— 1⅛
29½	27¾	97	Chi & Alton 3½s, 1950	29¾	27¾	27¾	— 1
84¾	84¾	40	C, B & Q gen 4s, 1958	85¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
101¼	98	187	C, B & Q 1st & ref 5s, '71	98¾	98	98½	— ⅛

Continued on Page 36.

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
90¾	89¾	28	C, B & Q, Ill Div 4s, '49	91½	90¾	91½	
83	78¾	2	C, B & Q, Ill Div 3½s, '49	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
97½	97	3	C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s, '27	97¾	97¾	97¾	
86	81	27	C, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s, 1927-42	82	82	82	— ⅛
97¼	91¾	27	Chicago & Erie 5s, 1982	92	91½	91½	— 1¼
81¼	73¾	162	C&E I gen 5s,tem ctfs,'51	79¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
84	80	67	Chi & Western Ind 6s, 1936	82	82	82	— ⅛
96¾	93¾	4	Chi Gas Lt & Coke 5s,'37	96¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅝
84	81	16	Chi Ind & L gen 5s, 1966	85¾	81	81	— 2
80¾	76¼	8	Chi Ind & L ref 4s, 1947	80	79¼	79¼	— 1
97	91	21	Chi M & St P gen 4s, 1989	97¼	96¾	97	— ⅛
74¾	71	17	C M & St P gen 4s, 1989	72¾	72¼	72¾	— ⅛
81¾	76	146	C M & St P 5s, 1975	81¾	80¾	81¾	— ⅛
63¾	59	90	C M & St P 4s, 1994	62¾	61	61¼	— 1⅛
68	62	174	C M & St P cv 5s, 2014	62	60¾	60¾	— 1
70	64	195	C M & St P cv 5s, 2014	68¾	68	68¾	— ⅛
62¾	61	115	C M & St P ref 4½s, 2014	61¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
85¾	79¾	34	C M & St P gen 4½s, '89	80¾	80	80¼	— ⅛
69¾	67	21	C M & St P gen 4s, 1989	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
87¼	86	6	C M & St P ref 4½s, 2014	87	87	87	
77	73¾	2	Chi & N W gen 3½s, 1987	74	73	73	— ⅛
87	81½	20	Chi & N W gen 4s, 1987	82¾	81½	81½	— ⅛
81¾	77	4	Chi & NW gen 4s,'87,stpd	82	82	82	— 1
105¾	103	15	Chi & N W gen 5s, 1987	103¾	103	105	— ⅝
101	100¼	9	Chi & N W deb 5s, 1933	100¼	100¼	100¼	
98	96¾	5	Chi & N W 5 f 5s, 1929	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
110	108¼	12	Chi & N W 7s, 1930	107	108¼	108¼	— 1⅛
111	108	16	Chi & N W 6½s, 1936	108¾	108	108¾	— ⅛
85¾	76¾	385	Chi Rys 5s, 1927	85¾	80¾	81¾	+ ⅛
82	77	98	C, St L & N O, Memphis Div 5s, 1951	81	81	81	
87	81	2	C, St L & N O, Memphis Div 5s, 1951	86	86	86	
107¼	103	2	Chi, St P, M & O 6s, '30	105¾	105	105	
96¾	93	4	Chi, St P, M & O 6s, '30, 03	93	93	93	— ⅛
81	77	15	C, T H & S E ref 5s, '60	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
118¾	113	16	Chi Union Sta 6¼s, 1963	113¾	113¾	113¾	
83	80¾	17	Chi Union Sta 4¼s, 1963	80	80¾	80¾	
100¾	99¾	28	Chi Union Sta 1st 5s, '63	100	100	100	
75¾	73¼	43	Chi & W Ind con 4s, 1962	73½	72	72¾	— ⅛
102¾	101¼	11	C & W Ind col tr 7½s,'35	102¼	102¼	102¼	
103¾	99¾	119	Chile Copper 8s, 1932	101¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
121¾	112¾	101	Chile Copper 7s, 1923	111¾	110¾	110¾	— 1⅛
99¾	97¾	5	Cin Gas & El ref 5s, '56	98	98	98	+ 1
98¾	97	17	Cin Gas & E 5½s, '61, cfs	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
82¾	77	66	C, O, C & St L gen 4s,'93	80	78	78¾	— 1½
93	87½	43	C, C C & St L deb 4½s,'31	91¼	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
100	96¾	3	C, C, C & St L gen 5s,'93	98	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
103	100¾	87	C, C, C & St L ref & imp 5s, ser A, 1929	101¼	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
102¾	99¾	23	D & H temp 5½s, 1937	100	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
114¾	105	4	Lac & Hudson 4s, '56	106	106	106	— ⅛
99	85¼	2	Del & Hud ref 4s, 1943	87	85½	86¾	— ⅛
98	92	21	Det & Hud cv 7s, 1935	93¾	92	92¾	— ⅛
90	86¾	16	Det Gas & El ref 5s, '51	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
76¾	73½	29	Det & Mack 1st lien 4s, 1995	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
78	76	5	Det & Riv G con 4s, 1936	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
80	77½	5	Det & Riv G imp 5s, 1952	80	80	80	— ⅛
80	77½	5	Det & Riv G con 4½s, '36	77½	77½	77¾	— ⅛
51	45	1	D & R G ref 5s, Am Exch Nat Bk ctfs, Feb,'32	46	46	46	
57	52¾	44	D & R G ref 5s, 1955	54¼	54¼	54¾	+ ⅛
99	96¾	27	Dery (D G) 7s, '42, ctfs	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
45	42	10

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GIMBEL NET SALES IN YEAR $72,664,768

Net Profits After Taxes $5,043,605, a Gain of $1,532,306 Over Previous Year.

SALES STILL INCREASING

Showing Is One of the Best in the History of the Concern, President Says.

In its first published report of earnings Gimbel Brothers, Inc., shows for the year ended Jan. 31 net sales of $72,664,768, an increase of $5,801,203 over the previous year, and net profits after provision for Federal income tax of $5,043,605, an increase of $1,532,306. After allowing for preferred dividends, the balance available for the common stock was equivalent to $7.99 a share.

According to Isaac Gimbel, President, the year was "one of notable prosperity and success in the business of all three of its stores," having, in fact, been one of the best in the history of the old concern and the new organization, which was incorporated on Aug. 28 last and its stock thereafter listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company's report of operations follows:

Net sales	$72,664,768
Operating expenses, &c.	66,911,163
Net profits before tax provision	5,753,605
Net profits after tax provision	5,043,605
Dividends paid on preferred stock of old company	400,000
Dividends paid on common stock of former companies	1,275,000
Dividends paid on preferred stock of new company since Aug. 28	523,000
Organization expenses written off	248,288
Balance applicable to the new common stock	2,595,317
Previous balance as of Aug. 28	6,706,084
Balance as of Jan. 31, 1923	9,301,381

In the consolidated balance sheet as of Jan. 31, total assets-liabilities were shown at $33,576,567. A feature of this compilation was the carrying of goodwill at $1. On the books of former constituent companies good-will had been carried at $13,685,180. Current assets totaled $24,228,735 against current liabilities of $9,275,486, leaving net working capital of $14,953,269. In the current assets were cash of $5,075,383; trade accounts receivable, $7,220,898; sundry accounts receivable, $282,389; inventories of merchandise and supplies at cost or market, whichever was lower, $11,640,374. In the current liabilities were accounts payable to trade creditors, $4,716,165; to sundry creditors and accrued expenses, $1,179,718; to officers, stockholders and related interest, $1,290,082; notes payable in connection with real estate purchased $1,000,000; dividends payable Feb. 1, $262,500, and reserve for Federal taxes and contingencies, $327,020.

In his report to stockholders Mr. Gimbel said:

"The prospects for the coming year are most encouraging, as is strikingly shown by the sales for February, 1923, which represent a substantial increase over all past records."

AMERICAN GIFT TO FRANCE.

W. N. Cromwell Subscribes 400,000 Francs for Legion Museum.

PARIS, March 18.—William Nelson Cromwell of New York has given 400,000 francs to General Dubail, Chancellor of the Legion or Honor, as a subscription toward the building of a museum of the Legion of Honor. Already 600,000 francs had been raised toward the million francs necessary for the building, and the new gift therefore completes the fund.

AMERICAN RADIATOR REPORTS BEST YEAR

Volume of Business in 1922 Shown to Be Greatest in Company's History.

NET PROFITS $4,618,207

Dividends From Foreign Concerns Total $1,141,463—Plants at Full Capacity.

The volume of business transacted by the American Radiator Company during 1922 exceeded any previous year in the company's history, and for the first time since 1916 plants were operated at full capacity, according to the report of earnings for the year ended last Dec. 31, which showed that the American companies of the concern had profits of $4,618,207, and the foreign subsidiaries, net profits of $1,385,349. After deducting for preferred dividends and allowing for the additional stock by reason of a 50 per cent. stock dividend, there was left for the common $4,408,207, or $5.32 a share on 828,374 shares, as against $3,646,645 in 1921, or $5.86 a share on 552,249 shares.

According to Clarence M. Woolley, President, the profits of foreign subsidiary companies exceeded the best prewar year and any of the years during the war, when some of the companies in allied countries were producing ammunition. Business in Canada, England, France and Belgium was above prewar normal, he said, while in Italy conditions had shown steady improvement, and in Germany business has been substantial, although still below the prewar level.

The income report of the American companies for 1922 and 1921 follows:

	1922.	1921.
Net profits	$4,618,207	$3,046,645
Preferred dividends	210,000	210,000
Common dividends	2,208,998	2,208,998
Balance	2,219,211	627,649
Dividends from foreign companies, less tax	1,141,463	109,816
Surplus for year	3,360,674	737,465

In the consolidated balance sheet of the domestic companies total current assets stood at $17,852,301, of which cash and Government securities comprised $1,244,465, against total current liabilities of $2,407,004, working capital amounting to $15,245,297. Reserves for pensions and benefit, depreciation, doubtful accounts and miscellaneous items were carried at $5,685,724, and surplus after payment of dividends and including a 50 per cent. stock dividend amounted to $43,216,781.

In the consolidated balance sheet of the foreign companies, total current assets were $5,046,810, against total current liabilities of $1,610,252, leaving working capital of $3,436,558.

In his statement to stockholders President Woolley said: "The year 1923 began under favorable auspices and with an unprecedented volume of orders booked. New building construction is progressing on an increasing scale. All former records are presently being eclipsed. Costs are increasing but not in that degree which characterized the first six months of 1920."

Took Surgeons for Smugglers.

BUENOS AIRES, March 18 (Associated Press).—Three prominent surgeons, members of the American College of Surgeons who are touring South America, were arrested last night accused of smuggling their own caps and robes. They were held for about an hour for an investigation, but when their identity was established were immediately released.

WILSON & CO. SHOW $1,122,924 PROFITS

Surplus of Chicago Packing Concern Put at $18,431,407 at End of Last Year.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR 1923

President Wilson Believes Credit Legislation Will Help Farmers —Economies in Effect.

Profits of Wilson & Company, Inc., in 1922 amounted to $1,122,924, as shown in the annual report to stockholders by Thomas E. Wilson, President. This compares with total net income of $1,486,387 in 1920, the company's report for 1921 having contained no statement for that year whereby comparison could be made, but after payment of interest on bonds a deficit of $8,462,052 was shown. In the balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, the company reported total assets of $117,136,074, including cash amounting to $5,758,550. Surplus was carried at $18,431,407. The report of President Wilson struck an optimistic note in respect to prospects of the meat packing industry for 1923. He said:

"Our investment in South American plants, while showing satisfactory results from operations of the year, required further adjustments arising from the final sale of consignments on hand in Europe at the end of 1921. These consignments were accumulated prior to a period of complete stagnation of European markets, and their final sale, although below the prices we had every reason to expect, relieved us of the last remnants of stocks held over from the period following the ending of the war.

"I am pleased to report to you that the economies inaugurated have produced appreciable benefits in reducing cost of operation, sales and overhead expenses.

"Prices paid for live stock during the year have not fluctuated to the extent they did previously and I believe that the additional credit facilities placed at the disposal of the farmer, through the recently adopted new credit legislation, will help still more towards the stabilizing of prices by encouraging more evenly distributed shipments of live stock to the markets throughout the year.

"Our food products, and, in fact, most of our by-products, are basic necessities of the world's daily life, with the present full employment of labor at good wages, at home, and the continued European demand (in surprising volume in view of conditions over there) indications point to a continued active demand for everything we manufacture."

KRUPPS GET RUSSIAN LAND.

Agreement Covering Agricultural Concessions Is Signed.

BERLIN, March 18.—The representatives of the Krupps and the Russian Government have signed an agreement regarding agricultural concessions in Russia granted the Krupps.

Berlin dispatches in January stated that advices had been received from Moscow to the effect that Soviet Government had ratified an agreement granting large agricultural concessions in Southern Russia to the Krupps. The concessions were said to comprise 247,000 acres of land, which was to be intensively cultivated by a special company to be formed with the aid of British capital.

WESTERN ELECTRIC SALES SET RECORD

Gross for Last Year Was $210,941,004, Nearly $5,000,000 Above Previous High Mark.

HAS $1,144,936 SURPLUS

Unfilled Orders Are Not as Large as Last Year, Due to Greater Manufacturing Speed.

The Western Electric Company, Inc., which is controlled by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, reports for the year ended last Dec. 31 a surplus after all charges, including interest and dividends, of $1,144,936 against $823,997 in 1921. Gross sales were the highest in the company's history, topping the previous high record of 1920 by nearly $5,000,000 and exceeding the 1921 mark by approximately $21,000,000. A comparative income report for the past three years follows:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Gross sales	$210,941,004	$180,764,814	$206,111,680
Mfg. costs, &c.	203,993,950	182,490,976	199,824,978
Special appr'ns	400,000		
Total net income	6,235,890	10,168,337	8,277,414
Int. and amort's'n	3,904,097	5,842,340	4,037,645
Dividends	4,186,857	3,502,000	3,645,900
Balance	1,144,936	$823,997	$594,769

The company's balance sheet disclosed total assets-liabilities of $168,194,061. Total assets amounted to $103,702,583 against total current liabilities of $31,233,257, and cash on hand or in the banks was carried at $11,095,899. Total reserves were shown at $37,349,378. The company's unfilled orders as of Dec. 31 aggregated $62,068,000 as against $75,525,000 at the end of 1921, the difference being due not to a declining volume of business, according to the statement of Charles G. Du Bois, but to greater expedition of orders by reason of the company's greater manufacturing facilities. "A careful survey of the prospects," Mr. Du Bois said, "indicates that the billings in 1923 will somewhat exceed those for 1922."

URGE THE EXPEDITING OF FRENCH 1923 BUDGET

Senators Want Poincare and Lasteyrie to Suggest New Methods of Meeting Deficit.

PARIS, March 18 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincaré and Minister of Finance de Lasteyrie have been urgently requested to appear before the Senate Finance Commission tomorrow in an effort to expedite the long pending 1923 budget, which has been held up by a divergence in views on how to meet the deficit. Many Senators have expressed opposition to balancing the budget with a loan, but dislike the responsibility of trimming expenses sufficiently, as the margin is too small to cover the deficit without crippling the Administration.

The budget presented by the Government showed a deficit of nearly 4,000,000,000 francs, which the Government explained as being roughly equivalent to the interest on expenditures chargeable to Germany. The Chamber of Deputies has accepted the Government's revision of estimates of receipts, so that the deficit now on papr is only 1,500,000,000 francs. The Senate Commission's report has strongly criticised this method and is anxious to find some other way out of the situation, although there is no expectation that the Senate will remain obdurate.

M. Poincaré insists that the revised figures be accepted and that the deficit be met by a loan.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obt ained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable	Quotation Mar. 17, 1923. Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Power 1st, '46	5	May & Sep.	91	93
Albany & Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	84½	86½
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	91
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	94
Aug.-Aiken R. & E. '35	5	June & Dec.	93	
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	92
Buffalo Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	88
Buffalo Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	101	
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	76	78¼
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	78	80
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	94	
Burlington G.L. 1st, '55	5	Jan. & July	81	83
Burling'n R.& L.1st,'32	5	May & Sep.	65	70
Butte El. & Pr. 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	98	99½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	80
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	96	97
Caro. P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	95
Cedar Rap. Mf. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	94	95½
Charleston Con. R. G. & E. cons., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	87
Cit. S. deb. G. 1st, '66	5	Jan. & July	95	
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	97½	98½
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	83	85
Cons. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	97
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	53	
Cons. Gas (Balt.), '54	4½	Jan. & July	88	90
Do 1939	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '55	4½	Jan. & July	91¾	92¼
Cons. G. of N. J., '36, Do 1st, '65	5	Jan. & July	85	
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st,'33	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	
Conn. Water, Utics, 1st, '30	5	June & Dec.	77	80
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	94	
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	86	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Elec. Dev. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	93	95
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	96
Ellicott Sq. 1st, '35	5	Apr. & Oct.	71	
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	100
El Paso Elec., '25	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Gal.-Hous. El., 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	100½	101¼
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	88
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	June & Dec.	93	
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	97	99
Idaho Power 1st, '47	5	May & July	93½	95
Indianap. Gas 1st, '52	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	Apr. & Oct.	87	89
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	May & Nov.	57	59
Laurentide Pr. 1st, '46	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Memphis St. Ry., '45	5	Jan. & July	94	95½
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	77½	79½
Newark Gas, '48	5	Jan. & July	90½	92
Newark Pass. Ry., '36	5	June & Dec.	94	95
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st,'49	5	Jan. & July	85	87
New Or. Pub. Ser., '35	4	May & Nov.	83	85
Niag., Lock. & O., '54	4½	Jan. & July	73½	74
Nor. Ft. Ports. Tr., '36	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Norf. & Ry. 1st, '49	5	June & Dec.	88	88½
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '21	5	May & Nov.	89	92
No.St.Pr. 1st & ref., '41	6	Jan. & July	88	90
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	88½	90½
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Jan. & July	84	87
Pensacola Elec., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	97
Portland (Ore.) Ry. Co. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	82	84
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97	99
Do cons., '30	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Riversides Trac., '60	5		97½	97¾
Rockf'd E.1st & ref.,'39	5		65	
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	96
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	94½
Do 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st,'39	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Sup. W. L. & P.1st,'31	4	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
Syracuse Ltg., '51	5	May & Nov.	84½	
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	92½	94½
Tex. P. & L. 1st, '37	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Twin-States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	June & Dec.	90	92
United El. of N. J., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	81	85
Unit R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	81½	82½
Do income, '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	73½	74
Wash. R. & E. '41	5	June & Dec.	53	54
Washington Gas, '60	5	Mar. & Sep.	76¾	77¼
Wash. R. & E. con.,'51	4	May & Nov.	64	65
		Jan. & July	72	73

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 17, 1923. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Gas & El. (50)	2½	Q	Dec 30,22	168	170
Do pf. (50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 23	45½	46½
Am. Light & Trac.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 23	130	132
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 23	92	94
Am. Power & Light	2½	Q	Mar 1, 23	175½	177½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 23	52	55
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf.	8	S	Jan 2, 23	83	

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 17, 1923. Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Dec 30,22	114	116
Capital Traction	7	Q	Jan 1, 23	98	99
Cities Service	7½	M	Mar 1, 23	187	189
Do pf.	7	M	Mar 1, 23	69½	70
Do Bankers Shares	f.05	tM	Mar 1, 23	18¾	19¼
Do pf., B	7½	M	Mar 1, 23	6¾	6¾
Colorado Power					
Do pf.				21½	22
Columbus Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,23	91	94
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 23	101¼	
Conn. Power pf.	7	Q	Jan 1, 17	35½	36½
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Dec 3, 22	94	
East. Texas Elec. pf.	2	S	Jan 16,21	49	52
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 23	81	84
El. Paso Electric	2½	Q	Feb 1, 23	96¼	97¼
Essex & Hudson Gas	2½	Q	Mar 15,23	124	127
Federal Light & Trac.	4	S	J. & D.	113	115
Do pf.				64	66
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 23	73	74
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Mar 15,23	65	72
Miss. River Power pf.	2½	S	Jun 1, 20	70	
Newark Con. Gas	1½	Q	Jan 2, 23	81½	83½
Niagara Falls Pwr.pf.	2½	S	J. & J.	79	
Nor. States Power	2	Q	Jan 15,23	108	110
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,23	98	100
Nor. Texas Elec. pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 23	77	80
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 23	90	91
Republic Ry. & Light	3	S	Feb 15,23	99	101
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	13½	15½
Southern Cal. Edison	2	Q	Apr 15,21	44	
Do 1st pf.	2	Q	Feb 15,22	102¾	103¾
So. Jersey G. & E. (50)	4	S	J. & D.	120	125
Standard G. & E. ($50)	4	S	J. & D.	109	111
Do pf. ($50)				23½	26½
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Mar 31,23	45¾	49¾
United Light & Rys.	2½	Q	Feb 15,22	141	
Do 1st pf.	c1¼	Q	Jan 2, 23	108	109
Washington Gas	1½	Q	Jan 2, 23	78	80
Wash. Ry. & Electric	90c	Q	Nov. 1, 21	46	50
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 19	64	66
Western Power	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 22	73	74
Do pf.				83	87
	1½	Q	Jan 15,23	85	87

*Also 1% payable in stock. †Payable in scrip. ‡2½% payable in com. stock scrip. §—¼ payable in com. stock scrip. c—And ¼ extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 17, 1923. Bid.	Asked.
America	$5,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 23	229	233
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 23	242	248
Bank of U. S.	2,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 23	298	
Batt'y Pk.N.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 23	163	
Bowery	250,000	f3	Q	Feb 1, 23	142	
B'way Cent'l	200,000					
Bronx Nat.	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 23	120	140
Bronx Boro.	150,000				150	157
Bryant Park	200,000	12	S	Jan 2, 23	125	
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($100)	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 23	153	163
Chase Nat'l.	20,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 23	130	140
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	10,500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 23	345	360
Chelsea Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 23	253	259
Chemic. Nat.	4,500,000	4	S	Apr 1, 17		95
City Nat'l pf.	40,000,000	4	B	Mar 1, 23	545	550
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 23	347	353
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 23	217	229
Columbia	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 23	375	
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	Q	Dec 31,22	225	
Commerce	25,000,000	3	Q	Jan 15,23	255	
Continental	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 23	307	312
Corn Exch.	9,075,000	8	Q	Feb 1, 23	135	
Cosmopolitan	200,000				433	438
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,22	100	
Fifth Ave.	500,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 23	175	200
Fifth Nat.	1,000,000	12	Q	Jan 2, 23	1160	1210
First Nat.	10,000,000	20	Q	Jan 2, 23	225	
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	10	Q	Jan 2, 23	190	
Gotham Nat.	1,500,000	3	Q	Dec 30,22	250	
Greenwich	1,000,000	f3	Q	Jan 2, 23	192	198
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 23	290	310
Harriman N.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan 2, 23	680	700
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	6	S	Jan 2, 23	355	365
Manh'n (50)	5,000,000	f3	Q	Jan 2, 23	750	770
Mech. & Met.	10,000,000	a5	Q	Jan 2, 23	150	155
Mutual	500,000				100	110
Nat. Amer.	1,000,000				400	420
Nat. Nether'l'd.	600,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 23	135	145
Pacific ($50)	1,000,000	a2	Q	Feb 1, 23	130	
Park Nat.	10,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 23	300	
People's ($25)	200,000			Jan 2, 23	430	436
Public	3,500,000	h4		Jan 2, 23	163	
Seab'd Nat.	4,000,000	a3		Dec 30,22	300	310
Standard	100,000	k4½	S	Jan 2, 23	165	
State	2,500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 23	175	175
23d Ward	250,000	b5	S	Jan 2, 23	345	355
Wash. Hgts.	200,000	f3	S	Feb 1, 23	220	
Yorkville	200,000			Jan 2, 23	215	
				Dec 30,22	800	

*And 1½% extra. †And 5% extra. ‡And 30% extra. §And 3% of First Sec. Co. a—And 2% extra. b—And 5% extra. c—And 6% extra. d—And 4% extra. e—And 10% extra. f—And 12% extra. g—And 1½% extra. h—And 10% extra. i—And 30% extra. j—And 150% payable in stock. k—And 100% payable in stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,23	315	
A.-Sur. ($50)	5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,22	92	95
Bd. & Mtg. G.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,22	227	
City of N. Y.	1,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	293	
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	225	
Contin'l ($25)	10,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	
Fid. Phe. ($25)	5,000,000	3	S	Jan 10,23	100	103
Globe & Rut.	2,500,000	20	S	Jan 10,23	126	130
Great Amer.	12,500,000	4	S	Oct 31,22	170	
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,23	262	267
Home Fire	18,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 23	95	
Lawyers Mtg.	7,500,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 23	345	350
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,22	165	172
Nat. Lib. ($10)	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 30,22	165	170
Nat. Surety	10,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	136	140
N. Y. T. & M.	5,000,000	12	Q	Jan 2, 23	153	156
Niagara ($50)	3,000,000	10	Q	Jan 2, 23	193	200
N. River ($25)	2,000,000	5	S	J. & O.	162	166
Pacific ($25)	400,000	a5	S	Jul, 1922	60	40
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,23	175	180
Stuyvesant	700,000				50	60
U. S. Fire ($20)	1,400,000	5	S	Feb 1, 23	60	
Westch'r ($10)	1,000,000	b5	Q	Feb 1, 23	43	45

*And 2% extra. a—Paid 5% extra April 9. b—And 1½% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Piano	1½	Q	Jan 1, 23	83		
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 23	90		
Am. Typefounders	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 23	68	71	
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 23	97		
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Mar 15,23	111	113	
Borden Co.	2	Q	Feb 15,23	112¼	114	
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,23	102	104	
Brunsw.-Balke-Coll. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 23	99	103	
Bucyrus pf.	ab1¼	Q	Jan 2, 23	101	105	
Carbon Steel	2	S	Jul 5, 21			
Do 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30,21			
Do 2d pf.	6	A	Jul 30,21	5	8	
Celluloid	1½	Q	Dec 30,22	175		
Central Aguirre	$1½	Q	Jan 2, 23	93	99	
Childs	2	Q	Jan 2, 23	83	95	
Do pf.	2	Q	Mar 10,22	141	144	
Clinchfield Coal pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10,22	109	111	
Cooper-Wheeler pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 23	95	100	
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Jan 15,23	90	100	
Do 1st pf.	2½	Q	Jul 15, 20	10	14	
Fajardo Sugar	1¾	Q	Jun 15,21	59		
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 23	114	117	
Fisk Rubber 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 23	67½	70	
Gillette Safety Razor	*3	Q	May 1, 21	74	76	
Hercules Powder	1½	Q	Mar 1, 23	284	285	
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 22,22	108	112	
Ingersoll-Rand	c2¼	Q	Dec 24,22	103	106	
Lanston Monotype	1¼	Q	Jan 5, 23	120	125	
Lehigh Valley Coal	2	Q	Mar 1, 23	73¾	80	
Merg. Linotype	2	Q	Jan 2, 23	83	85	
Nat. Candy	2½	Q	Dec 30,22	174	176	
Do 1st pf.	2½	Q	Oct 5, 22	75	78	
Do pf.	3½	Q	Sep 7, 21	104	109	
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Sep 7, 21	94	97	
New Jersey Zinc	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 23	103	107	
Niles-Bement-Pond	2	Q	Feb 10,23	178	180	
Penn. Coal & Coke	d2	Q	Apr 1, 21	42	44	
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Feb 10,23	413½	42	
Do 8% pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,22	137	141	
Do 8% pf.	2	Q	Dec 15,22	103	110	
Royal Baking Powder	1½	Q	Jan 15,22	130		
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,22	130	136	
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 30,22	99	101	
Savannah Sugar pf.	1½	Q	Dec 23,22	88	91	
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Feb 1, 23	81	85	
Singer Mfg.	3	Q	Jan 2, 23	145	155	
Tale & Towne (new)	1¾	Q	Dec 30,22	113	116½	

ADVANCES IN STEEL STEADY THE MARKET

Basic Price of the Finished Regarded as Settled for the Time Being.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—A stable position has been reached by the steel markets in general, after the heavy buying of the past three months and a half and the price advances of the past two months. The great majority of mills are comfortably sold up through June, while buyers are correspondingly covered, except as new wants may arise, and possibly also as they may have overestimated their ability, in view of prospective labor shortage, to consume steel.

A great deal of inquiry still prevails in the market for steel products. The great bulk of the inquiry is divided into two classes, the first including extra tonnages that jobbers and manufacturing consumers wish to buy, and which the mills regard as partly speculative in character. The second involves steel desired for construction jobs. The development of construction work requiring steel has just dropped to a slower pace. Orders for freight cars have been relatively small in the past two weeks, and it is stated that some Western roads have decided to hold back orders they had intended to place, considering prices too high.

There has been a moderate volume of construction work placed in the past week or two involving fabricated steel, but the volume has decreased, and it is said that inception of some jobs has been postponed on account of prices. In such postponements it is not necessarily the price of steel as furnished by the mills that is questioned, since all construction costs are high, and in particular contractors have to allow for high wage rates.

There have been practically no changes in basis prices of finished steel products in the past two weeks, and the balance of probability is that advances in such prices have ended for the time being. The basis prices are of course for extended or late delivery. Opportunity would be left for newcomers to develop and in many quarters the expectation has been that there would be large premiums eventually, perhaps in the spring, or at least by early Summer, for many products.

There is not much prospect, however, that delivery premiums will really become important for distributers and consumers have been buying very freely and the mills have been making very heavy deliveries. Many buyers have probably taken their cue from the experience of 1920, when some mills shipped in May and June steel that had been scheduled for February. This year the situation is different, production having been very heavy since Oct. 1. The rate of production is now well above the highest rate attained in 1920, which was the 45,000,000-ton ingot rate of March that year, while there is no likelihood that production will be curtailed materially in the next few months, in 1920 production dropped about 18 per cent. from March to April on account of railroad strikes.

The basis price of 2.25c. continues quotable in the case of bars, shapes and plates. Delivery premiums range from $2 to $7 a ton, but are paid only on small tonnages. A large tonnage of sheets, probably the major part of the production, has been sold for second quarter at not over 3.00c. for black and 4.75c. for galvanized. For prompt deliveries 3.85c for black and 5.00c or more for galvanized is being paid. Tubular goods continue at regular list prices, the basing discount on merchant steel pipe being 54 per cent.

While an unchanged market level is presented in finished steel products, except as to the development of delivery premiums, semi-finished steel and pig iron have been advancing sharply. Independent mills with regular customers in sheet bars have in the past few days named a price of $43.50 for second quarter supplies, against $36.50 done for first quarter, and tonnages allotted will hardly be as large as consumers desire. The price is named only to regular customers, no quotations being made in the open market.

Recently some large tonnages were sold in the open market for $45, Youngstown basis, and in the past week a fair sized tonnage has gone on a higher basis still. While the bulk of the sheet bars bought and sold will go at the $42.50 price named by independents, or in the case of the Steel Corporation at a price not yet announced, the open market on sheet bars may be quoted at $45 to $47.50, Pittsburgh or Youngstown, and slabs and billets are, by inference, quotable at the same range.

Bessemer pig iron jumped $1 this week, and is now quotable at $30, while basic jumped from $28.50 to $30 without any intermediate sales in between. The furnaces are moderately well sold up for second quarter, and it depends on how much additional demand develops for that period whether there will be further advances.

Connellsville furnace coke movement for second quarter is about all done, with a total of somewhat more than 300,000 tons a month put under contract, chiefly at $7 a ton, while between a fourth and third of the business, the latest closed, was at $7.25, now considered the market.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

	May		July		Sept.	
WHEAT—	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 12	1.20⅝	1.18⅜	1.16⅝	1.14	1.15⅝	1.12½
Mar. 13	1.20⅝	1.18⅜	1.16⅝	1.14½	1.15⅝	1.13⅛
Mar. 14	1.19⅝	1.18⅜	1.15⅝	1.14½	1.14⅝	1.12⅝
Mar. 15	1.19⅞	1.18⅝	1.16⅛	1.14¾	1.15⅛	1.13⅛
Mar. 16	1.21⅞	1.19⅝	1.18⅛	1.16⅛	1.17⅛	1.15⅛
Mar. 17	1.22⅝	1.20⅝	1.16⅝	1.15⅝	1.16⅝	1.14⅝
Week's range	1.22⅝	1.18⅜	1.16⅝	1.14	1.16⅝	1.12½
CORN—						
Mar. 12	.76⅛	.74⅝	.73⅝	.72⅝	.77⅝	.77⅛
Mar. 13	.76⅛	.74¾	.77	.75½	.77⅞	.76⅝
Mar. 14	.74¾	.73⅝	.75⅝	.74⅛	.77⅛	.76⅛
Mar. 15	.74⅞	.73⅝	.76⅛	.74⅝	.77⅝	.77⅛
Mar. 16	.74⅝	.74	.77	.76⅛	.78	.77⅛
Mar. 17	.75¼	.74⅝	.77⅛	.76⅛	.78¼	.77⅛
Week's range	.75¼	.73⅛	.77⅛	.75⅛	.78¼	.76⅛
OATS—						
Mar. 12	.45⅛	.44⅜	.43	.41⅝	.43⅝	.43
Mar. 13	.45⅜	.44⅜	.44⅛	.42⅝	.45⅛	.42⅝
Mar. 14	.44⅜	.44⅛	.44	.42⅝	.45	.42⅝
Mar. 15	.44⅜	.44⅛	.44½	.44⅛	.45	.43⅝
Mar. 16	.45⅝	.45⅛	.45⅜	.44⅝	.45⅝	.43⅝
Mar. 17	.45⅝	.44⅜	.45⅛	.43⅝	.45⅜	.42⅝
Week's range	.45⅝	.44⅜	.45⅛	.43⅝	.45⅜	.42⅝

While an unchanged market level is presented in finished steel products, except as to the development of delivery premiums, semi-finished steel and pig iron have been advancing sharply. Independent mills with regular customers in sheet bars have in the past few days named a price of $43.50 for second quarter supplies, against $36.50 done for first quarter, and tonnages allotted will hardly be as large as consumers desire. The price is named only to regular customers, no quotations being made in the open market.

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Bessemer pig iron jumped $1 this week, and is now quotable at $30, while basic jumped from $28.50 to $30 without any

	May		July		Sept.	
LARD—	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 12	12.05	12.00	12.15	12.10		
Mar. 13	12.20	12.05	12.25	12.15	12.40	12.30
Mar. 14	12.15	11.97	12.27	12.05		
Mar. 15	12.27	12.05	12.40	12.20	12.52	12.27
Mar. 16	12.42	12.35	12.60	12.45	12.67	12.57
Mar. 17	12.55	12.15	12.47	12.37	12.57	12.42
Week's range	12.42	11.97	12.52	12.05	12.52	12.30
RIBS—	May		July			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
March 12					11.40	11.30
March 13					11.50	11.37
March 14	11.10	11.00			11.40	11.25
March 15					11.40	11.37
March 16	11.15	11.12			11.37	11.30
March 17					11.50	11.35
Week's range	11.15	11.00			11.50	11.25

Provisions.

	May		July		Sept.	
LARD—	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 12	12.05	12.00	12.15	12.10		
Mar. 13	12.20	12.05	12.25	12.15	12.40	12.30
Mar. 14	12.15	11.97	12.27	12.05		
Mar. 15	12.27	12.05	12.40	12.20	12.52	12.27
Mar. 16	12.42	12.35	12.60	12.45	12.67	12.57
Mar. 17	12.55	12.15	12.47	12.37	12.57	12.42
Week's range	12.42	11.97	12.52	12.05	12.52	12.30
RIBS—	May		July			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
March 12					11.40	11.30
March 13					11.50	11.37
March 14	11.10	11.00			11.40	11.25
March 15					11.40	11.37
March 16	11.15	11.12			11.37	11.30
March 17					11.50	11.35
Week's range	11.15	11.00			11.50	11.25

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 28.

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
99⅝	99⅛	17	Mich State Tel 5s, 1924	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
91¼	87⅜	99	Midvale Sti col tr 5s, '36	88	86	88⅛	— ⅛
91¼	87⅜	99	Mid Sti s f 6s, '36, dep rcts	88	86	88⅛	— ⅛
92	88	5	Mid Sti Ry & Lt 5s, '52	91	91	91¼	+ ⅛
94	94¼	43	M E R&Lt st & tem 6s, '61	95	94¼	94¾	— ⅛
89	83⅜	7	Mil El Ry & L ref 4½s, '30	89¾	89	89¾	— ⅛
99¾	98¾	2	Mil L S & W 5s, '36	99¾	99¾	99¾	
100⅝	100⅝	2	M, L S & W div 6s, '24, 100%	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— 1⅛
86	86	7	Mil, Spa & NW 1st 4s, '47	86	86	86	
40	35	23	M & St L ref & ex 5s, '62	39	35	39¼	
40	35	23	M & St L 1st ref 4s, '49	39¾	39	39¾	— 1¼
74	71	58	M & St L con 5s, '34	74¾	73¾	74¾	
70	68	15	M, St P&S S M con 5s, '38	86	86	86	— 1
100	98	13	M, St P&S S M con 6s, '38	98	98	98	— 1
90	86	21	M, St P & S S M 6½s, '31	103	102	102⅜	— 1¼
90	86	21	M, St P & S S M 6½s, '31, 103	102	102	102⅜	— 1¼
103⅝	102	1	M, St P&S S M ref 6s, '46	103	103	103	
90¼	89⅜	3	Miss Cent 5s, 1949	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ 1⅛
77¼	74	3	M, K & T 1st ext 4s, 1990 ctfs of dep	74	74	74	— 1⅜
80¼	78	20	M, K & T 4s, 1990	78¾	78¾	78¾	
75	70¾	1	M, K & T 2d 4s, '90, ctfs dep	74	74	74	
84	83¼	41	North Ohio T&L ref 6s, '47 notes	83¾	82¾	83¾	— ⅛
62¾	58	55	ctfs of dep	58	58	58	
87	82¾	65	Northern Pac 4s, 1997	87	86¾	87	
94¼	93¼	135	Northern Pac ref&imp5s,C,2047	94¼	93¾	93¾	— 2½
99¼	94	130	Nor Pac new 5s, D, 2047	95¾	95	94¾	— ⅜
100½	100¼	228	Nor Pac ref&imp 6s, 2047	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
90½	84¼	1	NorPac ref&imp 4½s,2047	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
110	110	1	Nor Pac Term 1st 6s, '33	110	110	110	+ 1¼
102	99¼	14	Nor States Pow ref 5s, '41	100¾	99¼	100	
93	88¾	54	Nor States P 1stRefd5s,'61	93¾	92¾	93¾	+ 1¼
108	107¾	73	N W Bell Tel 7s, 1941	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
71	66⅜	1	O G D&LAKE C 4s, 1948	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅜
105¼	101	28	Ohio Pub Ser s f 7s, B '41	104	104	104¼	— ⅜
108	103¾	20	Ohio Pub S ref 7½s, '46	106	106	106	— ⅜
102	100	2	Ohio River 1st 5s, 1936	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
99⅜	98¼	8	Ont Power 1st s f 5s, 1943	98	98	98	— ⅛
96	94	2	Ont Transmission 5s, 1945	96	96	96	— ⅛
100	98⅝	19	Ore & Cal 1st 5s, 1927	99	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
90	86	9	Ore R R con 4s, 1946	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
104¾	100⅝	27	Ore Sh L con gtd 5s, 1946	101	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
99⅜	80¾	46	Ore Sh L ref 4s, 1929	91¼	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
104½	100	20	Ore Sh L 1st con 5s, '46	100½	100	100¼	+ ⅛
83	77¼	144	Ore-Wash 1st ref 4s, 1961	78½	77¼	77½	— ⅛
101	98	11	Otis Steel s f 5s, 1941	100¾	100¾	100¾	
97¾	94½	98	Otis Steel 1st 7½s, 1947	94	94	94	— ⅛
93¼	89½	71	PAC G & E 5s, 1942	90¾	89½	89½	— ⅝
88¼	86½	1	Pac of Mo 1st 4s, 1938	86½	86½	86½	— 2
93	91½	23	Pac Pow & Lt ref 5s, '30	92½	91¾	91¾	— ⅜
97¾	96⅝	122	Pac Tel & Tel 5s, 1932-91	90¾	89¾	90¾	— ⅛
99¼	96¾	29	Pac Tel & Tel 5s, 1937	97½	96¾	97¼	— ⅛
108⅞	104¼	28	Packard Mot Car 8s, 1931	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
104	100	3	Pan Am P & T 6s, '30, 102%	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
104	102	23	Pan Am P & T 6s, '40	102½	102	102	— ⅛
87	85	5	Penn Co 4s, 1952	85	85	85	
93	92	18	Penn Co gtd 4s, 1931	90¾	90	90	— 1
91	89	2	Penn 4s, 1948	87	87	87	— 1
88	87¾	10	Penn 4s, 1965, stpd	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
101¾	90½	380	Penn gen 5s, 1968	100½	100	100¼	— ⅜
92¾	90½	156	Penn gen 4½s, 1965	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅜
111¾	107¾	128	Penn 4½s, 1936	108¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅜
98	95	1	Penn con 4½s, 1960	96¼	95	95	— 1
110⅝	108¾	41	Penn gold 4½s, 1952	108	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
93½	90¼	24	Peo G & C & C of Ch 6s, '43	107¾	107¾	107¾	
108	107	5	Peo G & C of C con 6s, '43	107¾	107¾	107¾	
78	78	4	Peoria & East 1st 4s, 1940	77	73	73	— 4
98	94½	29	Pere Marq 1st 5s, 1956	96¾	94¾	94¾	— 1¼
82½	79¾	13	Pere Marq 1st 4s, 1956	81	79¾	80¼	+ ⅜
101½	98¾	83	Philia Co ref 6s, 1944	100	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
97¾	97¾	3	Philippine Ry 5s, 1937	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
82¾	75⅝	607	Pierce-Ar s f 6s, '43	81	77	81⅛	+ 3⅛
98	93¾	1	Pierce Oil s f 6s, '31	97	97	97	— ⅛
99½	95¼	19	P, C C & St L 5s A, '70	95¼	95¼	95¼	— 1⅛
94	94	1	P, C C & St L 5 4½s C, '42	94	94	94	
100	99¼	1	P Sh & L E 1st 5s, 1940	100	100	100	
94¾	92	4	Postal Tel con coll s f 5s, '37	92	92	92	— ⅛
95¾	93¼	4	Portland Gen El 5s, 1935	95½	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
85	83¾	14	Port Ry, L & P ctf 5s, '42	84¾	84¼	84¼	
107⅛	106	15	Port Ry, L & P 7½s, 1946	107¼	106	106	— 1
88	86½	2	Port Ry, L & P 1st & ref 6s, 1947	88	86½	86½	— 1
104¾	103¾	6	P R-Am Tob 6s, 1931	104¾	104	104¾	+ ⅛

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82¾	81¾	1	READING GEN 4s, '97, reg	82½	82½	82¼	— ⅜
83¼	81	3	Reading gen 4s, '97, ctfs	82¾	82¾	82¾	
88	83	67	Reading gen 4s, 1997	83	83	83	— 1
97¾	93¾	2	Reading 1st Cent 4s, '51	93	93	93	
96¼	93	18	Rem Arms 6s, '37, ctfs	94¾	93¾	93¾	— 1
94¾	94	35	Republic Iron & Steel ref 5s, '40	94¾	94	94	
98¼	93	14	Rep I & S 1st 5s, '40	93¾	93	93¼	— ⅜
100	98¼	1	Rich Ter Ry 1st 5s, '52	98¼	98¼	98¼	
79	78¼	39	Rio Gr W 1st 4s, 1939	78¼	78¼	78¼	
84	77¾	25	Rio Gr W col tr 4s, 1949	78¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅜
93	89¼	7	Rog Brown gendebt 7s, '42	90	90	90	— 1
80½	80	1	Rutland R R con 4½s, '41	80	80	80	
75¾	73	1	ST J & GRD ISL 1st 4s, '47	73¼	73½	73½	+ ⅜
99⅞	99	4	St L, I M & S gen 5s, '31	99	99	99	— 1
88¾	83¾	50	St L, I M&S unrefd4s, '29	84¾	83¾	83¾	— 1
86	78¼	21	St L, I M & S R&G 4s, '33	79	78¾	78¾	
99	99	3	St L & Mer Bdge 5s, 1951	99¾	99¾	99¾	
103⅜	103	2	St L & San Fr gen 6s, '31	103	103	103	— ⅛
99¾	99¼	26	St L & San F gen 5s, '31	97	96¼	97	— 1
70¾	66	330	St L & S F pr lien 4s, 1950	67½	66	67	— 1
85⅞	80½	17	St L & S F pr ln 5s, '55	84	83¾	83¾	— 1
100¾	97¾	68	St L & S F pr ln 6s, '28	98	97¾	98	— ⅛
89	88¼	23	St L & S F inc 6s, 1960	85	84	84¾	+ ⅛
93	88¼	22	St L & S F 5½s, D, '42	90¾	88¾	90¾	— ⅛
80¾	75½	150	St L & S F adj 6s, 1955	77¾	75½	77¾	— ⅛
104¾	103¾	41	St L & S W con 4s, 1932	76	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
77¾	74¾	11	St L & S W 1st tr 5s, '52 tr	77	76	76	— ⅛
78½	78	39	St L & S W 2d inc, 4s, '80	69	69	69	— 2
63	63	14	St L Trans 6s, '24	62	62	62	— 2
81½	75¾	28	St P A K C Sh L 4½s, '41	78	76	76	— 1
80½	79½	1	St P M &M 1½s, 1933	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
108¾	108¼	1	St P M &M con 4s, 1933	108¾	108¾	108¾	
90	88	1	St P, M & M E, Min Div 4s, 1937	89½	89¾	89½	— ⅛
93	89¾	3	St P, M & M, Mont ext 4s, 1937	89¾	89½	89½	— ⅛
94	91¼	1	St P M&M Pac ext 4s, '43	92	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
84	84	6	St P, M&M Pac ext 4s, '43	84	84	84	
75¾	73½	7	San An & Ar Pass 4s, '43	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅜
94¾	94	11	San Ant Pub Ser ref 6s, 1952	94¾	94	94¼	— ⅛
102¼	100¼	14	Saks & Co 7s, 1942	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
107	107	1	Sav, Fla & W 1st 6s, 1934	107	107	107	
87½	86	2	Scioto Vy & N E 4s, '89	86	86	86	
58	58	1	Seab Air Line 4s, '50	58	58	58	
58	52¼	2	Seab Air L 4's, '50, stpd	58	58	58	— 4
46¾	39½	30	Seab Air L ref 4s, 1950	44	44	44	— 2
30	22¾	581	Seab Air L ref 4s, 1950	29¾	28	29½	+ 1½
30	22¾	154	Seab Air L con 5s, 1945	26	26	26¼	— ⅛
96¾	93¾	1	Seab & Roan 1st 5s, 1926	94	94	94	— 1
104	98	21	Sharon Steel Hoop 6s, '41	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
101	100	215	Shell Un Oil 5s, '47	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
98¾	97¾	61	Sinclair Crude Oil 6½s, '27	99	99	99	
91¾	90	68	Sinc Cr Oprs 6½s, '38	92	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
89¼	86¼	202	Sinclair P L 5s, '42, ctfs	88¾	88	88	+ ⅛
93¾	91¾	24	South Bell Tell 5s, 1941	94¼	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
102	96½	24	So Porto Rico Sug 7s, '41	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
88	84	35	Southern Pac col 4s, '49	87	86¾	87	— ⅛
102¼	100¼	10	Southern Pac cv 5s, 1934	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
92¾	90¼	219	Southern Pac ref 4s, 1955	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
88	83¼	138	Southern Pac ref 4s, '81	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
87	84	3	Sp Pac Sp R R gtd 4s, '29	87	87	87	— ⅛
81	77	8	Southern Ry 1st 5s, 1994	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
90¼	90¼	2	Southern Ry dev 4½s, '56	101¼	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
102¾	100	146	Southern Ry gen 4s, 1956	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
69½	66¾	279	Southern Ry gen 4s, 1956	68¾	66¾	66¾	— 1
83¾	82¾	4	So Ry, M & Ohio 4s, '38	78	77	77	
98	96¾	1	Stand Gas & El cv 6s, '26	96¾	96¾	96¾	
107	105	75	Stand Oil of Cal 7s, 1931	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
106	101¾	37	Steel & Tube 7s, cv	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
98¼	96	1	Sugar Est of Or temp 7s, 1942	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
86¾	86¼	3	SyracuseL&P col tr 5s, '54	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
101	99¼	2	TENN C & I gen 5s, '31	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
100¾	100	8	Tenn Cop cv 6s, 1925	100¾	100	100¾	— ⅛
94¼	93½	97	Tenn Elec ref 6s, 1947	94¾	93¾	94¼	— 2
78¾	77¾	16	Term As of StL ref 4½s, '53	80	77¾	78¾	— ⅛
92	89¼	5	Tex & Pac LDiVBL 5s, '31	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
97	94¼	204	Tex & Pac 1st 5s, 2000	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
85¾	84¼	204	Third Av adj 5s, 1960	85¾	87	87	— ⅛
62¾	58	33	Third Av ref 4s, 1960	61¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
103¾	102	27	Tide Water Oil 6½s, 1931	103¾	102	102¾	— ⅛
105	102¾	27	Tobacco Prod 7s, '42, '31.105	104	104	104	
107¾	105¾	44	Toledo Edison 7s, 1941	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
93¾	90¾	3	Tol & O C con 1st 5s, '35	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
93¾	92¼	1	Tol & O C Wn 1st 5s, 1935	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
94¾	93¾	7	Tol & Ohio Cen 1st 5s, '35	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
78	77¾	22	Tol St L & W 4s, 1950	72¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
98¼	94¼	22	Tol Trac L & P 5s, 1925	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
83	78½	15	Ter Ham R 1st 5s, '44	80	79	79	— ⅛
72	70	37	TIL&ST&DEL, refds, 5s, '50	70	70	70	— ⅛
85¼	78	2	Undergrd Sys of Lon Inc 6s, '48	86¼	85¼	85¼	— 1¼
99	96¾	8	U BAP 6s, 1st int ctfs, '42	97½	97	97¼	— ⅛
92	90	9	Un El Lt &Pow 5s, '35	91¾	91¼	91¾	— ⅛
97¾	96¼	13	Un El Lt & P 5s, '32	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
102¾	101	22	Un Oil of Cal 6s, A, 1942	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ½
93¾	80	150	Union Pac 1st ref 4s, 1967	93¾	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
93	78½	15	Union Pac 1st rg 4s, 2008	83¼	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
98	92¼	10	Union Pac cv 4s, 1927	93¾	93	93	— ⅛
95¾	94¼	150	Un Pacific 4s, 1968	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
105¾	103	27	Union Tank Car 5s, '38, '30	103¾	103	103¾	— ⅛
104	103	31	Un Drug cv 5s, 1941	112	111	112	+ 1
113¾	110¾	20	United Fuel Gas 6s, 1936	97	96	97	— ⅛
98	96	12	Un Rys St Louis 4s, 1934	62	62	62	— ⅛
98¾	97¼	214	Un Rys St Louis 4s, 1934	62	62	62	— ⅛
63¾	61¾	4	U S Hoffman M 6s, '32	102	102	102	+ ⅛
103¾	102¾	3	U S Realty & Imp 5s, '24	100	100	100	— ⅛
100	99¾	15	U S Rubber 5s, 1923	100¼	100	100¼	— ⅛
109¾	106¾	22	U S Rub 1st & ref 5s, '47	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
89¾	86¼	204	U S Rub 1st & ref 5s, '47	87¾	86¼	86¾	— ⅛
104¾	100	13	U S Sm, R & M cv 6s, '29, 101	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
104¾	102¾	298	U S Steel 5s, 1963	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
103	101¾	4	U S Steel 5s, 1963, reg	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
101¾	98	12	Un Stores R s f 6s, '42	99¾	99	99¾	— ⅛
91¾	91¾	1	Utah & Nor 1st 4s, 1933	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
88¼	85	14	Utah L & Trac 6s, '44	86	85	85	— ⅛
84¾	82¾	28	Utah Pow & Lt 5s, '44	84¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
94	92	1	U G & El ref & ext 5s, '57	92	92	92	— ⅛
95½	96	69	Vertientes Sugar s f 7s, 1942	97¼	97	97¾	— ⅛
100¼	100	5	Va-Car Ch 1st 5s, 1923	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
98	96	102	Va-Car Ch s f 7s, Series A, int ctfs, 1947	97	96	96	— ⅜
100¼	99¾	1	Va-Car Ch cv 5½s, 1924	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
93¾	91¾	30	Va-Car Ch cv 6s, 1937	93¾	92¾	93	+ ⅛
94¾	91¾	88	Va-Car Ch cv 7½s, '33, W	95¾	95	95	— ⅛
98¾	98¼	1	Va Midland 5s, '31, 1926	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
98¾	98	1	Va Ry 1st 5s, 1962	93¾	93	93	— ⅛
93¾	93	20	Va Ry & Pow 5s, 1934	87	87	87	+ ⅛
93¾	93	3	Va S W 1st 5s, 2003	93	93	93	— 1
91	77	3	Va S W con 5s, 1958	77	77	77	
94¾	94¼	46	WABASH 1st 5s, 1939	95¾	94¼	95	— 2⅛

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; isaac Mark, domestics, hosiery, underwear, corsets; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; T. L. Shanahan, men's furnishings; 16 W. 30th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. H. Combs, silks; 16 W. 30th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. P. Neer, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard (H. W. Fitzhugh).
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, jobs coats, dresses; 370 7th Av. (Munser-Mann Cp.).
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; upstairs: Mr. Keegan, waists, sweaters; basement: Mr. Bloom, inexpensive box and blouse suits, skirts; Miss Markus, children's, girls' and juniors' coats, silks and white gingham dresses, middie skirts; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; upstairs: Miss M. J. Kelly, dress trimmings; basement: D. L. Robillard, boys' clothing; Miss R. M. White, Misses' coats, dresses; C. L. Wentworth, toilet articles, leather goods; Miss Beary, women's tailored suits; 453 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement: Mr. Levin, children's coats, dresses; Mr. Quinn, boys' clothing; the Annex: Mr. McGinty, men's furnishings; 225 Fifth Av.
BOSTON—B. Birnbaum Co.; B. Birnbaum, cloakings, suitings; Pennsylvania.
BOSTON—Ford & Cohen; J. E. McLaughlin, hosiery; Pennsylvania.
BROCKTON, Mass.—James Edgar Co.; H. H. King, women's, misses' suits, coats, dresses; McAlpin.
BUFFALO—I. N. Adam & Co.; Miss A. B. Neilson, furs; 16 W. 39th.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; M. H. Meyer, silks, wash goods, domestics, linings, linens, wool dress goods; Miss K. Cohen, handkerchiefs, laces, &c.; 131 W. 35th (Hart, Flanagan Co.).
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss J. Kessler, women's coats; Miss S. Singer, skirts; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Cullen & O'Connor; Joseph Mora, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. M. Elsefelder, neckwear, veils, dress trimmings; 448 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Rollman & Sons Co.; W. E. Prince, boy's furnishings (all kinds); 38 W. 32d (Littman & Storch).
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; P. Douglas, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 432 4th Av.; Latham.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; R. H. Merchel, girls' and juniors' wear; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).
CLEVELAND—Emsheimer-Fishel Co.; L. E. Emsheimer, waists, dress goods; Brostell.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak Co.; Mrs. E. R. Graves, ready-to-wear, millinery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; Miss G. Chary, inexpensive dresses; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).
DES MOINES, Ia.—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 32 W. 35th (Jay & Co.).
DETROIT—Frank & Seder Co.; Mrs. Musgrave, children's wear; Miss M. Murray, waists, dresses; Miss Wallace, gloves; Miss N. W. Jeran, mdse. manager; Miss Hooper, skirts; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner & Co.; Mrs. B. Bowman, jobs better-grade dresses (only); 38 W. 32d, 15th floor.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Pepper Bros.; R. Fidesom, men's furnishings; 32 W. 35th (H. N. Des Marets).
FLINT, Mich.—A. M. Barnes, Mrs. A. M. Barnes, waists, petticoats, skirts, better dresses, children's silk dresses; 18 W. 27th, room 605.
FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert; J. M. Gilbert, jobs men's straw hats, men's, boys' furnishings, clothing; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay).
FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert; Max Gilbert, gent's furnishings, hats, clothing; 117 W. 33d (Hoffman & Hartbiay); Pennsylvania.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Well & Bros.; C. E. Wethington, ready-to-wear; 32 W. 35th (I. D. Rothschild & Co.).
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, gen'l mdse., domestics; Miss A. E. Krause, neckwear, embroideries; Miss B. Carberry, dresses; Miss L. Mayer, ready-to-wear; Miss Scrimer, ladies' wear; 105 Grand (Jay & Co.).
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Miss C. E. Wilhelm, millinery; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Reard's; T. Birnbach, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; Pennsylvania.
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Bowman & Co.; L. D. Newman, hosiery, knit underwear; 105 Grand (Jay & Co.).
HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.—Miss M. Pender, ready-to-wear, millinery; Continental.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mr. Murray, furs; 38 W. 32d (Littman & Storch).
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; J. R. Barrett, coats, suits, dresses; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.); Pennsylvania.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss M. E. Sadler, coats, suits; 38 W. 32d (Lilienthal & Storch).
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss D. Shull, coats, suits, shawls; 240 Madison Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeifer Bros.; A. Nossek, ready-to-wear (basement); D. Lubin, coats, suits, dresses, waists, negligees; 354 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Freedberg, Zimmerman Co.; N. Freedberg, jobs sport coats, capes, three-piece tweed suits, fancy pleated skirts; Pennsylvania.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; H. L. Bartlett, basement coats and capes; 448 4th Av.
MAUCH CHUNK, Pa.—S. Weiss Jr., ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss E. B. Kneeland, misses', ladies' dresses; Broadway and 32d (N. Y. Office).
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss M. May, sweaters for immediate delivery; Mr. Littell, silks, dress goods; 16 W. 39th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; 220 5th Av. (F. Atkins).
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; Mrs. F. Christie, infants' wear; 16 W. 39th.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Kreeger Store; M. B. Kreeger, ready to wear; 56 W. 35th (Wm. Van Buren).
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell 4th, domestics, linens, white goods; 432 4th Av. (Dry Goods Union); Pennsylvania.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddane & Ray; L. D. Ray, dry goods; Miss B. A. Moore, representing; 23 E. 26th (Mdse. Reporting Co.).
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; J. Kaplan, fur jackets, jobs silk dresses; Miss Casey, jobs silk dresses, basement; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', juniors', girls' wear; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; W. Saunders, candy; E. Bohn, leather goods, trunks; B'way and 32d (N. Y. office).
PHILADELPHIA—Gross Bros.; S. Gross, piece goods, silk dresses; 2 W. 32d; Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA—G. A. Rumpf, hosiery; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. Sullivan, women's capes; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder, Inc.; Wm. Wolff men's furnishings, boys' furnishings, clothing; 1,378 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. A. Koch, Miss A. Dolan, silk dresses; 1,372 B'way (Affiliated Retail Stores).
PITTSBURGH—Rothenberg & Pfurnich; B. Rothenberg, cloths, cottons, silks.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—A. Sharron, notions, furnishing goods; Continental.
POTTSVILLE, Pa.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss B. L. Davies, dress goods, silks; Miss M. Vogt, upholstery; 240 Madison Av.; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE—Outlet Co.; A. L. Price, low-end close out house dresses, aprons; 16 W. 36th (O. Abel).
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—H. L. Jacobs, ready-to-wear, millinery; Brostell.
READING, Pa.—D. A. Harris; ready-to-wear; 100 W. 32d (J. A. Herzberg).
ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss E. Noble, basement jobs infants', children's coats; Miss M. Ernstone, jobs ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 B'way; (S. Solomon).
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Washer Bros.; M. J. Washer, representing; 16 W. 36th (O. Abel).
SAN FRANCISCO—Max Levy; A. Levy, white crepe-de-chine dresses; 370 7th Av. (A. Levy).
SAN FRANCISCO—Barry Newberg; M. Kananack, fur-trimmed silk crepes; 303 5th Av., room 1507.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; F. W. Warren, silks, woolens, pile fabrics; 432 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; Miss S. O'Brien, millinery; Miss M. A. McCall, millinery; 32 W. 35th (Jay & Co.).
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss N. Honan, muslin underwear, kimonos; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, linings, silks; basement, S. Silcoff, waists, muslin underwear; 32 W. 26th (E. M. Soatman).
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller; M. Steinfeld, L. McNally, sport wear, skirts; H. Gates, underwear, hosiery, men's furnishings, basement; 1,107 B'way.
ST. LOUIS — Scruggs-Vandervoort - Barney Co.; Miss M. Lauenstein, Miss Gatlin, costumes, dresses; Miss A. Hall, rubaex, juniors coats, suits, dresses; 171 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; G. M. Barnes, S. Marx, ribbons, velvets; 303 5th Av., Room 907.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kaut, leather goods; 171 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Mrs. E. E. Kempf, pictures; 37 W. 26th (E. M. Sostman).
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; J. Gottlieb, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; 1,107 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; L. W. Wolterstorf, white goods, towels, carpets, rugs; 350 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—Illing & Mould; M. Harris, women's ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hecht Co.; Irving Goldenthal, assistant mdse. manager; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal).
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss L. Johnson, millinery; 270 7th Av., room 1701.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Ide Millinery; Mrs. L. Meyers, millinery; Claridge.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Chrbach Stores Co.; L. Ohrbach, box suits, cheap stout suits; 370 7th Av. (A. Levy).
WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn, Hinkel Dry Goods Co.; G. S. L. Odor, dresses; 115 W. 30th (Weill & Hartmann).
WILMINGTON—Topkis Bros. Co.; L. Topkis, cotton piece goods; 350 Broadway.
WOODRUFF, S. C.—W. S. Gray & Sons; J. W. Gray, men's clothing; Collingswood.
WORCESTER—Miss Margaret Barnard, summer; Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; Mrs. W. Laberge, millinery; 404 4th Av. (Dry Goods Alliance); Gregorian.
YORK, Pa.—C. Grumbacher & Sons; Mrs. J. Maxwell, millinery; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal); Pennsylvania.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; H. Lowitz, silks; 1,150 B'way (Baer & Lilienthal). Park Av.

PALESTINE FUND GROWS.

Samuel Untermyer Addresses Delegates From 30 Cities.

Samuel Untermyer told delegates from thirty cities at the Palestine Foundation Fund meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday that he believed that the movement was "the most potent force to stem the tide of anti-Semitism." He also praised Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, who addressed the conference after Mr. Untermyer.

"This movement also teaches us tolerance," said Mr. Untermyer, "for it forces us to look back over the marvelous history and traditions of our people and enables us to contemplate, without bitterness, and with only contempt and pity those spasmodic, petty outbursts of bigotry born of envy and inferiority such as are now sweeping over the world, that beat against our unscalable walls of unity and high purpose with as little ultimate effect as has the pebbles of the sea against the incoming tides. So long as we stand shoulder to shoulder, these outbreaks of persecution serve only to further cement us. Disintegration can come only from desertions and dissensions within our own ranks. This great movement to re-establish our ancient home in all its former splendor and prosperity and to people it with the brawn, enterprise and genius of our historic race is the most potent force to stem the tide of anti-Semitism the world over. It will be the object lesson to which to point in answer to the libels that are heaped upon us."

The 150 delegates reported upon the progress of gathering funds in their communities. Harris L. Selig, Director of the campaign in New York, which is now in progress, said that New York would oversubscribe its quota of $2,000,000. The delegates from Philadelphia promised to present Dr. Weizmann with a check for $250,000; the Hartford delegates promised to give $50,000; those from Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis and other cities pledged corresponding sums.

The Directors of the fund were authorized to organize a group of American Jews to proceed to Palestine and examine and report upon the work which the fund was doing in that country.

TO CONTINUE JEWISH RELIEF

Permanent Organization Planned for Constructive Aid in Europe.

Delegates of the American Society for the Promotion of Trades and Agriculture Among Jews, known as "Ort," met yesterday at 425 Lafayette Street to establish a more permanent organization for constructive relief among the Jews of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine and other European countries. The speakers included Municipal Court Justices Aaron J. Levy and Jacob Panken, Max Pine of the United Hebrew Trades, and J. Roberts of the Workmen's Circle.

Judge Panken, temporary chairman, reviewed the work of "Ort" in the last forty-three years and said that the organization desired the Jews to obtain opportunities to earn their livelihood by productive labor, to teach the children trades and to furnish the artisan tools.

"In the last two years millions of francs were expended by 'Ort' on these activities," he said, "not as a charity, but for temporary relief, but to build and regenerate Jewish life."

STRIKERS MAINTAIN STAND.

Jersey Central Shopmen Won't Recognize Railroad Association.

The striking shopmen of the Jersey Central Railroad at Elizabeth decided yesterday to follow the shopmen at Ashley, Pa., and refuse to return to work as individuals. The strikers will not recognize the association of employes formed by the railroad.

Most of the 2,000 shopmen who went on strike in Elizabeth last July have obtained work in other fields. About 150 are still on strike.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BELTING Wanted—Governor form, at price concession. Madison Square 0576.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Raritan, Stewart or similar; all shades; also dark shades, heavy weight velour. Fit Best Cloak Co., 151 West 30th, Pennsylvania 2321.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Will exchange American 0895 and Wyandotte 324 navy for tan and deer. Copelof & Stillman, 20 West 32d.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Elcks 363, also Stevens 4440, 1170, 1147, 1214, 1215; all colors; will pay cash. Madison Square 10081.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Stewarts or similar Fall weights, quantity no object, at price; also 0545 and similar. Chelsea 4597.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Pay spot cash for American 0454 or similar in black, navy, reindeer. Spring 4075, extension 57.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stewart's raritans; all shades, quantities; no objects; will pay cash. Watkins 0280.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Fall shades, any quantity. Lipchansky Bros., 114 West 26th. Watkins 2833.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—0486, 0417, 0481; colors 392, 440; Stevens plaid, 1170, color 7. Watkins 7984.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Black, navy, tan, at a price, for cash. Graber & Wolff, 119 West 32d.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Raritan, all qualities, or similar; black; kit fox. 142 West 36th, 5th floor.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—18209, 21371, Formosa, arabella, black, navy, brown. Chelsea 2418.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Stevens 4440, black 0545, 16061, 16062, all colors. Longacre 4253.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—All wool and cotton warp; all colors. Mr. Richter. Watkins 9556.
BOLIVIA Wanted—060-9 and 25 and black, 4440-611 and black. Myer Gans Co., 151 West 26th.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Steven's 4440, 6196, 6195, navy and black; cash. Benjamin Heidt. Fitzroy 3127.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—0545, 16062, 16061, 0563 and raritans, 101 or similar, for cash. Chelsea 9040.
BOLIVIA Wanted—0453, 0545, 0563, 16062, 101, 1569, wyandottes, Stewart's. Fitzroy 5566.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Raritan 1569, Navy, Gray, spot cash. Blogg & Littauer, Watkins 8430.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—All colors, prices up to $3.50. Knobel & Bloom, 220 West 36th.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—High lustre at price; cash, seconds. 142 West 36th, 5th floor.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Raritans, black and kit fox. Wilson Mfg. Co., Longacre 3180.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Black, high lustre. Charles Wershba, 135 West 36th St.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Quantities. Cohen & Edelman, 1,225 Broadway.
BOLIVIA Wanted—Francine, Stevens 4440, all colors. Madison Square 10081.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Black, for spot cash. 12 West 27th, 6th floor.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—Black; all makes. Frank, 22 West 27th St.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—0563, 15140, black; spot cash. Madison Square 5126.
BOLIVIA Wanted—0445, 0453, black, tan and kit fox. Wilson Mfg. Co., Longacre 3180.
BOLIVIA Wanted—1569, 204, 101. Victor Everett, Watkins 2629.
BOLIVIA wanted; Luxona, kit. Fox, Longacre 7053.
BOLIVIAS Wanted—16061, 16062. Watkins 6353.
BOLIVIA Cloth Wanted—For cash. Spring 4410.
BRAIDS Wanted—Open for quantity plain and novelty; must be cheap for cash. Inquire Store, 18 West 31st St.
BRYTONIA or Sultonia Wanted—Will pay $4.50 cash. Saltzman & Rosenblum, 36 West 33d.
BRYTONIA Wanted—Black only; spot cash. Louis Cohen, 1,370 Broadway. Longacre 5855.
BRYTONIA Wanted—For immediate delivery. Write, stating quantity and price. S 536 Times.
BRYTONIA Wanted—Black. Hiller Bros., 12 West 27th. Tel. Chelsea 4097.
BRYTONIAS Wanted — Black. Longacre 4253.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Light Spring Silks and Crepes

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

BRYTONIAS, Saltons, Regent or Similar Wanted—Also lustrous bolivias. Watkins 5602.
BRYTONIAS Wanted—For cash. Cohen & Hinter, 22 West 26th, Chelsea 6709.
CANTONS Wanted—Crepe de chines, charmeuse, taffeta prints also fancies, all kinds. Midvale Woolen Mills, 431 4th Av.
CAPES Wanted—Placing stock orders on silk capes. Call 4th floor from 3 to 4. 29 West 35th, 6th floor.
CAPES, Coats, Wraps Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders better kind silks, cloths. 15 West 28th, 5th floor.
CAPES Wanted—Jobbers placing orders on capes. Call with samples all week. Settel-Jacoby, 24 East 28th.
CHARMEUSE Wanted—Black and colors, for spot cash. Madison Square 7754.
CHARMEUSE Wanted—Black. Rashkina & Soloff, 22 West 32d.
CHINCHILLAS Wanted—Quantity, all makes; will pay cash. Tel. Chelsea 4502.
CHINCHILLAS Wanted—White and deer. Chelsea 3649.
CLOTH Wanted—American 11196, bolivia 0403 or similar, all colors any quantity. Newman & Finkelstein 24 West 32d.
CLOTHS Wanted—Bolivias 0453, 0503, 0545, navy; also polaires, 132016, 11196, shades 4 and 5. Fiaster-Bieler, 150 West 22d.
CLOTH Wanted—American 11196, color 4, will pay cash. Bradford Textile Corp., 91 East 29th. Madison Square 0873.
CLOTH Wanted—American raibitrex 11195, 66-67 or similar; cash. Peters, Belinsky & Peters, 25 West 31st St.
CLOTH Wanted—American 11014 or similar, plaid; any quantity; cash. Silverstein, 13 West 28th.
CLOTHS Wanted—All kinds, any color, any quantity, spot cash. Holtub & Klein, 45 West 28th.
CLOTH Wanted—Polaires, overplaids and reindeer bolivia, for cash. Gotham. Watkins 7592.
CLOTH Wanted—American polaire and tweeds. Nos. 17000 and 17001. Longacre 7083.
CLOTHS Wanted—Deland's gray plaid 389-2, quantity. Chas. Malsel, Longacre 0629.
CLOTH Wanted—132020, shade 3; also 15134 line 9, 61, 62. Spring 2473.
CLOTH Wanted—Overplaids. Cohen & Edelman, Inc., 1,225 Broadway.
CLOTH Wanted—11014 and 132016, quantities, cash. Chelsea 9055.
COATS, Suits Wanted—Prominent jobber open to buy quantity coats, suits, capes and children's coats. 31 West 26th, first floor.
COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles, also sport jackets, silk and bolivia capes. Arnow Bros., 132 West 36th.
COATS Wanted—Polaire and overplaids, lined and unlined, for cash. 16 West 25th, 9th floor. Watkins 0672.
COATS Wanted—Silk coats and capes, also cloth jobber placing orders. 16 West 32d, 3d floor.
COATS, Wraps and Capes Wanted—In bolivias, for cash. 28 West 27th, 1st floor.
COATS Wanted—Jobber looking at plush coats and capes. 119 West 25th, 8th floor.
COATS, Suits, Capes Wanted—Any quantity, spot cash. Chelsea 1439.
CORDUROY Wanted—In large quantities; spot cash; phone or call. Triangle Manufacturing Co., 656 Broadway. Spring 6680.
COTTON Goods Wanted—Spot cash; quantity no object. H. M. Knopp, 200 Church St.
CREPE Wanted—Canton, 10,000 yards, also 10,000 yards heavy crepe de chine for cash. Max Schneck, 116 West 14th.
CREPE de Chine Wanted—3 thread, 80 pick; quantity for spot cash. Kreeger Bros., 470 4th Av.
CREPE De Chines Wanted—All colors, good quality. Rainbow, 20 West 21st.
CREPES Wanted—Flat crepes for capes. Francke, 35 West 31st.
CREPES Wanted—54-inch, all wool, in gray. Mr. Richter. Watkins 9556.
DIMITIES Wanted — White in checks of stripes, quantities for cash. Stagg 0340.
DOTTED Swiss Wanted—Imported, spot delivery; send samples and prices; must be cheap. M 443 Times.
DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber how placing stock orders on medium to better grades Spring merchandise for street and afternoon wear, in charmeuse and canton crepe romaine, flat crepe, crepe de chine and all the latest novelty materials. Submit samples 9 to 5 daily. 28 West 36th, 5th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—We pay spot cash for jobs of dresses; any quantity in canton crepe, satin canton, crepe de chine and other materials; no lot too small or too large; submit samples 9-5 daily. Fifth floor, 28 West 33d. Pennsylvania 6330.
DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing quantity orders on Spring dresses, canton crepes, flat crepes, crepe de chines and all sport and cotton materials; high cheap for cash. Schwartz, 8 East 32d, 7th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Will pay cash for your entire stock of canton, flat crepe and all desirable dresses; no lots too small or too large. Call Schulman, Pennsylvania 9920.
DRESSES Wanted—Large jobber placing stock orders on new styles silk and cotton dresses. 142 West 36th, 6th floor; use freight elevator.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on popular priced and better grade silk dresses. Call with samples, 1st floor, 13 West 31st.
DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders on normandy, voile, gingham and linen; better grade only; bring samples. 7 West 30th, 3d floor.
DRESSES and Silk Capes Wanted—Spot cash for silk dresses, jobs and odd lots; none too small. Call Bamm, Watkins 2874.
DRESSES Wanted—Placing stock orders silks and cottons, all materials; also stouts. 37 West 32d, 1st floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Cotton and all kinds crepe and sport dresses, all materials. Scharfman Bros., 24 West 26th.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at silks and better grade cotton. Call after 3 o'clock, 3 East 28th St., 8th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Will pay spot cash; silk and cloth material, any quantity. Weisman, 24 West 32d. Longacre 5926.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers placing orders, cotton dresses. Call with samples all week. Settel-Jacoby, 24 East 28th.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber will buy for cash children's dresses. Box 765, 1214 Wilson Building.
DRESSES Wanted—Will buy jobs in silks, any quantity, for spot cash. 31 West 31st, 3d floor. Longacre 0826.
DRESSES Wanted—Pay cash for jobs all-tyme crepe and cantons, any quantity. 18 West 27th, 5th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders, printed crepes, new styles. 18 West 27th, 5th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Placing quantity orders normandie voiles, linens, ginghams. Top floor, 149 West 27th.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at stout cotton dresses in all materials. Call all day, Rosner Dress House, 106 West 32d.
DRESSES Wanted—Cotton and sports in all materials; jobber placing quantity business. 333 7th Av., 13th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing large orders; normandie voile and linen; submit samples. 153 West 27th, 3d floor.
DRESSES Wanted—High shades, spot cash. Marshall Semmelman, 17 West 30th St. Longacre 6816.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on silk and sport dresses. 6 West 32d St., 7th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Canton crepe, will buy for spot cash. Mr. Altman, 5 East 31st, 7th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at high-class washable silk dresses. 34 East 30th, 8th floor.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on all kinds silk dresses. 35 West 31st, 8th floor.
DRESSES Wanted — Quantity: normandie voile; bring samples. 11th floor, 134 West 26th.
DRESSES Wanted—High-class, all kinds, jobs, for cash. Telephone Canal 4222.
DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders cotton dresses. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.
DRESSES Wanted—Any quantity silks of all kinds, cash. 9 West 31st, 1st floor.
DRESSES Wanted — Cotton stock orders placed. 45 West 27th St., 11th floor.
FASHONA or Similar Wanted—Gray; spot cash. Chelsea 0987.
FLANNELS Wanted—Julliards 2005, shades red and tan. G. Hausmad & Son, Watkins 2857.
FURS Wanted—Wolves and foxes. Cohen & Slater, 22 West 26th. Chelsea 5709.
FURS Wanted—Thibet and mouffion chokers. Room 601, 30 East 20th.
GEORGETTES Wanted—2-thread, all colors, quantity, cash. Garfiel Dress, 212 East 23d.
GEORGETTES Wanted—Two-thread, navy and white, spot, cash. Lexington 4562.
GEORGETTE Wanted—3x3, quantities; spot cash. Ashland 9288.
GEORGETTE Wanted—3x3 ashes of roses, gray, green. Harry Eldinger, 20 West 27th.
GERONAS Wanted—All shades; will pay cash, Rittmaster, Madison Square 3643.
GERONA Wanted—Black, cordilla and cinder. Pennsylvania 0810.
GINGHAMS Wanted—For cash. Victor Goldman Co., 46 Walker St.
GINGHAMS, Seersucker Stripes Wanted—Phone Chelsea 9302.
JERSEYS, Wool Heather Wanted—Accurdte Cloak, 18 West 27th. Chelsea 7154.
JERSEY Cloth Wanted—Heathers and worsted for cash. Drydock 9782.
LININGS, Lingette Wanted—Tan and gray. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Watkins 9644.
LINING Wanted—Silk serge, changeable. Harry Greenberg, 29 West 20th.
MOIRE, Faille, All-Silk; Wanted—For cash; all shades. Weinman, Wilkes & Schwartz, 2 West 22d.
ORMADALES Wanted—And velvetettes, tan and reindeer, and kit fox. Lexington 3040.
ORMANDALE Wanted—All colors. Telephone Watkins 2225.
PLAIDS, Polaires, Homespuns Wanted—American, Lawrence, Dobson, Frankenberg or similar, all colors, for cash. Mr. Cohen. Longacre 3907.
PLAIDS Wanted—11004, 11043, 13309, shades and 35, velour 866, for cash. Watkins 0917.
PLAIDS Wanted—11004, 11014, all shades, quantity for cash. Watkins 4539.
POIRET Twills Wanted—09164, 09165, shade fox. Wilson Mfg. Co., Longacre 3180.
WOOL Crepes Wanted—Julliard preferred, grey, tan and white. Longacre 0773.
POIRETS Wanted—Spot cash, tan, gray, botany, 5272 or similar; also cheap black poiret. Madison Square 2195.
POIRET Twill Wanted—Julliards 6, Cleveland 3039; black and navy. A. Zimmerman, 27 West 20th.
POIRET Wanted—Tan, American 60, also other makes in tan. Hirschhorn & Fortgang, 39 West 32d.
POIRET Twill Wanted—Open for quantity of 09165, 09164, 09165 and 800 Whitman, Greenberg 1622.
POIRETS Wanted—Botany, Andrews, or similar, tan and gray; cash. Gramercy 3961.
POIRETS Wanted—Tan, navy; bolivias, polaires, at price. Ohringer, 30 West 26th.
POIRET Wanted—09165 and 09111, black. Leibman & Hurwitz. Longacre 2595.
POIRET Twill Wanted—All shades; will pay cash. Rosenschein, 30 West 32d.
POIRET Wanted—Tan and black, for cash. Vinegrade & Kaye, 158 West 27th.
POIRET Twills Wanted—Grays only. 103 West 29th. Mines & Flaster.
POIRET Wanted—Reinder color; cash. Blogg & Littauer. Watkins 8430.
POIRET Twill Wanted—Saxonia or Garfield; gray, tan and rookie only. Longacre 4900.
POIRETS Wanted—5272 tan, 54303 tan; spot cash. Madison Square 3724.
POIRET Wanted—09164 or 65, tan. Monarch Cloak & Suit Co., 65 East 9th.
POIRET Twills Wanted—Cohen & Slater, 22 West 26th. Chelsea 5709.
POIRET Twill Wanted—Tan. Pansy, 29 West 32d St.
POLAIRES Wanted—American 132016 and 11196; also plaids 11014, 11004; quantity. Weinberg, Gratz & Parker, 38 West 26th.
POLAIRES Wanted—Cheap, 50c-61 per yard, tan, reindeer; cash. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Watkins 9644.
POLAIRE Wanted—11014, plaid 132016, Frankenberg 1560; all colors. Rosenberg, 45 West 25th.
POLAIRES Wanted—American 132016 and 11196; also plaids 11014, 11004; quantity. Weinberg, Gratz & Parker, 38 West 26th.
POLAIRES Wanted—Cheap, 50c-61 per yard, tan, reindeer; cash. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Watkins 9644.
POLAIRE Wanted—Stevens 1215-3. Apply Kerner Bros., 130 West 25th. Watkins 0314.
POLAIRES Wanted — 13718, 131514, also bolivia 4449, similar. Hershfield, 164 West 25th.
POLAIRE Wanted—Frankenberg's 150, 562, 11196, 0453, 101, 1569, Wyandotten. Fitzroy 3567.
POLAIRES Wanted—All colors, small or large quantity at a price. Chelsea 4109.
POLAIRES Wanted—Stevens 1215-8, Fredalny tweed, style 45; all shades. Longacre 4620.
POLAIRES Wanted—132016 or similar. Kantor & Wasserman, 130 West 26th.
POLAIRES and Plaids Wanted—American, Fiserman & Kolmer, 302 5th Av.
POLAIRE Wanted—In tan, any quantity. Mr. Richter. Tel. Watkins 9556.
POLAIRES Wanted—Also American bolivias 0345. Chelsea 7801.
POPLIN Wanted—Can use quantity; silk and wool poplin; at a price. 134 West 37th St., 5th floor. Fitzroy 2870.
PRECIOSA Wanted—Marvella, geronas, veldynes, twill cords; pay cash. Vanderbilt 5637.
RADIUMS and Tub Silks Wanted—In white and colors, any quantity. Eagle Skirt Co., 44 West 28th.
ROSHANARA Crepe or Similar Wanted—Plain and printed; will pay cash. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 130 West 29th.
ROSHANARAS Wanted—Tan, gray and white only. Stempel Bros., 25 West 30th.
ROSHANARA Crepe Wanted—Light tan and light gray. Rakolind & Soloff, 22 West 32d.
ROSHANARA Crepe Wanted—All colors; also paisleys. Joseph Gluck, 468 4th Av.
ROSHANARAS Wanted—Broadcad crepes. Francke, 35 West 31st.
SATIN Wanted—Crepe back; 500 pieces Schwarzenbach Huber 14381, 14391, or similar quality in black, navy and brown; will pay spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress, 2 West 38d.
SERGES Wanted—For cash, 0936, 1 to 10 pieces, sponged or unsponged. Ashland 1401.
SERGES Wanted—Cotton warp. See Mr. Rehwandt, General Merchandise Exchange, 11 West 19th.
SILKS Wanted—Canton crepes, satin cantons, charmeuse, taffetas, flat crepes, sport silks; spot cash. Bassers, 34 East 29th. Madison Square 8358.
SILK and Cotton Mixtures Wanted—In sport satin and Roshanara crepe; large and small quantity; close out. Room 1614, 109 5th Av. Watkins 7217.
SILKS Wanted—Foulards, printed silks; also remnants; spot cash. Bassers, 34 East 29th. Madison Square 8358.
SILKS Wanted—Susquehanna 171, poplins and taffetas; quantity at a price. Samuel Bolit & Co., 16 East 18th.
SILKS Wanted—Tub silks and printed materials for suit linings. Hirschhorn & Fortgang, 39 West 32d.
SILKS Wanted—Bengaline, I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Watkins 9644.
SILKS, Crepe Wanted—Gray and tan. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.
SILKS Wanted—Self-striped, gray, tub, $1 or less. Myer Gans, 151 West 26th.
SILKS Wanted—Printed. Moe D. Leipzig & Bro., 18 West 27th.
TAFFETAS and Messalines Wanted—Cheap lot navy and brown, also better qualities in any colors; spot cash. Stavisky & Greenstone, 437 4th Av.
TAFFETAS Wanted—Any color or black; spot cash. Bassers, 34 East 29th. Madison Square 8359.
TAFFETA Wanted—Spot cash for quantity in black, navy, copen, brown. Spring 4975, extension 57.
TAFFETAS Wanted—Navy and gray, quantity, cash. Garfiel Dress, 212 East 23d St.
TAFFETAS Wanted—Black, U. & D., or Dery; cash. Bildmore Dress, 6 West 20th.
TAFFETAS Wanted—Navy and brown for cash. Loeb-Nussbaum, 24 West 30th.
TAFFETA Wanted—All colors; spot cash. Fiserg 3612.
TRICOTINES Wanted—Black and navy, at a price. Hirschhorn & Fortgang,

BUILDERS TOLD HOW TO KEEP COSTS DOWN

Material Manufacturers Throw In Extra Capacity to Meet Unprecedented Demand.

33% OVER BEST RECORD

Cement, Stone and Terra Cotta Producers Try to Stem Stampeding Tendency.

This week marks the formal opening of the 1923 building construction season, says the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

In the first ten weeks of this year more orders for basic building materials, appliances and equipments for this year's consumption have been placed, judging from the current volume of building operations as daily reported against those reported for a similar period last year, by almost a third. If the present rate of placement of building materials, appliances and equipment orders continues, manufacturing schedules for Eastern seaboard markets will have to be increased at least by 40 per cent. Some of these manufacturing schedules have already been increased.

Portland cement, the first to feel the pending pressure for building material supplies from a national point of view, has increased its 1923 manufacturing schedule from 123,000,000 barrels output to nearly 150,000,000. Seven new mills are being put in shape to meet the demand this year. Orders per day have been for some time almost double what they were at this time last year.

The dominating idea is that unless building materials can be produced in sufficient quantities to meet approximately the current demand, the demand itself will be automatically checked by marked price advance due to inability of buyers to get what they want when they want it.

If a sentence slogan should be called for to typify this year's building construction policy with a view to preserving the boom, the most succinct would be "Keep the Market Steady." A general average price change upward will certainly check demand. A general average price reduction at this time would prolong, instead of stimulate, demand and some lines, coming this most unusual building construction market trend have led the way.

Cement was expected to advance earlier in the year. It is not likely to do so now under existing conditions. In fact, the tendency has been downward, rather than upward since last September. Taking cement as a fairly representative basic building material, price fluctuations since June 23, 1920, follow, based upon net prices exclusive of bag rebates:

PRICE PER BARREL.

	Northampton Mill	Alongside Hudson Dock, Mill
June 23, 1920.....	$2.25	$2.95
July 19, 1920.....	2.50	2.60
Dec. 6, 1920.....	2.30	2.40
Jan. 27, 1921.....	2.02	2.10
Sept. 19, 1921.....	1.75	1.85
Nov. 23, 1921.....	1.90	1.80
May 17, 1922.....	1.89	1.90
Aug. 4, 1922.....	2.00	2.10
Sept. 6, 1922.....	2.25	2.35
Oct. 17, 1922.....	2.00	2.10
Feb. 27, 1923.....	2.00	2.10

Hudson hard brick is another example of basic building material price stability. The price has remained at $20 per thousand, wholesale, since the middle of December, in spite of the fact that at times there was not a single Hudson hard brick to be bought at wholesale, none could be obtained from Connecticut, Long Island or New Jersey, and as in the case this week, brick is being imported from Germany and Holland, and today from Nova Scotia, at practically the same price Hudson hard brick is bringing on the dock at New York, all of which was again sold out Friday.

Sand lime brick advanced to $22 a thousand, from $21 delivered, job site, Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, but clay brick is staying put, as is spruce lath, at retail, lime, plaster and concrete ingredients.

This realization that now is not the time to "snowball" the building market with alternating price advances is shown by the action of other building material producers in lines not allied to cement or brick.

Some stone prices are dropping, notably Long Meadow red and brown stone like that in the new Brooklyn Eagle building and the Allerton Building at Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. Lower prices rule on Kentucky limestone too. French limestone can be had even below prewar prices.

Architectural terra cotta is another conspicuous material that is proceeding on the basis that average construction costs have reached their logical peak. For years the manufacturing capacity of architectural terra cotta plants have been greatly in excess of demand, so that the present demand, created by the early letting of such jobs as the New Roosevelt Hotel, Brooklyn Edison power house and many large apartment structures, all using architectural terra cotta, can easily be taken care of by Eastern manufacturers without crowding up quotations.

The public knows that some lines, like steel, plate glass, electrical equipment, and linseed oil, are at present caught in a pinch between excessive demand and insufficient production capacity. Manufacturers are throwing in every bit of capacity they can, because under full production price rises are quickest controlled.

It is when demand is not sustained by forward orders that manufacturing organizations are disrupted and demand is disturbed by consequent increased cost. The present trend is to increase production. Only forward buying will encourage this policy. That is the time to "Keep the Market Steady."

RECEIVER'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CONSOLIDATED FOREIGN MOTOR CAR CO., INC., Complainant, against BROOKSTRUK CO., INC., Defendant.—In Equity.—No. E. 26-98.

TO ALL CREDITORS AND PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANT:

SIRS:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an order was entered herein on the 29th day of February, 1923, appointing the undersigned permanent receiver of the property, assets and effects of the above-named defendant.

The said order further provided that all persons, copartnerships, or corporations who claimed that they are creditors of the defendant, or that said defendant is indebted to them, and, or that they possess a cause of action against said defendant, or who assert any claim against any property in the possession of the receiver of the above-named defendant, and all other persons whatsoever who assert or make claim against the said defendant, or against any property in the possession of the receiver, are hereby required to assert their claim on or before the 1st day of May, 1923, and on or before said date to present said duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the said defendant, or against the estate of said defendant, or against any property in the possession of the receiver of said defendant, at the office of Zalkin & Cohen, solicitors for the receiver, No. 49 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The said order further provided that no such creditor or claimant, or any person whatsoever who asserts any claim against the defendant, or against the estate of said defendant, or against any property in the possession of the receiver of said defendant, who fails to file such verified statement or proof of claim as described, on or about the 1st day of May, 1923, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the defendant, or against the estate of said defendant, or against any property in the possession of the receiver of said defendant, or to share in any distribution thereof.

Dated, New York, March 2nd, 1923.

PERCIVAL WILDS, Receiver.

ZALKIN & COHEN, Solicitors for Receiver, 49 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID MARRUS, doing business as 23 E. MARRUS & SONS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 19th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 404-406 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton goods, white duck, enameling duck, sheeting, drill, toweling, chambray, percale, lining, woolens, block sheeting, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Trustee.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St., New York City.

ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Above sale adjourned until March 28, 1923, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS PELKISSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 19th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of diamond and platinum jewelry, diamond lavallieres, diamond rings, diamond wrist watches, diamond and platinum mountings, safe, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

JESSE W. EHRICH, Trustee.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 2 Rector St.

JASIE & SOLOMON, 20 Vesey St.; ROBERT P. LEVIS, 42 Broadway, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BAUMER FILM CORP., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 4th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Lloyd Film Storage Co., 700 Vernon Ave., Long Island City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of films and cut out, etc.

HARRY KOPP, Trustee.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PERCIVAL E. JACKSON, Attorney for Trustee, 302 Broadway, New York.

Inspection April 2nd and 3rd.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIBERTY TRIMMING CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 19th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 1 Union Sq., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of trimmings, cotton thread, etc. Also the receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of the said premises.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.

SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WM. J. MILLARD & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 19, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 189 Lafayette Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, typewriters, adding machines, Ford commercial car, filing cabinets, safe, miscellaneous hardware, etc.

SAMUEL H. KAUFMAN, Receiver.

ROBERT H. EWELL, Attorney for Receiver, 280 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Philip Barcikheimer, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, plaintiff, against Kohar Realty Corporation et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1922, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24 day of April, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Benjamin Marx, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

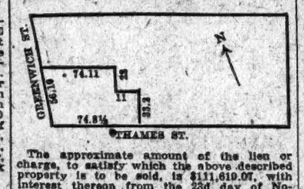
Beginning at the point of intersection of the northerly line of Thames Street and the easterly line of Greenwich Street, running thence northeasterly, along the easterly line of Greenwich Street, fifty-six feet ten inches to the centre line of a party wall of house on land hereby described and the house on the land adjoining on the north, now or late belonging to Peter Goelet; thence easterly, through the centre line of said party wall and in continuation thereof along said lot of land now or late belonging to the estate of Peter Goelet, seventy-four feet eleven inches to land now or formerly belonging to Edmond Morton; thence southwesterly along said land now or late of Edmond Morton, twenty-two feet to northerly line of land formerly belonging to estate of F. O. Dyckman and formerly owned by John Petit; thence easterly along said last mentioned land, eleven feet to land formerly belonging to Benjamin McVickar; thence southerly, along land formerly belonging to Benjamin McVickar, thirty-three feet two inches to the northerly line of Thames Street; thence northwesterly, along the northerly line of Thames Street, seventy-four feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, together with all fixtures and articles attached to or used in connection with said premises, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1923.

EMANUEL VANDERNOOT, Referee.

GEORGE P. NICHOLSON, Corp'n Counsel, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 25-29 Thames Street and 132-135 Greenwich Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $111,619.07, with interest thereon from the 23d day of November, 1922, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.80, with interest from November 25, 1922, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $12,935.30 and interest.

Dated New York, March 12, 1923.

EMANUEL VANDERNOOT, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILKENFELD & FRANKEL, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 19, 1923, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 279 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, fixtures, &c.

HERMAN APFELBAUM, SELIG SCHWARTZ, Receivers.

ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, 2 Rector St.; MAURICE ROSE, 276 Fifth Av., Attorneys for Receivers, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. GOTTFURCHT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 29th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 466 Tremont Ave., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a general line of jewelry, silverware, novelties, furniture, safe, fixtures, etc.

RICHARD O. SMITH, Receiver.

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST, Attorneys for Receiver, 7 Dey St., New York.

Inspection March 27th and 28th.

RESOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF FORMER Purchaser.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. S. S. CHILDREN'S DRESS CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 19th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1123 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 3,700 yards of imported gingham.

ALLEN R. MEMHARD, Receiver.

DAVID W. KAHN, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH HABERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 2nd, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Ideal Bakers Supply Co., 28 Wallabout Market, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 83 bags of flour and 1 box of dried eggs.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee.

WILLARD P. JESSUP, Attorney for Trustee, 2 Rector St., New York.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

Laburnum Garden Apartments
Jackson Heights

On Parked Streets, with Landscaped Gardens

THE Laburnum Elevator Garden Apartments consist of a group of eight individual buildings, each of five stories, with garden apartments of 5 and 6 rooms and bath. The buildings are artistic, dignified and befit their restful outlook. The individual Garden Apartments in this Jackson Heights group embody those modern conveniences and facilities that make for ease in housekeeping and comfort for the occupant.

The splendidly proportioned living room, with its log-burning fireplace of Colonial design, and the inviting dining room face on the wide parked street, with the bedrooms and delightful sun parlor overlooking the restful green of the great landscaped garden.

The kitchen, with its superior equipment and scientific planning and placing of the housekeeping units, will appeal to the thoughtful housekeeper.

Laburnum Garden Apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms, on the Jackson Heights Tenant-Owner-Plan. Liberal terms arranged for those whose social and business references are acceptable. Residents at Jackson Heights have the facilities of the golf course, tennis courts, children's playgrounds, gardens, etc.

If you are paying $1800 to $3000 a year rent, half of it goes in the landlord's bank account. Under the Jackson Heights Plan of Tenant-Ownership you pay from $1800 to $3000 a year and half of it applies to the ownership of the apartment. Let us tell you about it.

For Floor Plans, Illustrated Book, Terms, etc. apply to

The Queensboro Corporation

Manhattan Office—50 East 42nd Street

Murray Hill 7057

22 minutes by Subway

Take Subway to Grand Central, Transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 25th Street (Jackson Heights) Station (Office Opposite Station). By Motor—59th via Queensboro Bridge, Northern Boulevard (Jackson Avenue) to 25th Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

IN LARGE VOLUME

5%

FOR ATTRACTIVE APPLICATIONS IN MANHATTAN

Assignments Accepted. Prompt Answers. Low Cost.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

118 William St. Tel. John 2000

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

INVESTMENT

14-Story Apartment House

Splendidly located. Will return over 20% on an equity of $175,000. Owner will take a free and clear property in part payment. Principals only.

Wm. A. White & Sons

Established 1868

46 Cedar St.

Tel John 5700

DWELLINGS

To Be Sold to Settle Estates

Park Avenue & Fifth Avenue Sections

59th to 96th Streets

Price $55,000 to $250,000

Lincoln Seide Company

Realtors

220 Broadway, New York City

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERRY'S STORES, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day Monday, March 19th, 1923, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1 East 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' coats, ladies' dresses, men's and ladies' furnishings, general dry goods notions, furniture, fixtures, etc.; also the receiver's right, title and interest, if any, in and to the unexpired term of the lease of the said premises.

ARTHUR Y. DALZIEL, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Henry Brady

Sheriff's Auctioneer

SELLS this day, Monday, March 19, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 West 45th St., Room No. 703, office furniture, consisting of Typewriter, Desks, Filing Cabinets, Tables, Chairs, &c. Terms cash. Immediate removal.

PERCIVAL E. NAGLE, Sheriff.

WALTER T. FITZSIMMONS, Deputy Sheriff.

Henry Brady

Sheriff's Auctioneer

SELLS this day, Monday, March 19, 1923, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 356-360 West Broadway, one Ford Commercial Automobile and a lot of Smoked Fish. Terms cash. Immediate removal.

PERCIVAL E. NAGLE, Sheriff.

LOUIS RESSLER, Deputy Sheriff.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MURRAY HILL DWELLING

163 EAST 37TH ST.

9 rooms & 2 baths; modern; possession at once; terms to suit. Inquire OWNER, HENRY HOF, on premises.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Atlantic City, N.J.

IDEALLY LOCATED

Half block from Ritz-Carlton Hotel. One block from Ambassador Hotel. Choice lot for up-to-date apartment house building. 150x100. Will sell reasonable to quick buyer. Well financed.

OWNER, MAX SMITH

1182 Broadway, Room 807.

NEW YORK CITY

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

800 sq. ft.	Poss.	Immed.
366 " "	"	"
232 " "	"	"
214 " "	"	"
158 " "	"	May 1

320 Broadway

at Thomas & Worth Sts.

Near New Court House

Apply to

H. L. MOXLEY & CO., AGT.

on premises

Tel. Franklin 0507

FOR RENT 11,100 SQ. FT.

PRINTERS BUILDING

216-222 West 18th St.

Heavy floor carrying capacity.

5,500 Sq. Ft.

Top Floor—Location

221-225 West 17th St.

Suitable for light manufacturing.

POSSESSION MAY 1.

Apply Monahan Express Co.

(Realty Dept.)

216-218-220-222 West 18th Street.

---

39 East 20th St. Loft 25x100

Reduced rent for immediate action.

BYRNE & BOWMAN

30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 2371

BROADWAY at 32nd STREET

The 3rd floor of 1248-1248 Broadway has been divided into offices varying from 500 to 900 square feet. Ready for occupancy May first. Some offices for immediate possession.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

1416 BROADWAY

Northeast Corner 39th St.

OFFICES

2500 sq. ft., $7,000. Smaller units $35 to $100 per month. ENGLISH. 1531 B'way.

Mfg. Lofts, Owners, Mad. Sq. 4455.

151-5 W. 25th St., 60x98.9.

143 W. 20th St., 45x92.

Immediate Possession.

491 BROADWAY

Store and Basement

Warren & Skillin, 38 Park Row

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED.

We have unlimited second mortgage money which you can have promptly and at low cost on good security. Muller & Arnheim, 190 Joralemon St., near Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Telephone Triangle 4083.

DO YOU NEED A BUILDING OR PERMANENT FIRST MORTGAGE?

Speedy answers, low rates, satisfying service. Muller & Arnheim, 190 Joralemon St., near Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Telephone Triangle 4083.

LARGE amounts to loan on first mortgages and building loans, Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; quick action; reasonable terms.

SIGLEY REALTY CO., INC., 148 West 41st St. Bryant 9011.

FIRST and second mortgages; reasonable charges; no appraisals or options required. Apply Duress Co., 281 Broadway. Barclay 6784.

MONEY—Large amounts for second mortgages, due to five years; principals only, P. O. Box 108, Station F, Manhattan.

LOANS—First and second mortgages, Chattel mortgages and other good securities, 2 to 5%. Times.

SEVERAL thousand dollars to loan on second mortgages. Room 511, 1,265 Broadway.

SECOND mortgage money; reasonable rates; quick action. Harry Sozolow, 276 5th Av.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Manhattan For Sale.

12TH ST., 79 WEST—3-story H. B. dwelling, 22x102.5; price $27,000; easy terms. H. J. SACHS & CO., 38 West 21st St.

43D, WEST (near 9th Av.)—3-family house; beautiful block; moderate price; possession. Schierloh, 776 9th Av.

87TH ST., WEST—Private house, luxuriously furnished, all modern improvements, 4-story and basement, 16 rooms. D. KEMPNER & SON, 523 5th Av. Murray Hill 5015.

60TH, WEST—91 rooms, 2 baths; sell $34,000; cash $8,000. Ellerson, 25 West 42d.

126TH ST., WEST—14-room house, suitable for furnished room business; immediate possession; cash $3,500; balance easy terms. J. M. Kelly Co., 2,067 Broadway, Endicott 4385.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Twelve Story

Mercantile Building

106 by 92

4 Elevators—Sprinkler System

Exceptional Light—Rents $107,000

First Mortgage $470,000 at 5% due 1934

BING & BING

Corporation

119 West 40th Street Pennsylvania 4180

Or Your Own Broker

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

32 B'WAY.

AMERIGUS BUILDING

TEL. BROAD 1901

Convenient — Modern — Moderate

The pulse of New York beats quickly in lower Broadway, and *time* is the greatest asset. Which gives the modern and efficiently served Amerigus Building an added value because of its exceptional convenience to all leading financial, legal, shipping and export institutions.

Desirable Suites for Rent

Large and small offices at moderate rentals are still available.

Brokers fully protected.

See Mr. Beaven in Room 1114

Goly Building

148-150 West 46th St.

OFFERS FOR RENT

MODERN

Offices and Lofts

Moderate Rentals

Immediate Possession

Complete Service

Agent on Premises

Warranty Brokerage Corporation

Real Estate,

45 West 57th St.

Plaza 2925

Perfect North Light

For dealers in

Diamonds & Jewelry

2 West 47th St.

At Fifth Ave.

Show Rooms & Offices

Rent reasonable

BING & BING

CORPORATION

119 West 40th St.

Tel. Pennsylvania 4180

LIGHT LOFTS

Immediate Possession

Full Loft, Over 8,000 Sq. Ft.

Half Loft, Over 4,000 Sq. Ft.

Scott & Bowne Bldg.

409 Pearl St. Corner New

Chambers St.

Extra Heavy Construction; 100% Sprinkler

Electric Elevators

Suitable Printers or Manufacturing

ALFRED P. COBURN

159 West 72nd St. Endicott 5714

LIGHT OFFICES

1200 to 5000 Square Feet

High class, fireproof building. Four elevators, excellent service. Floor coverings included. Reasonable rent; light included.

NESTLE'S FOOD CO.,

130 William St., New York

---

216 EAST 42ND ST.

Building, 2 story and basement; suitable for offices, showrooms or manufacturing; excellent light; near Grand Central Terminal; possession May 1st. Will rent in separate units or entire. Inquire Hup Realty Co., Inc., J. Chr. G. Hupfel, Pres., 220 East 38th St., phone Murray Hill 0146, or Henry Hof, Renting Agent, 567 2d Av., phone Murray Hill 5004.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Manhattan For Sale.

2-FAMILY HOUSE.

tax exempt, built by day's work; upper west side section; small amount of cash; never occupied.

JAMES R. BARRY, northeast corner of 181st St. and St. Nicholas Av., subway building.

4-STORY and basement private dwelling, 20x100; 9 rms., 2 baths; all conditions new; renting for $5,000; first mortgage $27,000; will sell house and entire furnishings with $5,000 cash; possession any time. Coughlan Co., Inc., 200 West 72d.

AT A BARGAIN—Private house, four-story and basement, 90th St., near Central Park West. Inquire H. R. Geddis, 320 4th Av. Fenn 0636.

EAST 50S (close to 5th Av.)—25-foot building with elevator, adaptable for high-class business; available on net lease; principals only. Vanderbilt 7857.

FOR SALE cheap, near 7M St. and Broadway, 17-room dwelling. Write or see Raymond Moore, 2,067 Broadway (72d St.).

Manhattan For Rent.

87TH ST., 163 EAST (between Lexington and 3d Avs.)—3-story and basement; 9 rooms and 2 baths, modern in every detail; rent $4,800; lease to suit; possession at once. Inquire Owner, Henry Hof, on premises.

10TH, 314 W.—PRIVATE HOUSE. Furnished; other floors pay rent.

Brooklyn For Sale.

FLATBUSH SECTION—Two-family house, 15 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, decorations completed, right in the heart of Flatbush; subway, school, Prospect Park within 5 minutes' walk; price $15,000. Apply Owner, 1,315 Av. J, Brooklyn. Tel. Flatbush 9052.

Queens County For Rent.

RAVENHE—Seven rooms, bath, two unfurnished attic rooms; heat, electric, one-car garage; screened porch; plot 60x160; 5 minutes to depot and waterfront; $10,000 cash $2,000. Pierrepont Davenport, 393 2d Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Triangle 4125.

JAMAICA—Eight rooms and bath, including sun porch in modern two-family house, also garage; steam heat, hot water, 5 minutes' walk to main station of Long Island R. R. and Lexington Av. elevated; rent $60 in January; rent reasonable. 147-11 Willets Pl.

COLLEGE POINT—2 beautiful one-family stucco cottages, 6 and 8 rooms, finest location, small amount cash, liberal terms. Owner, Jacob Cohen, College Point, N. Y. Telephone Flushing 1627.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OFFICES

5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 42nd St.

Sub-lease to Oct. 1, 1923 and regular lease after

Entire 17th and part of 18th floors.

17th Floor—2,400 sq. ft., approx. (To lease as one unit)

18th Floor—1,450 sq. ft., approx. (Broken up into small offices)

Wonderful Business Location

Excellent Light—

Fine Service

Three Elevators

Two minutes from Grand Central Station.

Can be seen daily—terms on application

Ask for Mr. W. A. Shields 17th floor

505 Fifth Avenue.

LOFT 92' x 92'

FOR RENT

22 West 19th Street

at 7th Avenue

Light on Four Sides

100% Sprinkler.

12 story fireproof building.

Might divide. Apply on premises or

E. S. WILLARD & CO.

52 WILLIAM ST. Tel. 5980 Hanover

LIGHT SPACE

20 to 26 W. 22d St.

16-Story Fireproof Building.

Excellent Service.

Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELDEAN COURT

High-class elevator apartments, 4-5 rooms and bath, 6 rooms and 2 baths; 2 minutes to station, 32 minutes to Grand Central.

THE JOHN T. BROOK COMPANY

Telephone 4755 Pelham, N. Y.

Furnished—East Side.

300 PARK AV.

(Sherry's)

Unusual opportunity to sublet 2 rooms and bath apartment until Oct. 1st or Oct. 1924. Particularly desirable for bachelor or clubman.

CASTLEMAN & CO., INC. 18 East 45th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

4260 Broadway

Corner 181st St.—Elevator

Convenient to Subway and Buses.

6 Rooms, $100—5 Rooms, $80 and $90

Inquire Superintendent on premises or

David H. Van Dusen, 702 W. 181st St.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Queens County For Rent.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—Sacrifice 40 per cent. below cost; new stone house and garage; slight lease; only the better class considered; steam enclosed porch; shades throughout; limousine; must be sold; immediate possession. 268 Burns St.

$1,000 CASH and $60 monthly principal buys beautiful tax-exempt house; private residence park, near station; steam, electricity, tiled; every room carpeted; open fireplace, sun parlor. Mohlenhoff, 10 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Phone 4176 Jamaica.

Long Island For Sale.

LONG BEACH—Lots, houses, bungalows, stores. See F. J. Knob, opposite station.

NORTH SHORE Specialists—Estates, houses, plots and lots. Makinght-Dayton, Tel. 1221 Bayside. 7,500 Port Washington.

ALL ABOUT WESTCHESTER and its near-by suburbs contained in our new illustrated booklet, mailed to those interested upon receipt of 4c. postage; it gives valuable information on each town, village and city, with photographs and details of many properties; this booklet will save you much time and inconvenience. Write today.

CHAUNCEY B. GRIFFEN

18 East 41st St. New York.

COLONIAL home, having six rooms, tile bath, oak floors, sun parlor and open fireplace, on a plot 50x115, ten minutes to station; in a restricted section; convenient to schools, stores, &c.; price $17,500, cash $1,400; monthly terms arranged to suit purchaser.

CHILDS & WESTON

190 Front St., Mineola. Opposite Station.

COUNTRY HOMES AT NORTHPORT.

4 acres on main State road, near the water, abundance of ornamental and fruit trees; 9-room house and bath, steam heat, large porch, large barn, chicken house; all furnished; price $15,000. Edwin W. Rowley, Northport, N. Y.

Long Island For Rent.

FREEPORT—House, 14 rooms, 2 baths, 2 extra lavatories; hard wood floors, fireplaces, steam heat; 2-car garage; beautiful shade; large corner plot; $250 month; lease. Ware & Hottenroth, 23 Railroad Av., Freeport. Telephone Freeport 111.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON, DEAL AND ALLENHURST.

FURNISHED HOMES AND ESTATES FOR RENT.

William Moss,

New Jersey Coast Real Estate,

25 East 40th St., New York.

Local Office:

81 Brighton Av., West End, Long Branch, N. J.

FOR RENT—By year, modern, attractively furnished house, best station and village. Most desirable location. Write C. A. Reid, Montauk Av. Phone 2600W Bayside.

Westchester County For Sale.

AT MOUNT VERNON, only 30 minutes from 42d St., you can buy a beautiful 7-room house in perfect condition, with a garage, on an 80-foot plot; convenient and near desirable residential section; rock bottom price, $16,000; worth more. ANDERSON & MALLATT CO., 8 East New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. NOT OPEN SUNDAYS.

HOME SEEKERS! We meet all conditions and wants with unequaled offers. Curtis & Keener, Realtors and Building Specialists; office at station, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y. Telephone 4.

Westchester County For Rent.

ENGLISH GARDEN COTTAGES

FOR RENT IN WHITE PLAINS.

Rent $1,200 to $1,600 yearly, in a private residential park; open fireplaces; high ceiling living room; very attractive; only a few left; early inspection suggested. Write, call or telephone.

CHAS. S. FAULKNER,

Office facing Rye railroad station.

Telephone 128 Rye, N. Y.

New Jersey For Sale.

BELMAR, N. J.—Two bungalows, lots 50x150; five and six rooms; electric lights, water and sink in kitchens; cellars; well built for all year living; 2-car garage; price $6,000; write Box 643.

LEONIA. LEONIA. LEONIA.

A cozy, comfortable, screened six-room stucco and shingle house; plot 55x108; enclosed sun porch and sleeping room; fruit, flowers, lawn; restricted zone; steam heat; Northern R. R. of N. J., and 20 minutes' ride to 130th St. ferry. WRIGHT, 136 Harrison St. Tel. 674.

LEONIA. LEONIA. LEONIA.

MOUNTAIN STATION, South Orange—Fourteen-room dwelling; all improvements; price $28,000; or rent $190 per month. G. Percy Thompson, 287 4th Av., New York. Telephone Gramercy 8163.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—An exceptional home; seven rooms, tile bath; large living room with fireplace; sun parlor, sleeping porch; attractive location, convenient to express depot and schools. Buckley Wheeler.

RIDGEFIELD PARK—$9,000 cash, balance $4,500 like rent, 6 rooms, all improvements. Owner, 128 Park St., Hackensack 2740.

RIDGEWOOD HOMES our specialty; sale or rent; write for booklet. Frank L. Bedell, 9 Sherman Place, Ridgewood, New Jersey, 90 West Broadway, New York.

THE most beautiful 30-room house in Monmouth Beach, N. J., will be sold for $18,500; terms; first mortgage held by a bank was $16,500; this is undoubtedly the greatest bargain ever offered; this house is elegantly and completely furnished and has modern improvements. 4 acres; 100x800. Owner, Mr. Kay, 363 6th Av., New York, care of Hudson Bay Fur Co.

AMONG delightful country surroundings in a beautiful suburb of modern homes, some artistic bungalows and Colonial houses; real bargains; easy terms or for rent; convenient to railroads, trolley, schools, stores, churches. RAYMOND MOORE, 2,067 Broadway (72d St.), New York. Tel. Englewood 1313-J.

BIG SACRIFICE—Must be sold, 8 room bungalow; 2 baths; all modern improvements; 3 acres high ground; abundance shade, fruit, berries, flowers; 2-car garage, large chicken coop; $12,000 takes all. M. to Peskin, Hotel Richmond, West 46th St., New York. Bryant 4800.

COLONIAL house, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, hardwood throughout, fireplace, sun parlor, large plot, near station; 46 minutes out; $8,500, cash $1,000; other bargains. R. Schur, 50 Cortlandt St.

SUBURBAN HOMES IN RIDGEWOOD. A home owners' town, 90% home-owned; learn the reason; send for booklet. Secretary, Box 122, Ridgewood, N. J.

Westchester County For Rent.

ENGLISH GARDEN COTTAGES

FOR RENT IN WHITE PLAINS.

Rent $1,200 to $1,600 yearly, in a private residential park; open fireplaces; high ceiling living room; very attractive; only a few left; early inspection suggested. Write, call or telephone.

CHAS. S. FAULKNER,

Office facing Rye railroad station.

Telephone 128 Rye, N. Y.

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BELMAR, N. J.—Two bungalows, lots 50x150; five and six rooms; electric lights, water and sink in kitchens; cellars; well built for all year living; 2-car garage; price $6,000; write Box 643.

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A cozy, comfortable, screened six-room stucco and shingle house; plot 55x108; enclosed sun porch and sleeping room; fruit, flowers, lawn; restricted zone; steam heat; Northern R. R. of N. J., and 20 minutes' ride to 130th St. ferry. WRIGHT, 136 Harrison St. Tel. 674.

LEONIA. LEONIA. LEONIA.

MOUNTAIN STATION, South Orange—Four-teen-room dwel

LOFTS AND FLOORS

Manhattan—Bronx For Rent.

MADISON AV. and 126th St. (entire 10th story and part floor); reasonable rent; fine for doctor's or dentist's office, dressmakers, &c. Apply Mert Plate Glass Co., 305 E. 2d Av., Murray Hill 7434.

WEST BROADWAY, 268—Lofts to let; passenger and freight elevators. B. Rosman.

WHITE and 6th—Entire second half of first loft; office and stockroom; reasonable rent; 2d floor; also store front Broadway; the loft, 24th Canal 7900.

700 feet square floor or less.
10,000 square feet downtown, sprinklers.
19,000 square feet downtown, sprinklers.
18,000 square feet, Williamsburg, sprinklers, light.
James B. Fisher Company, 174 Montague Street. Main 7361.

LOFT AND SHOWROOMS.
27-29 EAST 22d ST.
LOFT AND EASY LOFT FOR MANUFACTURING; ELEVATOR AND WELL LIGHT. ALSO LIGHT AND DESIRABLE CORNER SHOWROOM. APPLY AGENT OF BUILDING, 121 MADISON AV.

GROUND FLOOR.....4,000 Square Feet
GROUND FLOOR.....15,000 Square Feet
LOFT.....15,000 Square Feet
TWO-STORY BUILDING, 7,000 Square Feet
Apply F. S. Allen on premises, 607 West 43d St., Longacre 0298.

LOFTS, BRON DISTRICT.
5,000 feet, Lenox near Broadway, low rent; good for manufacturing or any business. Bloch, 7 Pine. Rector 0630.

ALL LIGHT LOFTS.
25th St., 846-851—Loft, building to lease, whole or separate; factory, basement and subbasement. Apply 515 West 26th St., or Chelsea 8204.

TO lease for 3 or 5 years 5-story loft building and basement on Broome St., near Varick St. Apply Abbott, Merritt & Co., 57 Thompson St., city. Canal 0760.
Av. and 3d St., E. I. City.
LOFT for radio mail Arder house in downtown section, 8 170 Times Downtown.

STORES

Rate, 55 Cents Per Agate Line.

Manhattan—Front For Rent.

5th ST., 40 WEST—Excellent store and basement; $2,900. Supt. or Rhinelander 0837.

4TH AV. (CORNER 29TH ST.)—ATTRACTIVE STORE TO SUBLEASE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; SACRIFICE. MADISON SQUARE 4608.

9TH ST., 80 WEST—Showroom and manufacturing, with good light basement; fireproof building; very reasonable.

29TH, 235-239 W. (7th Av.)—Store, 22x80, with or without basement; heat. Watkins 1068.

6TH, 155 EAST—Stores and light offices, new building; reasonable rents.

47TH ST., 17 WEST—
Business space for rent April 1st; $100. Miss Lewis on premises.

54TH, 9 WEST—Part of store in high-class hair dresser; suitable for established millinery. Phone Circle 4522.

125TH, 316 WEST—Store for rent; including fixtures free. Inquire Harrington, 434 West 125th St.

BROADWAY, 2,116 (at 74th St.)—3 stores to rent, finest location in city; suitable for high-class business.

BROADWAY, 1,170—Desk space, light office, phone, stenographic service; reasonable. Room 409.

COLUMBUS AV. and 67TH ST., northeast corner; store, 18x21; immediate possession.

GREENWICH VILLAGE section; especially adapted for cafeteria or lunchroom. A. Hart, 58 East 8th St.

HUDSON TERMINAL, nine rooms, 2,100 feet, 41 light; quiet; excellent layout for engineering concern; immediate or May 1st; unusually attractive rental. EUGENE HILL, 50 Church Street. Cortlandt 0933.

LOFTS AND FLOORS

Manhattan—Bronx For Rent.

MFG. LOFTS—OWNER, FITZROY 4242
15 West 28th St. (also store).....25x110
126-136 Hester St.....20x100

LOFT to let, including office and block fixtures and cutting tables; existing manufacturers doing out of business; immediate possession. Call 200 Broadway.

LOFT, 5,000 square feet, located 121-125 East 24th St.; 12-story fireproof building; sprinkler system; minimum insurance rate. Apply Superintendent, 118 East 28th.

LOFT to let, size 75x26, for factory cut of town; rent $40; plenty help on hand. Inquire Feasby & Pearsall, 138 West 25th. Watkins 9700.

SPACE—1,400 square feet on 6th Av., suitable office or light manufacturing; whole or part; will alter. J. Irving Walsh, 72 West 74th St.

HALF of loft with 8 machines; beautiful showroom and fixtures for sale, 40-42 West 22d, 7th floor.

LARGE, light, corner loft on ground floor; suitable any business. Telephone Chelsea 8220.

FACTORY LOFT, 50x50, five steam, power, sprinkler. Fall, 157 East 126th.

5,000 SQ. FT., light, elevator service; will give two-year lease. For information, Quaker City Metal Bed, 183 Lewis St. Phone Orchard 4370.

Brooklyn-Long Island For Rent.

VERNON AV., 501—Loft to rent; about 11,000 square feet; East River dock privileges. Sauer & Lemike, Long Island City.

50c. per square foot or less.
5,000 square feet, downtown, sprinklers.
10,000 square feet; downtown, concrete.
15,000 square feet, Williamsburg section, sprinklers.
125,000 square feet, South Brooklyn, siding.
60,000 square feet, Williamsburg, sprinklers, light.
James B. Fisher Company, 174 Montague Street. Main 7361.

STORES

Rate, 55 Cents Per Agate Line.

Manhattan—Front For Rent.

5th ST., 40 WEST—Excellent store and basement; $2,900. Supt. or Rhinelander 0837.

4TH AV. (CORNER 29TH ST.)—ATTRACTIVE STORE TO SUBLEASE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; SACRIFICE. MADISON SQUARE 4608.

9TH ST., 80 WEST—Showroom and manufacturing, with good light basement; fireproof building; very reasonable.

29TH, 235-239 W. (7th Av.)—Store, 22x80, with or without basement; heat. Watkins 1068.

6TH, 155 EAST—Stores and light offices, new building; reasonable rents.

47TH ST., 17 WEST—
Business space for rent April 1st; $100. Miss Lewis on premises.

54TH, 9 WEST—Part of store in high-class hair dresser; suitable for established millinery. Phone Circle 4522.

125TH, 316 WEST—Store for rent; including fixtures free. Inquire Harrington, 434 West 125th St.

BROADWAY, 2,116 (at 74th St.)—3 stores to rent, finest location in city; suitable for high-class business.

BROADWAY, 1,170—Desk space, light office, phone, stenographic service; reasonable. Room 409.

COLUMBUS AV. and 67TH ST., northeast corner; store, 18x21; immediate possession.

GREENWICH VILLAGE section; especially adapted for cafeteria or lunchroom. A. Hart, 58 East 8th St.

HUDSON TERMINAL, nine rooms, 2,100 feet, 41 light; quiet; excellent layout for engineering concern; immediate or May 1st; unusually attractive rental. EUGENE HILL, 50 Church Street. Cortlandt 0933.

OFFICES

Manhattan—Bronx For Rent.

600 5TH AV. (BETWEEN 42D-43D STS.)—Desirable sale room and office, 3,000 feet; partly partitioned; suitable only one tenant; immediate possession. F. J. GILFOYLE & CO., 100 Broadway. Cortlandt 7475.

5TH AV., 522—Private office, handsomely furnished, with outside waiting room, in the Guaranty Trust; the most exclusive building on 5th Av.; with stenographic service. J. Howard Van Alstyne, Jr.

5TH AV., 500 (Corner 42d)—Part of private office; rent reasonable. Room 402.

7TH AV
Penn. Terminal Building,
30th to 31st St.
Adjoining Pennsylvania Station and Hotel.
Light offices and showrooms.
Tel. Longacre 9747 or your broker.

14TH ST. (corner University Place, 121)—Offices, showrooms, studios, 235 up.

5th ST., 14 EAST—Light, private offices; reasonable terms. Suite 611.

25TH, 123 EAST—Light, cheerful office; will sacrifice $45 per month. The Liberty Cork Tile Co.

26TH ST., 136 EAST—Excellent offices; reasonable; first floor; front; also desk room, choice location and mail privileges.

26TH, 119 EAST—Private office or desk room, telephone service. Room 909.

42D ST., 11 EAST—Offices, small, $25 per month; monthly basis; telephone service. Inquire at elevator.

42D ST., 51 EAST—Private office, desk room; exceptional service. Suite 806.

54TH, 17 EAST — Top floor; suitable for studio, specialty shop; elevator service.

BROADWAY, 2,010 (Corner 68th)—Beautiful first floor office, 600 feet; large window facing Broadway; low rent. Apply Temple & Jennings, 1,384 Broadway, Columbus 8240.

BROADWAY, 42—Suite two small offices, furnished if desired; immediate occupancy. Call Room 1701.

CUNARD BUILDING, 25 Broadway—Desirable offices with private entrances, to sublet, $1,600 per annum. Apply Room 542.

GRAND CENTRAL Terminal Building, 2311—Private office, small, pleasant; telephone, stenographic service.

GRAND CENTRAL ZONE—FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED SUITES. VANDERBILT 0864.

NASSAU ST., 116—Large, light, private office; also desk room, including desk. Room 903.

TREMONT AV., 1,015—Offices, adjoining subway station, Boston Road; $35. Suite 40.

VANDERBILT AV. BUILDING,
424 and 426 Sts.
Small and large units; attractive rentals; direct entrances subway and Grand Central.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, INC.,
51 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 9178.

DOWNTOWN OFFICES.
Conard, 4 rooms, 1,000 ft., $400.
10 John, 200 ft., can make 3 private, $325.
Woolworth, 3 rooms, 750 ft., $225.
16 Broad St., 2 rooms, 450 ft., furn., $180.
160 Broadway, 325 ft., $52.50.
WM. S. CONSTANT CO.,
115 Broadway. Rector 4808.

FINE OFFICE SPACE.
35 WARREN ST.
S. W. Corner of Church St.
Small Units, Very Light.
Every service.
See Superintendent on the premises.

DENTIST OFFICE TO LET.

HAS BEEN IN BUILDING 17 YEARS. APPLY REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 192 BROOME ST. TELEPHONE DRYDOCK 1493.

OFFICES,
Lofts, Salons,
236 West 55th Street,
at Broadway.
Also a few completely furnished.

PRIVATE OFFICE, furnished, $30 and $35. Mail and telephone privilege, $5. Excellent service; low rent.
DUANE CO., 296 Broadway. Worth 0248.

COLLECTION agency desires to share furnished office; rent reasonable; attractive surroundings. Fifth National Bank Bldg., Suite 1705, or phone Columbus 1832.

OFFICES, uptown, downtown; furnished, unfurnished; 200 to 5,000 feet; $30 upward; save time office hunting. Haim, 52 Broadway.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE OFFICES.
WEST MIDTOWN LOCATIONS.
WILCHINS, 1 WEST 34TH. PITZROY 8080.

PRIVATE office, furnished, with reception room and telephone privilege; also desk room. 152 West 42d St., Room 310.

WILL SACRIFICE large front office, one flight up, good for showroom; also small units. $20. 39 East 27th.

SACRIFICE—1,000 square feet; 8 windows; 8 private offices; 40th St. and Madison Av. Vanderbilt 4972.

PARTITION (½ inch); new, used. Wills & Hartunger, 294 Hudson St. Canal 0884.

SUITE of offices, 1128 Liberty, reasonable rental. Apply Supt., or Bryant 1925.

OFFICE or desk room, light; low rent. Room 1003, 58 William St.

DESK ROOM

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

19TH, 16 WEST—Office space and desk room for rent.

25TH ST., 16 WEST—Elegant desk, typewriter, telephone service, $12 monthly; ground floor; conveniently located; best city proposition. Typewriters.

23RD, 2 WEST—Walking privilege; desk space; refined surroundings; reasonable. Room 100.

FIFTH AV., 505-511, SUITE 502—Desk room, $25; exceptionally fine office. MAIL AND TELEPHONE SERVICE, $5.

DESK ROOM

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

NASSAU ST., 154 (Tribune Bldg.)—Desk space in public stenographer's office; telephone service, stenographic if desired; $20 month. Phone for particulars. Beekman 3555.

DESK space, 276 5th Av., Room 710; neat office, including service; reasonable.

DESK room, $15, with full service; mailing privilege, $2. Retail, 321 Broadway.

DESK ROOM or mail privilege ideal location; $10 up. Suite 330, 50 Church St.

DESK ROOM, with full service, $10; mail privilege, $2. Suites, 27 Warren St.

DESK room; sky light; $10 up. 5 West 16th St. Chelsea 8837.

BUSINESS PLACES (Miscellaneous)

All Sections For Rent.

34TH, 59 EAST—Loft, showroom, office, 25x17x60, first floor, large show windows; fixtures and partitions free. See Mr. Lowenstein, 206 5th Av.

47TH, 2 WEST—Unusually attractive space; north light; 10th floor.

BUSINESS building, 50s, Madison and 5th, consisting of 4 lofts and store; elevator; service. Call Tel. Rhinelander 6138.

Distinctive two-story building in 50s, just off 5th Av.; for high-class retail business; workroom upstairs; rent $5,000.

Private house, unrestricted block in 30s, between Madison and Park; suitable for dressmaker, milliner, antiques or any similar business; rent $10,000; revenue from remainder of house would reduce rent to about $3,000. Don't miss this.
G. W. PARKS REALTY CORPORATION,
25 West 45... Vanderbilt 1296.

GARAGE and service station in Newark, N. J., 5,000 sq. ft., with office, showroom and stockroom. Write only for particulars to Room 606, 1 West 34th St.

HALL, seating capacity 65 chairs. For particulars phone Circle 10196, between 9 and 12 noon. Room 542.

SPACE in high class dressmaking establishment; near 5th Av. B 166 Times.

BUSINESS PLACES WANTED

WANTED, by May 1st, or before, about 200 square feet, on floor with another tenant, between 30th and 42d Sts., and Broadway and 4th Av. preferred. Morris Cane, 44 East 23d St. Phone Ashland 1352.

WANTED, until June 30, small, private office without stenographic service, for personal work by public accountant; downtown location preferred. Mitchell, F. 958 Times Downtown.

STORE PROPERTY wanted; must be well located; cash no object; property must show good return on investment. M. Grossman, 84 Montrose Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Large store and basement for light manufacturing, Williamsburg section. Leader Novelty Candy Co., 195 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

WILL manage office building, uptown, downtown, in return for space; established Christian realty firm. B 835 Times Downtown.

GARAGE and gas station, in small town, near New York; to buy or lease; state conditions, price and terms. Box 21, 1,515 3d Av.

SPACE wanted for soda fountain, luncheonette, in office buildings, stores, or part of stores. S 413 Times Downtown.

LOFT wanted for woodworking; about 8,500 square feet with high ceiling; low rent. Y 2438 Times Annex.

SMALL light office, downtown, preferably 1-11 or 26 B'way. Bowling Green 2791.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 343 EAST—Lady will share 4-room furnished apartment with business girl; reference. Circle 7200, Plaza 6065.

30TH, 124 EAST—1, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, attractively furnished, kitchenette; references. Call before 10, after 2.

43D, 138 EAST—Two-room apartment, suitable business people; reasonable. Huntington.

46TH, 26 EAST—Two rooms and bath, both tub and shower bath; large closet room, open fireplace; $200 per month, for lease until Oct. 1. Apply Superintendent on premises.

50TH—High-class elevator apartment, five rooms, bath; to October; $165 month; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

61ST ST., 53 EAST.
Beautiful 5-room duplex; exclusive small apartment house; charming furniture, rare Chinese decorations; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; service. Call Tel. Rhinelander 6138.

61ST ST., 53 EAST—Two bedrooms, living room, kitchenette, $115. Sworn by janitor.

66TH, 127 EAST—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, until October, with renewal privileges, four attractively furnished rooms and large kitchen; price $175. Phone Mr. Leslie, Hector 7611 or Rhinelander 8024.

67TH, 138 EAST—Apartment of 4 rooms, 2 baths; May until Oct. Phone Rhinelander 3270.

82D, 16 EAST — Four spacious, beautifully appointed rooms, kitchen, bath, comprising entire floor; unique layout; $2,900; beautiful 2 and 3 room apartments, one with roof garden, $1,000-$1,200; remarkable offers.

93D ST., AT MADISON AV. (Hotel Ashton) —Hotel service; beautiful rooms with bath, $15 up; without, $12 up; suites consisting of bedroom, sitting room and bath, at rates in proportion; exceptional service; convenient to all transportation; close to Park.

MADISON AV., 230—Four-room apartment, elegantly furnished; extra large studio, bath, kitchenette, dressing room, hall; Steinway grand; housekeeper.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ON MADISON AV.—Will sublet 5-room, with kitchenette Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, from October 1st to October, 1929. Phone morning, Rhinelander 6363.

MADISON AV., 741—Newly furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100; phone, Rhinelander 8437.

MADISON AV., 1,000—Beautifully furnished 4 rooms, with bath and kitchenette; rent, $150. Rhinelander 1626.

PARK AV., 800 (Sutton)—Three rooms, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; maid service; $90. Supt. Rhinelander 1626.

PARK AV. (180 East 34th St.)—2 rooms and bath; all light; factory Park Av.; May to October, $160. Rhinelander 0960.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 35—Three large beautiful rooms, kitchen and bath; large front on 9th Av.; rent $75. Telephone Murray Hill 8962.

Furnished—West Side.

117TH, 35 WEST—Large comfortable room, suitable 1 or 2; select house.

167TH, 115 WEST—Attractive 3-room modern apartment; real estate office; elevator. Phone Monday, Murray Hill 8000.

96TH, 39 WEST—2 rooms, bath; quiet, small service; $65 monthly.

97TH, 50 WEST—Hotel Seville—2, 3, 4 rooms, bath; maid service.

61ST ST., 4 WEST (NEAR 5TH AV.)—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTAL; RENT $120 PER MONTH. SEE MANAGER, HOTEL WOLCOTT.

3RD ST., 11 WEST (ABERDEEN HOTELS)—SPECIAL; LOVELY ROOM FOR WOMAN WITH PRIVATE BATH. TELEPHONE PENNSYLVANIA 1800.

68TH ST., WEST—Suitable for couple or bachelor; rent reasonable. Wilmerding & Field, 11 West 68th St.

39TH, 49 WEST—Unusual studio, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano, phone. Fairfield.

45TH, 341 WEST (HILDONA COURT)—Elevator apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, showers, kitchen. Kitchenettes; all newly furnished and decorated; $20 to $30 weekly. Longacre 3500.

46TH, 328 WEST—One and two rooms, kitchenette, bath, newly altered dwelling.

50TH—Apartment two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $125; bar, piano, 25 West 42d.

51ST ST., 306 WEST—Comfortably furnished four rooms in all-improved elevator apartment house; fine location; reasonable.

55TH ST. (CORNER 7TH AV.)—
THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET SERVICE; ONE ROOM, BATH, $90; 2 ROOMS, BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 359 WEST—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; attractive new furniture; fireproof building. TA.

56TH ST., 809 WEST.
HOTEL THORNDYKE.
VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

57TH ST., 118 WEST—ATTRACTIVE SUITE OR PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET. APPLY MANAGER GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

67TH ST., 340 WEST—1-2-3 rooms and bath; maid and valet service; $65 up monthly; references.

61ST, 19 WEST (corner of Broadway, Hotel Paradox)—Beautifully furnished 1 and 2 room suites, with private bath, overlooking Central Park; $25 to $50 week; $100 to $200 monthly. Phone Columbus 7127.

66TH, 155 WEST (Subway)—Five attractive rooms; electricity; modern improvements; $90. Janitor.

69TH ST., 245 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $75 up; references required.

70TH ST., 61 WEST—Attractively furnished parlor floor; $125.

71ST, 52 WEST—Beautifully furnished, extra large room; private bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

72D, 30 WEST—DUPLEX APARTMENT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; 2 FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE; MONTHLY; REASONABLE.

72D, 43 WEST (Royalton Apartment Hotel)—Attractively furnished 2-room suites, bath; hotel service; restaurant; by month or year, from $115 per month up.

72D, 114 WEST (DEL EARLTON)—VERY DESIRABLE TWO ROOMS, BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

73D, 146 W.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS; SUITE COMPLETE; PRIVATE BATH; PIANO, VICTROLA; WEEKLY; REASONABLE.

75TH ST., 35 WEST—Magnificent south front street floor; refined home; references.

75TH, 228 WEST—Furnished and unfurnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenettes and bath; in first-class condition; price reduced.

77TH, 338 WEST—Beautifully furnished 1-2 room apartments; all conveniences; service.

78TH ST., AND BROADWAY—Completely furnished two-room suites with private baths, real rugs and Steinway grand piano; to rent until Oct. 1 or longer; option of buying furniture. Phone before 10 and morning. Rhinelander 4387.

80TH—Apartment of six rooms, bath, piano; high class; $160. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 102 WEST—Hotel Anderson, 1, 2 room suites; refined atmosphere; reasonable.

81ST, 51 WEST (Hotel Colonial)—Newly decorated, furnished, 1-2-3 studio rooms, private baths; elevated surface cars, subways; $17.50-$28-$40 weekly; complete hotel service; restaurant.

90s—Attractively furnished, 3-room, elevator apt.; real kitchen; $115. Schuyler 6540.

91ST (B'way)—Two, three, seven rooms, well furnished; elevator. 2,465 Broadway.

100TH ST., 255 WEST (near West End Av.)—Charming little studio apartment, two small rooms, bath and kitchenette; steam heat, electric light, hot water; unsurpassed immediate occupancy; completely equipped; immaculately clean; suitable for one or two; references essential. Cook, 7,427 Riverside.

100TH, 215 WEST (Broadway; Austin Arms)—Desirable 3-room furnished housekeeping apts.; all modern conveniences; $90 to $125.

103D (near B'way)—3 rooms, kitchen, electric; call before 11 or 2-4. Clarkson 4835. References.

106TH, WEST—5 large, light, well-furnished rooms, 2 baths; river view; from April 1 to Oct. 1; $300 month. Phone Academy 2822. M 855 Times.

109TH ST. (215 Manhattan Av.)—2, 3, 4, 5, 6 room housekeeping apartments, elevator and non-elevator, $70 up; references essential. Main office 215 Manhattan Av. Open evenings, all day Sunday. Academy 1647.

109TH, 107 WEST.
PRE-WAR PRICES.
2, 3 rooms, high-class, $70 up. Academy 1611. Open 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

109TH, 500 WEST—7 large light rooms; June 1 to Sept. 1; $200. Apt. 11B. Academy 2962. M 206 Times.

110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
High-class furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms, with kitchenette and bath, $80 and $100 up. Frank Adelberg 0613. Open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

113TH, 546 WEST—High-class apartment; lease; 3 rooms, bath; maid service.

113TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES, WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATE; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH, 405 WEST (near Columbia)—Five rooms, bath, piano; April-November. Apt. 1.

120TH, 506 WEST — 5 outside, beautiful, linens, silver, kitchen, suitable 6; October, permanent; $125; telephone, elevator, apt. 33.

149TH (B'way)—Five rooms, bath, piano; $120; bargain. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

177TH, 601 WEST (St. Nicholas Av.)—Handsome three-room suite, all front; real kitchen; southern exposure; complete housekeeping; immediate occupancy; elevator. Apartment 35. Markham.

187TH, WEST—Four nicely furnished rooms; all outside; elevator; $125. Watkins 9700.

BROADWAY, 915T ST.—Attractive six-room apartment for sale; rent reasonable; owners leaving town; must sacrifice. Riverside 8121.

CLAREMONT AV., 130 (facing Grant's Tomb)—Must sell completely furnished five-room elevator apartment. Apply in Apt. 41.

EDGECOMBE AV., 360 (Apt. 84)—Very nicely furnished 3-room apartment, $85. Edgecomb, telephone Audubon 2350.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 253 (Apt. 51)—Handsomely furnished living room, bedroom, bath and complete kitchenette. Oriental rugs, new baby grand piano, vocalion with records; linen, dishes; owner abroad. Seen between 4-5; bargain. Information Schuyler 7312.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE apartment, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; elegantly furnished 4 rooms, consisting of living, dining room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; 2 or 3 months or longer; rent $375. Phone Academy 0285 for appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450 (Apt. 84)—Beautifully furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, completely equipped; private phone Cathedral 5160. Seen 12-6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 414—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano, linen, telephone; $125-$140. Supt.

HIGH-CLASS apartment, 4 rooms (2 bedrooms), bath; maid, and hotel service. Apply office, Seville Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

ARTISTIC 3 rooms, bath, linen, silver, victrola; Sub. subway; immediate possession; lease March-October. Phone Morningside 7370.

PERSONALLY inspected apartments all sizes. Smith-Gibbons, 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 0589.

Furnished—Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 1,197—Three rooms, substantially and completely furnished; immediate possession; moderate rental. Apt. 6 D.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE ST., 101 (near subway)—3 rooms, consisting of living room, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; modern improvements; hotel service.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—Long Island.

NEW GARDENS—Six rooms, 2 baths; gas station; subway (city); Rockefeller; Parkway; Kew Gardens. Hillside 0100.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

19TH, (Concourse)—Elegant, 5-room, bath, elevator; $100; Kingsbridge 3. Will sell 429 St.

59TH, 161 EAST (between Murray Hill)—Duplex, four rooms, two baths; first floor, apartment, remodeled, up-to-date, all conveniences, extra large rooms; quiet neighborhood; reasonable rent; ready for occupancy.

HENRY HOE RENTING AGENT,
1 THIRD AVENUE.
PHONE MURRAY HILL 0966.
J. P. MURPHY CO., INC.,
235 EAST 45TH STREET.
PHONE MURRAY HILL 6146.

60TH ST., 111 EAST—THIS COMPLETELY RE-modeled apartment of 5 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $90; is $1,750. Call Mr. Bowden, Superintendent.

FRENCH & FRENCH, INC.,
500 Madison Av., at 54th St. Vanderbilt 8907.

47TH, 1 EAST—Two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; open fireplace, hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water; $1,200. Apply Sutcliffe, Sittenham, Fitzroy 4967.

48TH, 136 EAST—Five beautiful rooms, steam, electricity; newly decorated; immediate occupancy; $1,200. Edward Hamilton, 608 1st Av. Vanderbilt 4295.

50TH, 411 EAST—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath, just completed, all conveniences, quiet and refined neighborhood; references and six months lease required; about $100 per month.

50TH ST., 25 EAST.
Two very large rooms, bath, 4 closets, $1,200; service; unfurnished; no children.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

52D (cor. Park Av.)—8 rooms, 3 baths; sublet to Apr. 15 or May 1. Dr. White.

52D ST., 615 Park Av.—Eight rooms, three baths, with all four exposures; very sunny apartment; rent reasonable; agent on premises.

53D, 326 EAST—3 rooms and bath; modern improvements; care for doctor's office. Call 6-8 P. M., Dr. White.

56TH ST., 25 EAST.
DESIRABLE APARTMENTS,
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
To Lease.
Housekeeping Service.
TELEPHONE LENOX 2263.
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

LEXINGTON AV., 535—Six beautiful rooms, steam, electricity, telephone, elevator; parquet floors.

MADISON AVE., 797, (near 67th St.)—Modern apartment; whole floor; finest residential location; reasonable; references. Telephone Rhinelander 10460.

Unfurnished—West Side.

4TH, 148 WEST (near Washington Square)—Four large, sunny rooms, bath; all improvements; fourth floor, walk-up; $70.

4TH, 145 WEST (Apt. 8)—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $70; immediate possession. Phone Spring 9742.

16TH, 352 WEST—Handsome, choice three, four room apartments; telephone; reasonable.

16TH, 5 WEST—Skylight studio, 2 rooms, maid, telephone service. Chelsea 3837.

23D, 333 WEST—Two and three rooms, kitchenette, all improvements. References.

30TH ST., 18 WEST—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartment, walk-up, 6th floor. Apply housekeeper, 5th floor, or Tannenbaum, 640 Broadway. Adults preferred. $800 a year.

51ST, 506 WEST—Five and six room apartments, in all improved elevator apartment house; fine location; reasonable.

53D, 45 WEST—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; brand-new house; finest residential section; $115 to $175 monthly. Agent on premises or Joseph J. Eshmans, Attorneys, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 8246.

57TH, 140 WEST—Large, studio room, 18x23; ONE IN A THOUSAND; bath, in-a-door bed, kitchenette, fireplace, parquet; $100. Longacre 4204.

57TH, 201 WEST—Beautiful two rooms, bath and kitchenette; southern exposure; elevator building; $125.

59TH, 210 WEST (facing Central Park)—8-room apartment; rent reasonable. Armstrong & Armstrong, 212 St. Nicholas Av.

70TH, 345 WEST—3 AND 5 ROOMS; RELET; FINE IMPROVEMENTS; MODERATE RENTALS. SUPT.

71ST, 346 WEST—Seven, eight spacious rooms, two baths; elevator; $150 up.

72D ST., 118 WEST.
Georges Washington Apartment Hotel.
One or two room suites with bath until Sept. 30 at exclusive, large, comfortable rooms, newly decorated; ideal location and every convenience.

72ND ST., 176 WEST (cornr Broadway)—Five rooms, unusually attractive apartment studio. Metzger Co., Watkins 7320, or premises.

72D, 161 WEST—New apartments; two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; low box, shower; $100 and $125. Apply premises.

72D, 122 WEST—2-room, bath, studio apartment, first floor front; suitable doctor, dentist, dancing studio; moderate. Supt.

72D ST., 16 WEST—Sunny two-room housekeeping apartment, bath; possession April 1; immediate possession; $1,500.

74TH ST., 234 WEST—Beautiful three-room apartment, $2,200.

75TH, 12 WEST—Beautiful studio, 2-room kitchenette apartment; sacrifice. Apply Supt.

77TH ST., 25 WEST—Magnificent south front; second floor; refined home; references.

80TH—Apartment, eight rooms, bath, $125; sell furniture $500. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

87TH ST., 53 WEST—Parlor floor for rent for dentist or physician.

87TH ST., 24 WEST—Apartment, one big room, kitchen, bath. Supt. Inquire No. 20.

88TH, 61 WEST—Three rooms, bath; third floor; improvements; $87.50. Schuyler 2068.

89TH ST., 75 WEST—3 rooms, kitchenette; moderate rental. Apply on premises.

92D ST., 8 WEST.
7 large rooms, modern elevator apartment; rent, $3,000. Apply Superintendent.

96D, 255 WEST—Three exceptionally large rooms, entire floor; bath, kitchenette; $180.

93D ST., 4 WEST—Eight large, light rooms, elevator building; $175.

93D ST., 307 WEST—6 rooms; elevator; all light; rent $2,500.

107TH, 325 WEST (Riverside)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apartment 6, Academy 6871.

109TH, 312 WEST—4 rooms, bath, electricity; beautifully decorated; improvements; $75.

110TH, 257 WEST (near Broadway)—Living room 22 feet, chamber 15, breakfast kitchen, spacious closets; fireproof; exceptional value.

145D ST., 504 WEST—3 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, electric light; floor front; $75. Janitor on premises 10 to 12.

145TH, 409 WEST—Eight rooms, newly decorated; all improvements, including elevator, $125.

146TH, 407 WEST—Finest five-room apartment on the Heights as to location and view.

164TH, 601 W.—4 desirable rooms, all modern improvements; elevator. Apply Supt.

181ST ST., 605 WEST (Apt. 4)—Five rooms, elevator, sublet unfurnished; ground floor, suitable for business.

181ST ST., 605 WEST—Seven rooms, elevator, sublet unfurnished; second floor; all outside rooms.

192D ST., 600 WEST — Four or five rooms; corner elevator apartment.

AUDUBON AV., 185 (corner 173d)—Beautiful 5-room apartments; elevator house; rent reasonable. Apply Supt., or Vanderbilt 9646.

BROADWAY, 3,024 (165th)—Parlor floor, 7 rooms; ideal location for dentist or studio. Ginsberg.

BROADWAY, 3,056 (122d)—5 rooms, third floor front; decorated, light, elevator; reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 855—Beautiful, sunny, parquet apartments.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (Sheridan Square Studio Apartment)—Large, light rooms and bath; $65. Lots, 74 Grove St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 74 (corner 101st St.)—Four rooms and high-class elevator house. Apply office Hudson View Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive; corner 161st St. Telephone Wadsworth 6386.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 535, (cor. 105th St.)—Vacant; 6 large daylight rooms, southern exposure; facing river; 2 baths, foyer; sublet 18 months to Oct. 1, 1928. Supt. of Wesking 1022.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 545—7 large rooms, elevator, modern; all conveniences; $1,920 year. Owner, on premises, or 9484 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 554 (near Fort Lee Ferry)—Four large, light rooms; modern improvements; fourth floor, walk-up; lease; moderate rental. Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456—Beautiful studio apartment, with roof garden. Supt. on prem.

WADSWORTH AV., 252—Moderate priced 4-room apartment, best location. Inquire janitor.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 177 (between Christopher and 10th Sts.; one block from Sheridan Square, ten minutes from Wall St. or 42d St.)—Exceptionally light and airy two rooms, kitchenette, tiled bath and entry hall in new, remodeled apartment house; the light and utility of the appointments give this apartment a unique charm with a minimum of housekeeping labor involved. Phone Whitehall 2346, after 8 P. M. Spring 2115.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

WEST END AV. 118—Two 3-room apartments; modern conveniences; rent $1,320 per annum. Apply on premises, or 1,240 1st Av., 1st floor, rear.

WEST END AV., 400—Sixth room, two baths; rent $1,800.

NEW RIVERSIDE APARTMENTS,
COR. 181ST ST. AND HENSHAW AV.
Choice of Apartments of
THREE, FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS.
Doctor's Apartments a Specialty.
All Outside Rooms.
Beautiful Surroundings.
Rent Reasonable.
Every Considerable Improvement.

5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
$2,400, per year rent.
Rivera, 700 Riverside Drive, corner 167th St. Elaborate first floor rooms, spacious design. Apply manager on premises.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,013 (176th St.)—Four rooms; choice location; newly painted and tiled. Fraserheat, 580 Wilms Av. Stevens 9115.

DAVIDSON AV., 2,416 (near Fordham road)—1 block from subway station; 4 and 5 rooms; new building; every improvement.

SHERIDAN AV., 1,316—Two rooms, private bath; subway; three large rooms, $60. Superintendent.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 1,166—Five large light rooms; modern; $70. Kingsbridge 3.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 1,005 (181th)—4 and 5 room apartments. Apply Superintendent.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,416—New building; 3 rooms, latest improvements; rent $70-$75.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

Closing Hours for Advertisements
Sunday Edition

THURSDAY, NOON — Schools, Steamships, Hotels, Resorts, Amusements.

THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT — Display Apartments and Real Estate, with text, cuts, photographs, matrices or drawings.

FRIDAY, 5 P. M.—Undisplay classifications of Real Estate.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.—Advertisements for Editorial Section.

SATURDAY, 1 P. M.—Undisplay classified advertisements (Business Opportunities 11 A. M. Saturday).

Daily Edition

If received after 4 P. M. on date preceding publication, classified announcements for daily edition are subject to omission. Final closing time 6 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate Line. (Minimum space two lines.) Agate Line
Situations Wanted 40c
Furnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted. 45c
Boarders and Board Wanted..... 45c
Help Wanted 50c
Real Estate, &c. 55c
Lost and Found 55c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.. 55c
Country Board 60c
Mortgage Loans 60c
For Sale 65c
Automobile Exchange 65c
Agents Wanted 65c
Employment Agencies 75c
Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Caps, 20c)...15c
Buyers' Wants—Offerings to Buyers..15c
Beach Exchange (Sunday) 12c

Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Births accepted up to midnight.

Errors avoided by delivering advertisements well in advance of closing time.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Continued From Preceding Page.

Employment Agencies.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY—High-grade colored servants; city, country; references investigated. 2,382 7th Av., Audubon 2966.

TINKA ANDRESEN Scandinavian Agency, 2,294 Broadway, near 83d. Schuyler 7092.

OLSSON AGENCY, 151 West 71st. Swedish, German, Irish, &c. Endicott 7634.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, having 4 years' experience with mercantile and manufacturing concerns, and 2 years in public accounting (his own office) desires connection with reliable C. P. A. firm as junior; age 28; graduate of N. Y. U.; references. Z 8825 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, young man, 25 years old, experienced bookkeeper, New York University accountancy student, six years' business experience, three of which have been in cost accounting, wishes to connect with public accounting firm. F 967 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, college man, 30, ten years' experience accountancy, credits, collections, office management; now employed, desires permanent connection with reputable concern; thorough executive; personal interviews; salary $3,000. E 514 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, 37, experienced, three years in Buenos Aires, desires connection with progressive concern; highest credentials. J 305 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced bookkeeper; 2 years' public accounting; temporary or permanent; university senior. Sheldon, 552 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced senior New York University, seeks permanent position with accountants. C 617 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, with C. P. A.; 22; B'klyn. M. M. Frumkin, 19 Jackson Place, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced; bookkeeper, stenographer; willing; moderate salary. F 961 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, 29, married, university graduate; eight years' experience; $2,600. Room 7-67, 2 Wall St.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires position with C. P. A.; N. Y. U. senior; advancement primary object. C 1143 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, desires permanent connection; moderate salary; references. D 405 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, senior, seeks part time position. F 932 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, 22, EXPERIENCED; $25. D 392 TIMES.

ACCOUNTING, student, desires employment evenings, bookkeeping, clerical work. Sullivan, 522 West 159th St.

ADVERTISING.

Young man, good copy writer and layout man (no artist), good correspondent; has handled direct mail advertising department; experienced in newspapers, trade journals and circulars; no selling proposition, please. G 236 Times.

ADVERTISING EXPERT, spare time or evenings; commission basis; write today for money-making suggestions. V 903 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, age 44, competent, higher accounting course. B 174 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, young man, college student, desires position. G 371 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 29, Christian, desires position; thoroughly experienced general books, financial, trading and profit and loss, statements, costs, perpetual inventory, credits, collections, good correspondent; formerly head of accounting department; highly endorsed; salary $40. L 367 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, 31, married, capable taking complete charge, financial statements, reports, desires permanent connection; reasonable salary; excellent references. F 992 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, Christian, desires position; experienced general books, balances, statements, costs, credits and collections; good correspondent; unquestionable references; salary $55. A 891 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced (21), control accounts, general ledger, accurate and reliable; first-class correspondent, quick stenographer; $25. B 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, control accounts, trial balances, financial statements, stenographer, accounting knowledge; complete charge; $22. F 980 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience, wishes to change position; full charge, controlling accounts, financial statements; references. G 878 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate, connection with reliable firm; knowledge of stenography, typewriting. Box 40, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, middle-aged, well educated; typist, correspondent; can take charge. Stewart, 51 Quincy St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 4069.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, Christian, desires permanent position; knowledge German; recently large textile firm. G 349 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accounting knowledge; capable, willing; best references. G 199 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, desires permanent position; complete charge, competent; A1 references. G 382 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; best references; accountancy student during evenings. G 306 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, 20, high school graduate, 2 years' experience. L 409 Times.

BOY, 19, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, 3 years' business experience. F 989 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, married man, 9 years' experience foreign and domestic cars; trained mechanic, careful city driver, wishes position with private family in country, with living quarters; best references. Wm. A. Marquard, 263 West 137th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC desires position with private family, city or country; 12 years' experience; drive any car; neat, courteous, willing; best references. Hughes, Longacre 2340.

CHAUFFEUR, open for steady position with private family; best of references; thoroughly experienced. Henry Wolf, 226 East 90th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 12 years' experience; thoroughly understanding repairing and driving of all cars; best of references can be furnished. Apt. 55, Tremont 4442.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (40), single, careful driver, 15 years' experience, private families, city, country; excellent references. B 170 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, English, age 32, 12 years' experience; all makes, wishes private position; references. Niven, 328 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 12 years' experience; best references; do repairing. J. H. White, 147 W. 136th St. Audubon 7039.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, thoroughly experienced, wishes private position; best reference. Suzuki, Circle 2785.

CHAUFFEUR, 15 years' experience, all makes of cars. Michael Duffy, 647 Columbus Av. Phone Riverside 0802.

CHAUFFEUR, ten years' experience, 27, single, city, country; best references. Mott Haven 5160; extension 106.

CHAUFFEUR, wishes position, private family; 8 years' experience; married. F 171 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (28), 10 years' experience. Chandler, 160 West 90th St. Riverside 0016.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Japanese, long experience; reference. Columbus 8115. Tokyo, 148 West 65th.

CHEMIST, graduate, 23, experience in food analysis and general laboratory work, desires position; can talk and read German, English and French. Z 2338 Times Annex.

COLLECTION correspondent, credit assistant, 25, several years' experience textile commission line, desires connection. Box 3, 1,328 3d Av.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, 13 years building construction; have references. Phone Dickens 0320.

COOK and houseworker, Chinese. Dan Soon, 120 High St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT - ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER, 28, Christian, writer result-getting sales letters, also credit and collection; advertising copy; broad experience, executive ability; connection with future. D 1063 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, college graduate, instructor, part time, knowledge French, Spanish; seeks position requiring services 5-8 daily. E 176 Times.

COUPLE, butler; good, plain cook (colored). Write T. Proctor, 256 West 136th St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical engineer, 10 years' experience shop supervision and machine design, desires new connections with responsibilities and future. Paul, 161 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 6 years detailer, tracer; $20; excellent references. D 394 Times.

ENGINEER, licensed, refrigeration, Corliss engines, hydraulics, R. W., 146 Hall St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.

two years' commercial and six years of broad banking experience, domestic and foreign; special knowledge of commercial credit operations; A1 references. C 848 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 29, university graduate, experienced manufacturing methods, sales, desires position with responsibility; analytical, thorough, constructive; salary secondary; available immediately. G 308 Times.

INTERPRETER—English-Italian, guide private tourists, Italy; congenial, trustful. F, Accorners, 1,736 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE student grants position; school boy, part time. Shimizu, 300 East 15th, City.

JAPANESE student wishes part time position of any kind. Hama, Clarkson 1244.

MAINTENANCE MAN, engines, pumps, water supply, plumbing, steamfitting, painting, carpentry, concrete work; city or country; references to ability and character. William B. May, 47 West 30th St. Telephone Longacre 5596.

MANAGER, chattel loan note, experienced; territory no object; prefer New England. G 606 Times.

MAN, experienced locker room, desires position country club. L 414 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER desires position as assistant to general superintendent or factory manager; fourteen years' experience in modern shop practice, including production problems and bonus systems; references. C 670 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER MAN, ten years' daily and trade papers, wants position where accuracy, intelligence, news sense count. H 64 Times.

OPERATOR, engraving machine; 7 months' experience. Box 844, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

PURCHASING ASSISTANT, 26, Christian, wishes connection with reliable firm; machinery, hardware, electrical supplies. P 165 Times.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR, experienced, managing apartment houses. S. Rose, 12 Pinehurst Av.

RESIDENT SALESMAN.

Well-known resident salesman with own office in Baltimore, with a executive personal following among, and intimately known to buyers of department and dry goods stores and jobbers in Baltimore, Washington and Maryland, would like to represent manufacturers on a commission basis. Can give best of references and sure of results. F. M., 337 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, resident New York City, wishes to act as commission agent in that city and suburbs for reputable out of town concern, can furnish A1 references; please state line; will maintain own office. G 386 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wholesale or retail clothing; salary and commission. A 102 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced drug trade; own clientele; sundry line preferred. H 78 Times.

SALESMAN, not an order taker; 10 years' experience, Christian. D 400 Times.

SALESMAN, shirting, with large following, wishes new connections. A 142 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK—Complete charge of receiving stock and shipping, both domestic and export; first-class packer; best of references. G 367 Times.

SHIPPING, stock clerk, married, wishes position at anything. F 985 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING clerk, 27, energetic, conscientious worker, highly recommended. B 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, bookkeeper, correspondent, experienced and thoroughly reliable; $30. G 364 Times.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER as executive, desires connection with reliable concern. A 1220 Times Bronx.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes to take care of high-class elevator or walkup apartment house; previous experience and good references. A 1221 Times Bronx.

TEACHER, young man, successful school experience, preparing students reports and college entrance, French, Spanish, Hebrew, English, seeks position requiring higher qualification. B 177 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, 11 years' transportation experience, desires position as traffic manager or assistant traffic manager, industrial or manufacturing concern, Manhattan. G 390 Times.

VALET, 30, excellent references, well experienced in traveling, speaking English, French, German and Italian, wishes position for April. G 365 Times.

YOUNG Japanese student desires job private family, part time; small salary; highest reference. Kanamori, 330 East 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, EDUCATED, UNDER 30, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH FIRM OFFERING OPPORTUNITY; GOOD WORKER, WITH PLEASING PERSONALITY; HAVE HELD IMPORTANT POSITION IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; UNIVERSITY GRADUATE; A1 REFERENCE. H 72 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 30, Christian, executive ability, formerly head, invoice and order department large corporation; experienced cashier, correspondent, credits; thoroughly versed office routine; can assume charge; competent, conscientious. B 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN (24), college education, desires clerical position permitting a few hours freedom each day; experienced; highest references; moderate salary. F 964 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, speaking French, Spanish, English, traveled in Europe and Central America, wishes connection that eventually will become traveling salesman. B 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, 3 years' business experience. F 988 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, college graduate, 3 years' sales and executive experience, capable assistant to busy executive, seeks permanent connection. A 656 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, refined, Christian, experienced office assistant, typist and correspondent; no stock or soliciting propositions. D 224 Times.

YOUNG MAN, colored, with law education, experienced managing clerk and renting agent, desires position. F 971 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position as assistant to busy executive; knowledge book manufacturing, stenography. A 690 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, well bred, desires position with gentleman or family who intend touring; 10 years' experience driving own car. D 398 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married; 8 years' experience correspondent, general clerical worker and purchasing office supplies; best references. C 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, 10 years' business and executive ability, desires position selling of one requiring responsibility and trust. D 395 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education, 6 years' business experience, export, systematizing, correspondence, desires connection with future. A 410 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants position with future; good education; typist; six years' experience; excellent references. D 386 Times.

YOUNG MAN with college training and sound business desires connection with reliable concern. F 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college, 23, initiative, credit experience, desires responsible position; references. A 1207 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, experienced office clerk, desires part time work. Telephone Tremont 6305.

YOUNG MAN, physical culturist, wishes share room with congenial man. D 389 Times.

YOUNG MAN, leaving for California, will accept commissions. F 987 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, wishes position; moderate salary; references. F 972 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, desires inside position; advancement; salary secondary to opportunity. B 172 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, reliable, seeks opportunity; outside work preferred. L 299 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes inside position, reliable firm; advancement. A 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, executive ability, wishes inside position. H 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, position with reliable firm; assured future. J 313 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires evening work, clerical. D 393 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position salesman, with advancement. K 208 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Christian, wishes position, Flatbush car, 62 Slocum St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position anything; references. B. Maisel, 121 Essex St.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, 53, trustworthy, 30 years in present position, desires to change where honesty and ability is appreciated. O 576 Times.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER—Capable of keeping control accounts and making out financial statements; state experience and salary. M 432 Times.

ADVERTISING SPACE SALESWOMAN.

Exposition Shopping Booklet.
Commission. Cole, 1106 Grand Central Palace.

ARTIST—Young girl for hand coloring; Christian firm. Hegone, 37 East 28th.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper and stenographer, experienced in manufacturing line; please call Monday morning. Itskowitz Bros., 345 7th Av., N. Y. C.

ASSISTANT to manager, Jewish publishing house; $14; state age, education, experience, references. M 443 Times.

AUDIT supervisor, with experience in auditing sales checks; only those familiar with modern department store system need apply. M 431 Times.

BILL CLERK, a bright young lady, accurate at figures, to operate typewriter billing machine as invoice clerk; state age, experience and salary. M 426 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ON BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE IN LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE. MUST UNDERSTAND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE, TAKE TRIAL BALANCE, CHECK REMITTANCES OR HANDLE ADJUSTMENTS; WRITE STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX 119, REALSERVICE, 15 EAST 40TH.

BOOKKEEPER, with thorough knowledge of accounts, to handle books of two small gas corporations; prefer one having 2 or 3 years of university training; salary $100-$120, with good prospects for future advancement; address with full particulars in first letter setting forth age, training, experience. S 789 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to take entire charge, one experienced in cloak and suit line preferred; state experience, references and salary in letter addressed to our accountants, L. Barnett & Co., 299 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, has knowledge of stenography and typewriting; experienced. A1 references. Apply Monday. Morgan & Co., 571 Hudson St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist in Jewish institution; must be able to write Yiddish; state age, experience, salary expected. F 830 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine; state experience and salary. Box 121 Realservice, 15 East 40th.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced double entry; knowledge of stenography. Apply by letter. D 96 Times Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, beginner, who understands double entry, also knowledge of typing and stenography. Call Chester, 302 East 12th.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced in mercantile house. Call Monday A. M. Republic Textile Co., 22 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in dress line; must have knowledge of stenography. Kraus & Berman, 36 West 32d.

BOOKKEEPERS, experienced, knowledge stenography. Apply F. A. Kalff, 692 Broadway, corner 4th.

BOWMAKER

MILLINERY.

R. H. MACY & CO., INC., HAVE A VACANCY IN THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT FOR A COMPETENT BOWMAKER.

APPLY ANY TIME DURING THE DAY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, 2D BALCONY, REAR, 34TH STREET ENTRANCE.

CASHIER, neat, active, experienced, for tearoom; 2 years' references required. Apply Room 1332, 15 Park Row, between 9 and 12 A. M.

CASHIER, thoroughly experienced, for 5th Av. specialty shop; references required. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Inquire 52 East 61st St.

CHARGE AUTHORIZER.

Department store experience for authorising purchase checks. Apply Supt.'s office, 37th St. entrance.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av. at 37th St.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS WANTED.

HOURS 9 TO 4:30 O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY, 9 TO 12 O'CLOCK.

LUNCHEONS SERVED FREE.

FREE CLASSES CONDUCTED IN TYPEWRITING, STENOGRAPHY AND DICTAPHONE OPERATING.

APPLY IN PERSON BETWEEN 9 AND 4:30 O'CLOCK, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ROOM 1, MADISON AVENUE, AT 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CLERK for filing, monitor switchboard, general office work; typist preferred. Room 810, Flatiron Building, 949 Broadway.

CLERK with knowledge of typewriting; afternoons, 1 to 5. Y 2459 Times Annex.

COMPLAINT TRACER.

Department store experience, for department of accounts. Apply Supt.'s office, 37th St. entrance.

STEWART & COMPANY,
5th Av. at 37th St.

CORRESPONDENT and bill clerk, experienced. Novelty Handkerchief Co., 473 Liberty Av., Brooklyn. Glenmore 3141.

DESIGNER for art needlework; experienced or beginner; good opportunity; bring samples of work. Reis, 894 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, several; permanent positions open for experienced operators; opportunity for capable girl; good salary, chance for advancement. Miss Charnin, Room 525, 280 Broadway.

DIETITIAN wanted for 100-bed hospital. Beth David Hospital, 118th St. and Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER for alterations on high-class gowns. Lehman, 682 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER and finisher wanted—Experienced; call Rose Hiller, 557 5th Av.

FINISHERS, first class, wanted; good pay. Liotta & Amado, 12 East 46th.

GIRL, generally useful, 6½-year-old child; good wages; references. Cathedral 3883. 145 West 111th St.

GIRL for general housework, white or colored; two adults, one baby, five rooms. Call Midwood 10057, between 9-12 A. M.

GIRL for housework; sleep out. Rothenberg, 476 St. Nicholas Av. Audubon 2870.

GIRLS for light factory work. Joseph Goldman Co., 35 East 33d St.

GOVERNESS—Nursery, taking entire charge 2 child; an, aged 3 and 7. Apply all day. H. Cohen, 859 West 162d. Wadsworth 1186.

HOUSEWORKER, white, mornings only, daily except Sundays; small apartment. Call, carfare paid. 715 West 172d St. Apt. 61.

HOUSEWORKER, white; small family; Hartsdale. Call Room 1506, 17 Madison Av., New York. Tel. White Plains 2296.

HOUSEWORKER, general, good cook, neat; two adults; suburbs. Fauser, 873 4th Av.

MATRON, 100-bed kosher hospital; Jewish preferred. Box 61, 119 Third Av.

MILLINERY DESIGNER AND COPYIST ON LADIES' HAT FRAMES; STEADY, GOOD PAY. SELECT HAT FRAME CO., 46 WEST 36TH.

MILLINERS, high grade, for exclusive house. 20 West 50th St., one flight up.

MILLINERS, EXPERIENCED, CHRISTIE, 15 WEST 56TH.

MODELS, ATTRACTIVE.

SIZE 16; 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE

MILGRIMS,
227 WEST 74TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DRESSMAKING.

VORZIMER, 250 WEST 90TH.

MODELS, SIZE 16.

Attractive, thoroughly experienced; high-class private dressmaking.

VORZIMER, 250 WEST 90TH.

MODEL STYLISH, STOUT, FOR SAMPLES; RELIABLE; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. H. BENDER, 231 WEST 37TH.

MODELS for stout dresses, sizes 40½, 42½ and 44½. Mirkin & Levitt, 40 West 25th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER, experienced, not over 25; understanding care of children 3 and 4; best references required; location Hastings-on-Hudson. Phone Mr. Johnson, Vanderbilt 0744, bet. 1 and 2:30 Monday.

NURSE—White, experienced, refined, for 2-year child and infant; best references required; good home; call Monday after 2, 166 West 87th St., Apt. 5A. Telephone Schuyler 5907.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Care of one 4½-year-old girl; references required. Telephone Lenox 9023 before 10 A. M. or between 12:30 and 2 P. M.

NURSE, infant's, experienced, to assist with older child; best references. Apply 921, 215 West 88th; Apt. 4E.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

NURSE—Floor duty; white, American; mention hospital graduating and when; $100 month with advancement. C 1158 Times Harlem.

NURSEMAID — Experienced, for infant; salary $60; references required. Mrs. Falk, 176 W 87th St. Tel. Schuyler 5831.

NURSE or nursery governess, experienced, for boy 3 and girl 10; references required. Call 2-3. 30 West 70th; Apt. 2A.

NURSE, competent, for 3-year-old boy; references required. Mrs. B. Fleischaker, 219 West 81st. Schuyler 2865.

NURSE, competent, for infant and 2-year-old child. Dubin, Bingham 2200.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE; HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERRED. APPLY MONDAY MORNING. F. & W. GRAND, 79 5TH AV.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced in clerical filing and stock records. Apply Ed A. Farley, 95 5th Av.

OFFICE GIRL with good handwriting, with knowledge of typewriting. Circle Floating Co., 52 West 31st.

OPERATORS on washable suits; experience not necessary. M. Kalosky & Co., 71 Gerard St.

PRESSER, colored, experienced on silk waists. Friedberg Bros., 42 East 32d St.

SALESGIRL for kodak finishing counter; bright girl experienced selling; good salaried position; write particulars, B 180 Times

SALESLADIES,

thoroughly experienced, and of good appearance, in our coats, suits and dress departments; also in hosiery, sweaters, blouse and underwear departments. Apply Superintendent's office,

ORKINS, WEST 34TH ST.

SALESLADIES, dress department in high-class women's apparel shop; must be experienced and of pleasing address; liberal salary and commission; steady position. Nathan Fox, 850 Flatbush Av., near Church Av., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY wanted, experienced in cloaks and suits, to manage and sell; opportunity to earn $40-$50 weekly. The London, 388 Jackson Av., Jersey City.

SALESLADY—Sell soap to office trade and doctors; good opportunity; salary $15 and commission. Call 8:30 to 10 A. M., Room 421, 30 Church St.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED, FOR INFANTS' WEAR, NOTIONS AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS. FRANK'S, 3D AV. AND 57TH ST.

SALESLADIES, outdoor work, selling hosiery direct to public; $16 weekly and commission. Venida Hosiery Co., 45 West 34th.

SALESLADIES FOR BLOUSES AND DRESSES; STEADY; SPECIALTY SHOP, 650 MADISON AV., CORNER 60TH.

SALESLADY, thoroughly experienced, for high-class gown shop; steady position; Madame Leona, 2,256 Broadway.

SALESLADY for retail trade; one who can cater to high-class clientele. Apply all week, 20 West 56th.

SALESLADIES, experienced, for specialty cloak and suit store. Schiller's, Inc., 824 6th Av.

SALESLADIES for waist department; neat and courteous. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN

for full or part time, preferably with experience. These positions offer exceptional opportunities; permanent to those who qualify. Saleswomen for

WOMEN'S DRESSES,
WOMEN'S COATS,
WOMEN'S SUITS.

MISSES' DRESSES,
MISSES' COATS,
MISSES' SUITS.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
INFANTS' WEAR,
WOMEN'S SHOES,
MILLINERY,
WASH GOODS.

Apply in person between 9 and 5.30, or write Employment Office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

SALESWOMEN.

SUITS, COATS,

SKIRTS, DRESSES.

Vacancies in these departments offer permanent positions to experienced and successful saleswomen who can qualify. Apply Supt's Office, 37th St. entrance.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av. at 37th St.

SALESWOMEN, by publishing firm; experience selling executives and officials of business concerns essential; new publication absolutely needed in offices; unusual features; a dignified, high-class sale; drawing account against commissions; education and good appearance essential. Apply S. 473 Times.

SALESWOMEN, experienced, for dress, coat and suit department; steady position to those who can qualify. Wm. Davies & Co., 389 5th Av.

SAMPLE hands wanted, first class; good pay. Stitz & Amar, 19 East 46th.

SECRETARY wanted for a permanent position to assist an officer of a manufacturing corporation in Jersey City; must be an American, aged 25 to 40, thoroughly competent as a stenographer, able to compose a letter and with an aptitude for figures; state age, race, education, experience and salary expected. V 855 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER — Experienced Noiseless operator, with several years' experience in executive work requiring initiative and the ability to meet people in person and over the phone; excellent opportunity to advance into important position with large publishers; salary $22; write fully. D 1055 Times Annex.

SILK REPRESENTATIVE.

silk underwear; we need women of ability and education to represent our line of custom-made silk underwear, the best at reasonable prices; commission; write full particulars. S 242 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

A YOUNG MAN WITH TECHNICAL OR MECHANICAL TRAINING IS DESIRED BY A MANUFACTURER OF WOVEN WIRE SCREENS AND SCREENING MACHINERY TO TAKE DICTATION AT THEIR NEW YORK OFFICE. THE POSITION OFFERS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE SALES END OF THE BUSINESS AND OF EVENTUALLY DEVELOPING INTO A SALESMAN. APPLICANTS MUST BE UNDER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, SALARY, &c., MR. W. P. CAHALL, THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, 200 FIFTH AV.

STENOGRAPHER
with knowledge of bookkeeping.
State salary and experience.
H. G., 622 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

experienced; a good position for conscientious girl. Apply Acme Burlap Bag Co., 89-113 Waterbury St., Brooklyn, 2d floor, Union St., near Grand St.; also near Bushwick Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, thoroughly conversant with office routine, accurate at figures. Apply Samuel Katz, 36 West 26th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced Remington typewriter; cord switchboard operator. Apply Monday morning, Morris Goldzier, Inc., 63 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER with at least 2 years' experience for permanent position; salary $18-$24; answer must contain all particulars, including salary desired. M 438 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian concern; one used to handling details; steady; good opportunity. Call Monday, 8:30 A. M., The Kruger Co., 46 Wooster St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, Italian preferred; English-Italian custom brokers; state experience, salary reference. Address H. F. S. Co., box 902, 17 State St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, good opportunity; state salary and particulars. V 890 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced, salary $25; for advancement. Write Markevell Co., 176 Franklin St.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, religion, experience and salary expected. D 408 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in law office, accuracy essential; $18 to $22. Room 1110, 32 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; experienced; must have knowledge of bookkeeping. Call after 10 A. M., Monday.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $18 to start. Apply 10 A. M., Room 1918, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, with several years' experience. Apply Fashionit Sweater Mills, 266 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. $16. GOLD SLIPPER CO., 120 DUANE ST.

STENOGRAPHER, with office experience. Stratford Costume, 6 East 39d.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for billing department; salary $18-$20. Sons Mfg. Co., Bergen St. and Grand Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, telephone operator and filing; must be over 21. A. Du Bois & Son, 7 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent, for insurance broker's office. Room 611, 19 West 44th.

SWITCHBOARD operator wanted with 3 years' or more experience; do not apply unless you are also a good typist; good salary paid. Apply at Suite 625, 53 Park Row.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, good telephone voice, tactful, intelligent; $18. National Laundry, 2 West 141st, corner 5th Av.

TYPIST

with some experience, bright and energetic. Apply Acme Burlap Bag Co., 89-113 Waterbury St., corner Ten Eyck St.; near Grand St.; also near Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, beginner, rapid and accurate on Remington, Underwood and Royal machines; understand filing. Typist, 36 West 123d St. Phone Harlem 0518.

TYPIST—Experienced, accurate at figures, do billing. Ben Gershel, 498 7th Av.

YOUNG LADY (CHRISTIAN FIRM), HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; GOOD PENMANSHIP REQUIRED; SALARY $18; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION. D. L., 124 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY
to do posting and clerical work.
W. T. FARLEY, 95 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES to solicit commercial claims for collection on salary and commission basis. Reply, stating experience, Z 2296 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY,

bright, neat appearing, to assist in large import jewelry showroom. D. Lisner, 303 5th Av.

YOUNG women to enter a first-class registered training school for nurses; course two years and six months. Requirements: One year of high school or its equivalent. Apply North Hudson Hospital, Park Av., Weehawken, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN, by wholesale silk firm, with experience in sample and shade card work or who feels qualified without previous experience; good opportunity; state salary and references. T 240 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, assist mother with care baby girl, good home. Chelsea 6512.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

FOR BOTH EXPERIENCED TELEPHONE OPERATORS AND GIRLS WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.

NEW OPERATORS

START AT $15.00 AND ARE ADVANCED RAPIDLY.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ARE GIVEN ADDITIONAL SALARY CREDIT IMMEDIATELY.

POSITIONS ARE ALSO OPEN AS NIGHT OPERATORS AT $18.50 PER WEEK WITH STEADY INCREASES IN SALARY.

APPLY:
1,158 Broadway, Corner 27th St.,
58 West Houston St.,
New York.

370 East 150th St.,
Bronx.

81 Willoughby St.,
Brooklyn.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Woman for general housework and to sew; work in west home; must be under 40 years of age, single; good salary, pleasant surroundings; do not apply unless you seek a permanent position. Address Sherwood Hall, Warwick, N. Y.

LARGE IMPORTING COTTON GOODS HOUSE HAS EXCELLENT OPENING FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG LADY WITH LONG EXPERIENCE HANDLING IMPORT AND CONVERTING RECORDS. WRITE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. S 838 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Employment Agencies.

EST. 1897.

GAHAGAN AGENCY, 226 BROADWAY.
Phone 7967 J. KING, Mgr.

As business improves salaries are higher and real opportunities more numerous. We have exceptionally good openings now for high-grade stenographers (in every line), secretaries, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, &c. ESTABLISHED in business for TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, we cater to the best only—both firms and applicants.

No Advance Charge.

THE PLACEMENT COMPANY.
No Registration Fee. 2 West 43d St.
STENOGRAPHERS, $25-SECRETARIES, $20-$30.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $20-$25.
TYPISTS, $15-$25.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, plug board, little steady, downtown, $25.
SEVERAL $2 ENO., bookkeepers, $23-$30.
CLERICAL, little typing, figures, $14-$18.
RESEARCH CLERKS, college grads., major in mathematics, $25-$30.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
2 RECTOR ST., ROOM 1121.
STENOGRAPHERS, splendid offerings, $25-$28; little experience, $16-$20.
TYPIST-FILE CLERK, downtown, $25 mo.
TYPISTS, $85 mo.; others, $65-$75 mo.
CLERKS, file clerks, beginners, $15; some exp. $70-$80 mo.
STENO., learn ediphone, $110 mo.
Up-downtown; free registration.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.,
No Registration Fee. 123 Liberty St.
Steno., downtown B'klyn, small office..$25
Steno., thorough experience patent law..$35
Steno. (2), charge small offices.....$25
Stenos., excellent opportunities, at.....$18-$23
Burroughs billers and bookkeepers.....$25-$28
Typists, beginner $16, touch.....$15-$18
Clerks, several bright girls.....$15-$18

PERSONNEL - PLACEMENT BUREAU,
17 W. 42D ST. LONGACRE 8060.
Do you want immediate placement in the environment you have been hoping for? We have unlimited calls for competent secretaries, stenographers, typists and clerks. Ours is a service you will appreciate and recommend to your friends.

BANKING AND CO

MALE HELP WANTED.
Salesmen.

SALESMAN.

When a salesman who has been earning about $5,000 annually by hard, intelligent effort, is told that there is a $12,000 to $15,000 opportunity waiting for him, he is inclined to be skeptical. He does not realize that the same energy and ability applied in one direction will produce greater earnings than in some other business. All lines are not equally remunerative. What a concern like this one advertising, established over a half a century, with the highest rating, makes the definite statement that various of its salesmen have earned up to $25,000 in a year by securing contracts for a highly specialized publicity service, it is well worth consideration. Obviously, only an able, experienced salesman can fit in such a vacancy. If you have a record of successful salesmanship, are willing to travel extensively, are from 30 to 45, and are available within a week, write us at once, giving an outline of your experience, where you were born and telephone number. A most desirable arrangement will be made with the salesman selected, and as an established clientele will be turned over to him, his renewals, together with commissions on new business, will yield a large and immediate income. Address in confidence M 448 Times.

SALESMEN—A LIMITED NUMBER OF MEN WILL BE OFFERED AN OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME FIRST-CLASS DEFENDABLE REAL ESTATE SALESMEN UNDER OUR SUCCESSFUL PLAN AND TO MAKE BIG MONEY ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS, SELLING ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOME SITES ON AND NEAR WATERFRONT WITHIN CITY LIMITS. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 2 TODAY OR TOMORROW, TO KNIGHT-NORRIS-GIBBS CO. OF NEW YORK, INC., 117 WEST 33D ST., NEW YORK CITY, AND SEE MR. LEACH OR MR. GIBBS.

SALESMEN.

We are now ready to build a national sales organization on a line of electric household appliances; this fact will appeal as an unusual opportunity to capable salesmen to get in on the ground floor and develop shortly to executive positions; men of no unusual ability, but hard, consistent workers, can reasonably expect to earn $75 to $100 weekly; generous commission basis. Make application to Box Z 2315 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted; snappy young men of good address, by successful selling organization; sales problem simplified because hundreds of big insurance companies insist that their clients purchase our type of merchandise in a simple auto accessory; commission basis; a repeat business; intensive advertising campaign starting; live leads furnished to salesmen qualifying; experience unnecessary; ability to talk well essential. Phone Columbus 7311.

SALESMEN TO SELL HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING NEWSPAPER SERVICE TO BANKS AND MERCHANTS; REAL SALESMAN CAN EARN $10,000 YEAR AND OVER; WILL TRAIN YOU AND SHOW YOU HOW IT IS DONE; COMMISSIONS PAID DAILY. HAMILTON SERVICE CORP., 1,819 BROADWAY (ROOMS 816-817-818).

SALESMAN—An old-established electric lighting equipment company has an opening for a real live specialty salesman; liberal commission and financial assistance guaranteed; a real opportunity to right man. Apply 173 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN (2) of ability for engineering corporation; well recommended and of good personality to sell engineering service of permanent nature to business firms in Manhattan; no competition; commission; see contract manager. Owners' Engineering Corp., Hotel Ansonia. Phone Columbus 7270.

SALESMEN, character, personality and tact, to call on prospective members for organization of national renown; attractive income, commission, congenial, permanent connection; references required. See Mr. Martini, 2,107 Broadway, from 10 to 1 weekdays, except Saturday.

SALESMAN—Ladies' neckwear; excellent opportunity for one who has established trade and acquaintance in a principal territory, with a possibility of an interest in the firm; commission basis; state all details, confidential; only those with experience need apply. M 402 Times.

SALESMEN—N. Y. STATE CORPORATION DISTRIBUTING GOVERNMENT COMPILED INFORMATION HAS OPENINGS FOR MEN WITH SALES RECORDS; EARNINGS RANGE FROM $50 TO $400 WEEKLY; LIBERAL COMMISSION. EXPERIENCE 40 WEST 39TH ST., 3D FLOOR.

SALESMEN with following among best; department stores and first-class specialty shops to carry excellent lines of ladies' novelty sweaters as side line on commission basis; territory entire Middle West and Southwest. Mohawk Knitting Mills, Inc., 146 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED HOSIERY SALESMEN WITH RETAIL FOLLOWING FOR NEW ENGLAND STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY; FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. S 142 TIMES.

SALESMAN—Excellent opportunity is open to a hustling and energetic young man with experience in lace line to call on the cutting-up trade with a representative imported and domestic lace line of Staples and novelties; state full particulars and experience; salary and commission. M 425 Times.

SALESMEN with book or magazine experience to secure orders for a remarkable reference work; with an unusual range of appeal; ready seller; commissions paid daily; local and out-of-town territory; references. B 472 Times.

SALESMEN, full or part time, accident and health insurance, $5, $10 and $15 annually; also monthly policies with natural death benefit; liberal commission. National Accident Society, 320 Broadway. Established 1886.

SALESMEN—Exceptionally good opening for two clean-cut, energetic young men for special work and securing contracts; detective bureau; steady position; good income (commission). Write F. O. Box 111, Station O, New York City.

SALESMEN wanted to sell popular make pleasure and commercial cars on commission and bonus basis; may give drawing account to those who qualify. Reo Jamaica Sales Co., 13,008 Hillside Av., Jamaica, L. I.

SALESMAN, reliable, wholesale hosiery, underwear concern; commission; state experience. C 592 Times.

MEN

For pleasant outdoor sales work; salary or commission; paid weekly; opportunity second to none with electrical appliance manufacturing corporation of 55 years' standing. Apply in person, 34 East 40th St., 3d floor, R. E. Stevens.

REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN.

SALESMAN—Christian firm of real estate mortgage brokers, engaged in negotiating large first mortgages on real estate in the best sections of Manhattan Island, desires young man capable of calling on high-class owners of the most valuable property; recent graduates of colleges considered; please do not reply unless you know you are a man of ability, energetic and aggressive; drawing account according to ability; write, stating education, references, age, religion and drawing account expected. V 862 Times Downtown.

MEN, established brush company will employ several salesmen, experience not essential; salary to begin; good opportunity for advancement. Room 806, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

MAN, 30-40, wanted to work in furniture store, with opportunity to be salesman. Astoria Furniture House, Main and Franklin Sts., Astoria, L. I.

YOUNG MEN to solicit commercial claims for collection, on salary and commission basis; reply, stating experience. Z 2291 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR and Salesman, experienced in retail coal business; state references and salary. S 536 Times.

Employment Agencies.

ASS'T STATISTICIAN (bond expr.)..$2,000
STENOGRAPHER (court expr.)..... $30
TYPISTS ..... $20-$30
BOARD RUNNERS ..... $15-$20
RUNNERS AND OFFICE BOYS ..... $10-$15
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL ST. AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 51 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 7870.
Specializing in banking positions.
BOSTON LEDGER BOOKKEEPERS $125 mo.
BANK RUNNERS, PAGES, BENCH BOYS.
ACME AGENCY, 145 NASSAU ST.

Bookkeeper, $30; ledger clerks, $22-$25; asst. bookkeeper, $18; young men, steno. and typists, $18; shipping clerks, $18-$25; mail office boys, $12-$15.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Endeavor made to exclude misleading or fraudulent advertisement. Full investigation advised before entering into negotiations.

Telephone Bryant 1000. *Rate 65 cents an agate line.*

ABBOTT-DETROIT ROADSTER.

WARREN - NASH

Offers you today an opportunity to save $100 to $300. For instance, a

NASH SPORT $980 CASH

and $62 monthly. Painted a rich Maroon, and all metal parts nickeled. Carries our guarantee.

Don't delay; cars will be higher next month. A small deposit secures your car. Free storage, free insurance, free lessons. Act now.

WARREN - NASH IS THE SAFE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CAR.

WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION, 1,980 Broadway, near 65th Street. Open Evenings. Columbus 6370.

BUICKS, NASH, STUDEBAKERS, OVERLANDS, OLDSMOBILES, OAKLANDS, PAIGES, CADILLACS, PEERLESS, FORDS, AND OTHERS.

WARREN-NASH IS THE SAFE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CAR.

WARREN - NASH MOTOR CORPORATION, 1,980 Broadway, near 65th Street. Open Evenings. Columbus 6370.

BUICK roadster 1923, 4-pass. model, wire wheels; exceptional condition; sacrifice. Circle 3222.

BUICK, '22, 45 COUPE. Sell reasonable. Garage, 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC	1921 4-pass. Sport.
CUNNINGHAM	1922 Sport, 4 and 6 pass.
CUNNINGHAM	1921 Sub. Sedan, prac. new.
CADILLAC	1919 7-pass. Touring.
MARMON	1920 Chummy, 4-pass.
COLE	1921-1923, 4, 4, 5 pass. Sport.
PANHARD	1922 de luxe Phaeton.
PACKARD	1921 Twin Six Touring.
PACKARD	Single Six, fine condition.
MERCER SPEEDSTER,	current series.
PAIGE	1922 Spec. Sport, 4-pass.
ROAMER	1921 4-pass. Sport.

Many others; all cars guaranteed. Trades considered. Time Payments.
KAPLAN AUTO EXCHANGE, 782 7th Av. (cor. 51st St.) Tel. Circle—7093.

CADILLAC, 1917, landaulet.
ROLLS-ROYCE, imported sedan.
PIERCE 4017, "66" touring.
MINERVA town car, demonstrator.
RENAULT 1922, four-passenger.
RENAULT, special cabriolet.
PACKARD, 1917, cabriolet.
DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE, for taxi.
MINERVA AUTOMOBILES, INC., 135 West 73D ST. COL. 5405-5536.

CADILLAC	Limousine.
CADILLAC	New Haven Town Car.
CADILLAC	Amesbury Sedan.
LINCOLN	Sedan, 4 passenger.
LINCOLN	COUPE, also TOURING.
PACKARD	Fleetwood Suburb. Sedan.
MARMON	Suburban Sedan.
CUNNINGHAM	Spec'l Twn Brougham.

LINCOLN USED CAR DEPT.
216 West 58th St. Circle 6363.

CADILLAC	1913 5-pass. Sedan.
CADILLAC	1921 7-pass. Touring.
MERCERS	1922-1921 4-pass. Sport.
CUNNINGHAM	1921 6-pass. Sport.
MARMON	1922-23 7-8 pass. Touring.
LANCIA	Town Car, latest type.

ELITE MOTOR CAR CO., 1,066 Broadway, near 53d St. Phone Circle 1964.

CADILLAC	1922 Suburban.
CADILLAC	1923 Limousine.
CADILLAC	1922 Touring.
CADILLAC	1922 Phaeton.
CADILLAC	1921 Phaeton.
PACKARD	1922 Phaeton.
PACKARD	1921 Town Car.
MARMON	1922 Suburban.

L. F. JACOD & COMPANY, 1,860 Broadway. Columbus 7941.

CADILLACS, USED CARS, ALL MODELS. Uptown Cadillac Corporation, 7 West 61st St. (Used Car Dept.) PHONE COLUMBUS 7700.

CADILLAC "57" runabout; beautiful shape, newly painted, thoroughly overhauled. Croley, Circle 8760.

CADILLAC 1916 7-pass. touring, $600. Oberon Co., 326 West 52d. Circle 0615.

CADILLAC 59 phaeton; like new. Phone Bergan 999-W.

CHEVROLET 1920 sedan, excellent condition; any demonstration; bargain, $290. Bronx Chevrolet Sales, 361 East Fordham Road. Tremont 0311.

CLEVELAND 1921 touring, khaki top, all accessories; newly painted; A1 condition; very reasonable. Bacland Motor, 221 W. 64th.

CLEVELAND, brand new, never used, latest model; big discount guaranteed. Reynolds, 150 Prospect St., Port Chester, N. Y.

DETROIT electric brougham; leaving for Europe will sacrifice for $500; handsomely appointed; good condition; daily use; ideal for town; easily controlled. Mr. Dettrich, N. Y. Edison Co., 42d and Central Park West.

ESSEX—Gigantic sale of rebuilt cars now going on in our display of used cars; there surely is one which will suit your needs and a price that will fit your pocketbook. Hudson Used Car Department, 1,842 Broadway. Circle 6830. Open evenings.

FORD 1921 sedan, like new; excellent mechanical condition; bargain; $290; demonstration. 361 East Fordham Road. Tremont 0311.

FORD—New cars, all models; instruction free; easy payments. Authorized Ford Agency, White Sal. Wadsworth 8060-8061.

FORD 1921 touring, excellent condition; self-starter, &c.; bargain $175; any demonstration. 361 East Fordham Road. Tremont 0311.

FORD 1920 taxicab, 1921 model, small mileage, $350. Frank G. Albert, 283 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Tel. Barnum 4706.

HUDSON clearance sale of rebuilt cars; open and closed models ready for immediate delivery. Hudson Used Car Department, 1,842 Broadway. Circle 6830. Open evenings.

HUDSON 1920 sport sedan; excellent condition; reasonable. 235 West 58th. Circle 6457.

JORDAN GUARANTEED USED CARS, ALL MODELS—Sedans, broughams, coupes, runabouts, tourings; $400 to $2,000; 1917 to 1923 inclusive; many other makes from $100 up. Dealers will find many bargains in our list.
JORDAN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 59th St., downstairs. Circle 2353.

JORDAN 1923 Playboy 2-pass. speedster. Oberwegner, 136 West 52d. Circle 0613.

LINCOLN 1922, suburban sedan; run 200 miles; $1,000 off list price. Jacod & Co., 1,860 Broadway. Columbus 7941.

MARMON 1922, special New Haven suburban, cost $6,370, will sacrifice for $3,100. L. F. Jacod & Co., 1,860 Broadway. Columbus 7941.

MARMON 1922 chummy, 4-passenger; sacrifice. Scott, 136 West 52d. Circle 8222.

MARMON, 1921 speedster, cord tires, like new; sacrifice. Circle 5308.

MAXWELL new sedan, direct from factory; trade for Ford; sedan slightly used. B 156 Times.

MINERVA, 1922, 4-cylinder town car; used for demonstrator; practically new; sold with same guarantee as brand-new car; can be purchased at a big discount from list price; worthy of investigation.
MINERVA AUTOMOBILES, INC., 135 West 73d St., Columbus 5405-5536.

NASH SEDAN $491 CASH.

and $19 monthly. Painted a rich King Blue and equipped with absolutely brand new cord tires. OVERHAULED by our own expert mechanics, and carries our GUARANTEE.

WARREN-NASH IS THE SAFE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CAR.

WARREN - NASH MOTOR CORPORATION, 1,980 Broadway, near 65th Street. Open Evenings. Columbus 6370.

NASH 1922 4-passenger sport; like new, 285 West 58th. Circle 6457.

NATIONAL sport touring, cost $5,950, will accept $850. Garage, 305 West 79th.

PACKARD 8d series, Twin Six, equipped with a special Fleetwood Brougham town body, in excellent condition; price $1,650; also 8-35 Packard Touring. Phone Stamford 2240, Frank G. Albert, 283 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

PACKARD 1921 touring, exceptional condition, will sacrifice, $1,450, at once. Circle 5308.

PEERLESS

Touring, series '20, new paint; excellent condition; $280 cash and $42.90 per month for 10 months.

HULETT MOTOR CAR CO., INC., 1,884 Broadway. Columbus 1011.

PIERCE-ARROW CLOSED CARS.
UNUSUAL BUYS.
GUARANTEED THROUGHOUT.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR DEPT., 1,872 BROADWAY (62D). COL. 6801.

STUDEBAKER 21 SPECIAL SIX, $650. Like new, guaranteed 8 months; payments accepted. 806 Southern Boulevard. Intervale 9748.

STUDEBAKER 1921 special 6 touring. Flecher, 126 West 52d. Circle 0616.

STUTZ 1920 touring, 5-passenger, perfect, $700; cost $3,600. Phone Crevelling, Jamaica 2276.

USED PIERCE-ARROWS.
OPEN AND CLOSED MODELS.
HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
PIERCE-ARROW DISTRIBUTORS, 223 W. 54TH ST. CIRCLE 1800.

UNUSED CARS.

BUICKS, new 1923, various models; will accept several shipments; two weeks' delivery, including closed models; LIBERAL DISCOUNT. Gordon S. Harris, 87 Nassau St.

NEW 1923 cars, absolutely any make; liberal discount (1923 cars BIG discount). Gordon S. Harris, 87 Nassau. Cortlandt 6121.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

CADILLAC cars for all occasions; highest class service at reasonable rates; hour, day, month, trip. McMillan Auto Livery, 103 West 57th. Circle 7399.

CADILLAC touring, and Hudson limousine, by hour, day or month; reasonable terms; owner drives. Phone Merriville 3843.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine for hire, lady or gentleman; private chauffeur; monthly. Plaza 8886.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

CADILLAC, 1920 or later, 7-passenger suburban sedan; no dealers. Phone Madison Square 0773.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

REPAIRING, driving taught short time; licenses guaranteed; ladies' classes; also Ford lessons. American Auto School, 758 Lexington Av.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES.

EMERGENCY Loans to automobile owners at once; confidential; representative calls. Bryant 2835.

AUTOMOBILE loans; quick service; lowest rates. York Credit, 277 Broadway. Worth 1940.

FOR SALE.

REED AND WILLOW FURNITURE, direct from factory; lowest prices, largest selection; single piece sets. Call for catalogue. LONG BEACH WILLOW CO., 186 East 41st.

House Furnishings.

FOR SALE—Globe-Wernecke bookcase, seven sections, with base and top, mission finish; excellent condition; $35; also mission desk with drawer and leather seat arm chair, both for $15. Riverside 4886.

FURNITURE, dining, living, bed room; Oriental rugs, bronzes; high class, latest period; sacrifice together, separately. 620 West 150th, 2E.

MUST sell complete dining, bedroom, living sets, rugs, floor lamp; perfect condition. 129 Wadsworth Av., corner 180th.

THREE-BURNER electric range, at 35 West 72d St. See Superintendent.

Jewelry.

LADY must sacrifice $850 exquisite flexible platinum bracelet, blue-white diamonds and sapphires; exceptional opportunity. C 1139 Times Harlem.

QUICK buyer, $700; my nearly 3-karat diamond solitaire ring, real gem; unusual bargain. B 1137 Times Harlem.

Machinery.

CLOTH winding and measuring machine, Parks & Wolson, No. 7684, practically new. Paul Braverman, Madison Square 7612.

Musical Instruments.

200 PIANOS for sale cheap; rebuilt Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer, Chickering, Wardell, Roth, Lawson and other fine pianos and players; $95 to $450; easy terms. Oldest piano factory in New York. Mayer Bros. & Bramley, Inc., 417 West 28th St., near 9th Ave.

WEBER, Sohmer, Knabe, Hartman, Waters, Steinway and 105 others, $75 upward; two Chickerings, uprights, $65 each; players, $145 up; grands, $275 up; while they last. Piano Mfg. Exchange, 1,043 2d Av. (56th) and 421 West 28th St. (9th Av.).

STEINWAY baby grand, like new; cheap. Piano Factory, 421 West 28th St.

STEINWAY Baby Grand, like new; used year; compelled to sell. 17 West 125th.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

All Big Bargains. At Nathan's
New and Slightly Used
OFFICE FURNITURE
Roll, Flat, Typewriter and Bookkeepers' Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Tables, Safes, Rugs; Leather Upholstered Chairs and Settees. OFFICE APPLIANCES. Typewriters, Adding Machines, Multigraphs, Mimeographs, Addressographs, Check Protectors, Time Recorders, Bought, Sold and Exchanged. NATHAN'S, 452 Broadway, Near Grand St. Tel. 9361 Canal.

ADDING MACHINES, $36 up; rebuilt; guaranteed 5 years; rentals; time payments. Comptometers, Monroe, Burroughs and Marchant Calculators; Underwood and Noiseless Typewriters, Mimeographs. OFFICE APPLIANCE & EQUIPMENT CO., 19 Park Place. Barclay 4216-7811.

BIG BARGAINS—AT DALLEK BROS. Must Vacate Warehouse. 2,000 pieces of office furniture, new and slightly used, in oak and mahog. Prices greatly reduced—15 to 25%. DALLEK BROS., 489 Broadway. Canal 7851.

HIGH-GRADE DESKS, CHAIRS, FILING CABINETS, BOOKCASES, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND OAK; PRICED EXCEPTIONALLY LOW. CHARLES SCHACHNE, 48 JOHN ST., OR 71 SPRING ST.

SANITARY, genuine mahogany flat desks, $35; rolltops, typewriter desks; all makes typewriters equally low priced; call and convince yourself; American Desk Co., 322 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 3062.

MAHOGANY SOLID OVAL TABLE, 12x7 FT., CASHIER'S CAGE, DESKS, TABLES, CABINETS, DOORS, GRILLE, PANELS, STOCK COUNTERS; BARGAINS. 93 GRAND ST. (JUST WEST OF BROADWAY).

WICKER tables and chairs; three tables with glass tops, two chairs with cushions, suitable for storeroom, showroom or apartment; good condition; very reasonable. Phone Lexington 8384.

QUICK buyer, $700; my nearly 3-karat diamond solitaire ring, real gem; unusual bargain. B 1137 Times Harlem.

Machinery.

CLOTH winding and measuring machine, Parks & Wolson, No. 7684, practically new. Paul Braverman, Madison Square 7612.

Musical Instruments.

200 PIANOS for sale cheap; rebuilt Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer, Chickering, Wardell, Roth, Lawson and other fine pianos and players; $95 to $450; easy terms. Oldest piano factory in New York. Mayer Bros. & Bramley, Inc., 417 West 28th St., near 9th Ave.

WEBER, Sohmer, Knabe, Hartman, Waters, Steinway and 105 others, $75 upward; two Chickerings, uprights, $65 each; players, $145 up; grands, $275 up; while they last. Piano Mfg. Exchange, 1,043 2d Av. (56th) and 421 West 28th St. (9th Av.).

STEINWAY baby grand, like new; cheap. Piano Factory, 421 West 28th St.

STEINWAY Baby Grand, like new; used year; compelled to sell. 17 West 125th.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

All Big Bargains. At Nathan's
New and Slightly Used
OFFICE FURNITURE
Roll, Flat, Typewriter and Bookkeepers' Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Tables, Safes, Rugs; Leather Upholstered Chairs and Settees. OFFICE APPLIANCES. Typewriters, Adding Machines, Multigraphs, Mimeographs, Addressographs, Check Protectors, Time Recorders, Bought, Sold and Exchanged. NATHAN'S, 452 Broadway, Near Grand St. Tel. 9361 Canal.

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WICKER tables and chairs; three tables with glass tops, two chairs with cushions, suitable for storeroom, showroom or apartment; good condition; very reasonable. Phone Lexington 8384.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

THE BRENTON COMPANY.
50 CHURCH ST., ROOM 879, THIRD FLOOR.
BOND AND INVESTMENT MANAGER, college grad, preferably CORNELL, age 25-30; unusually fine opening; out of town.
DEPT. STORE AUDITOR, must be experienced in this line of work, $40-$50 week.
CREDIT MEN, college grads., experienced auto credit work or kindred line; $150-$175 month.
STENOGRAPHERS, two, $25 week.
SHIPPING CLERKS, two, $18-$20.
BANKING AND BROKERAGE DEPTS. WE HAVE MANY OPENINGS in the highest grade houses. Come in early.
BANKING & COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 120 LIBERTY ST.

EXECUTIVE, bank-bond exp.	$2,400
SUPERVISOR, savings accounts	$1,800
BOOKKEEPERS (2), savings accts.	$1,500
ASSISTANT to manager, com.	$1,200
MONEY COUNTER	$1,500
JUNIOR Clerk, 2 yrs. college	$1,200
JUNIOR Clerks (9), banks	$900-$1,200
TYPISTS (5), exper.	$980-$1,800
PAGES, messengers, boys	$660-$700

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

SASSE AGENCY,
110 NASSAU ST., ROOM 214.
FREE REGISTRATION.
Order Clerk, one experienced in bond house only; salary open.
Salesman, numerous openings, drawing acct. and comm.
Typists, $12-$15.
Boys; have numerous openings banking and commercial houses; $10-$15.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.,
No Registration Fee. 123 Liberty St.
Service Salesman, publicity exper.; $3,000.
Corres., collections, $1,800; steno., $1,860.
Secty.-Steno. for corp. executive; $1,800.
Bkpr., stock transfer, insurance; $1,400.
Clerks, Boston ledger and transit; $1,300.
Burroughs Bkpr., $25; night typist, $24.
Clerks, stock-timekeeping, cost; $22-$25.

DAWSON & SHELP,
18 East 40th St.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, must be grad. of recognized technical college, one to two years' experience, preferably in oil refinery. Age 25 to 30. Salary $200 mo. INSTRUCTOR, electrical experience, knowledge of storage batteries required. $125 mo.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1 RECTOR ST., ROOM 1121.
Clerks, fire insurance, salary open; others $60-$75; stenographers, $25-$30; beginners, $18; office boys, $12-$16.

Instruction.

CHANGING JOBS AGAIN?
What will it be this time? Just another job, or the work for which nature has specially fitted you? Don't simply "try again," but let our expert analysis tell you from a scientific study of your face the work you can do BEST. Booklet M free. Write, call or phone Vanderbilt 2562.
Merton Institute, 36 West 44th St.

ACCOUNTANCY.
Are you interested in training for the C. P. A. degree or for an executive position as Controller, Treasurer or Office Manager? If so, investigate the professional courses of Pace Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.

The disturbance that was central over Indiana Sunday night will move rapidly northeastward, attended by rain in the Washington forecast district Monday, probably changing to snow in the interior as far south as Northwestern Georgia and Western North Carolina. Following the passage of this disturbance the area of high pressure and cold wave from the northwest will rapidly overspread the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the Atlantic and East Gulf States except Southern Florida. It is probable that the temperature will fall to freezing or slightly below by Tuesday morning as far south as Tennessee Northern Florida and front is probable to Central Florida. Generally fair weather will prevail in the Eastern and Southeastern States preceding with continued cold weather, although there will be a reaction to somewhat higher temperature in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the East Gulf States.

A disturbance of moderate intensity was central over Indiana Sunday night and moving northeastward, while the great high pressure area and severe cold wave from the northwest has spread rapidly southeastward over all sections between the Rocky Mountains and the upper lake region and the middle and lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature was below freezing at 8 P. M. Sunday as far south as Central Texas and it was zero or slightly above as far south as Southern Missouri.

Several stations in the Missouri Valley reported the lowest temperature Sunday morning ever recorded at such in the season. The weather was mild Sunday in the Eastern and Southeastern States and California and cold weather Saturday night was followed by rapidly rising temperature Sunday in the Northern Rocky Mountain region and North Dakota. Snow has fallen within the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valley, the Southern Plain States and Eastern Colorado, and local rains in portions of the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Station.	High.	Low.	Temperature. Prec.	Fcst.	Weather.
Abilene	84	..	30.30	..	Cloudy
Albany	48	22	30.02	..	Clear
Atlanta	60	..	30.02	..	Cloudy
Atlantic City	45	36	30.14	..	Clear
Baltimore	52	34	30.06	..	Clear
Boston	50	30	30.14	..	Clear
Buffalo	48	23	29.52	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	64	..	29.94	..	Clear
Charleston	64	48	30.10	.44	Rain
Chicago	32	18	29.98	.10	Snow
Cleveland	36	30	29.78	..	Clear
Denver	58	..	30.52	..	Clear
Detroit	42	28	29.82	..	Cloudy
Galveston	72	56	30.10	.14	Cloudy
Helena	36	26	30.36	..	Cloudy
Jacksonville	74	62	30.10	..	Cloudy
Kansas City	58	4	30.10	.04	Cloudy
Los Angeles	80	..	30.04	..	Clear
Milwaukee	34	24	30.10	.10	Snow
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2	..	30.48	..	Clear
New Orleans	68	48	29.96	..	Rain
New York	44	32	30.14	..	Clear
Oklahoma	80	..	30.06	..	Clear
Philadelphia	52	32	30.12	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	50	32	29.84	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	38	20	30.10	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	64	..	30.30	..	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	46	..	30.56	..	Cloudy
San Diego	80	..	30.22	..	Clear
San Francisco	78	..	30.28	..	Clear
Seattle	54	..	30.34	..	Cloudy
St. Louis	54	..	30.18	..	Snow
Washington	56	32	30.06	..	Clear

Southern New England—Rain Monday, followed by a cold wave Monday night; Tuesday fair and colder.

Eastern New York—Rain and colder on the coast and rain probably changing to snow and colder in the interior Monday, cold wave Monday night; Tuesday fair and colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and colder in southeast and rain probably changing to snow and colder in west and northern portions Monday; cold wave Monday night; Tuesday fair and colder.

West Jersey and Delaware—Rain and colder Monday; cold wave Monday night; Tuesday fair and colder.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Rain changing to snow Monday, cold wave Monday and Monday night; Tuesday fair, continued cold.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS.
Official Temperature.

3 AM.	35	12 M.	43	6 PM.	36
6 AM.	33	1 PM.	43	7 PM.	36
9 AM.	36	2 PM.	43	8 PM.	37
10 AM.	38	3 PM.	42	9 PM.	37
11 AM.	40	4 PM.	41	10 PM.	37
12 M.	42	5 PM.	39	11 PM.	38

Average temperature yesterday, 38.
Average same date last year, 50.
Average same date for 46 years, 38.

Barometer, 30.38 at 8 A. M.; 30.14 at 8 P. M.
Humidity, 74 at 8 A. M.; 83 at 8 P. M.
Winds at 8 A. M., southwest; velocity, 10 miles; at 8 P. M., south; velocity 32 miles.
Weather, clear at 8 A. M.; clear at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Forecast:

North Carolina—Rain and colder Monday, cold wave Monday night; freezing temperature to the coast. Tuesday colder in east and south.

Georgia—Rain and colder, possibly changing to snow in northwest Monday; cold wave Monday night; freezing temperature to the coast. Tuesday fair, colder in east.

Florida—Rain and cooler Monday, much colder Monday night; cold wave and temperature about freezing in extreme north and frost in north and probably central Monday night. Tuesday fair, continued cool.

Eastern Northwest Florida and Alabama—Rain and colder, probably followed by clearing Monday afternoon; cold wave Monday and Monday night, temperature freezing or below to the coast Tuesday morning. Tuesday fair, slowly rising temperature in afternoon.

Mississippi—Clearing and much colder Monday, cold wave in south; temperature freezing or below to the coast Tuesday morning. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature.

Tennessee—Fair and colder in west, cloudy and colder, probably rain or snow in east, cold wave in east and central Monday. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature.

Kentucky—Clearing, with a cold wave Monday. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature.

Fire Records.

A. M.	Loss.
12:01—252 E. 125 St.; J. Murphy.	Not given
1:30—215 W. 40 St.; Mary Burke.	Not given
5:30—40 Union Square; R. Coleman.	Slight

P. M.

12:30—2,106 Clinton Av., Bronx; Abraham Faber	Slight
12:40—1,823 1 Av.; Kunts	Slight
1:15—539 W. 37 St.; Methodist Book Co.	Not given
1:20—208 W. 137 St.; Dora Widenet.	Not given
2:15—308 Cherry St.; Sam Rosenberg.	Slight
2:10—230 W. 40 St.; Norman Bent.	Not given
3:40—2,310 7 Av.	Not given
5:55—15-17 E. 40 St.; Stafford Bros.	Slight
7:05—1,771 Madison Av.; Weiss.	Not given
7:15—Kilmans Grove, Clason Point; Edward Busse.	Not given
8:25—150-165 West 25 St.; not given.	
East Side, Dublin.	Not given
8:20—27 Washington St.; Kate Telki.	Slight
8:40—400 West 16 St.; National Biscuit Company	Not given
9:40—1100 9th Av.; Frank Cibato.	Not given
9:45—17 Eldridge St.; Morris Sandford.	Not given
11:40—214 East 14th St., City Theatre.	Not given

FOR SALE.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

BARGAINS—Finest mahogany and oak flat-top desks, chairs, cabinet, etc.; 25 per cent. off quick turnover, small profit; convince yourself. Reade Office Furniture, 2-4 Reade St. Worth 9940.

MAH. double flat desk, 72x60, $125; 56-in. im. mah. flat desk, $35; rolltop desks, steel storage and filing cabinets; chairs. Davis-man & Bro., 49 Broad St. Broad 4859.

SAFES, DESKS, TABLES, COUNTERS, PARTITIONS, TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE. APPLY FRENCH TRADING CO., 18 WEST 27TH.

ELLIOTT-FISHER billing machine, brand new; will sell at great sacrifice. J. Howard, 522 5th Av. Van. 1541.

SURPLUS OFFICE FURNITURE SALE. CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF. Store, 87 Barclay St. Barclay 8238.

MAHOGANY sanitary flat and typewriter desks, steel files, sacrificed. Royal

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Rate fifteen cents per word.
Bank and business references required under this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

BUSINESS notes, trade acceptances, instalment notes; large amounts wanted; loans made on machinery, merchandise, warehouse receipts, other collateral. T. J. Box 198, Station F, Manhattan.

ACTIVE, energetic import, export executive, thoroughly familiar all branches, can invest few thousand with services; good going proposition. F 91 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

WANTED $25,000 to $50,000, on first mortgage at 8 per cent. on high class Staten Island building lots; adjacent to proposed subway; also want building loans and permanent mortgages on new tax-exempt houses; address Owner, Room 1359, 15 Park Row, N. Y. Phone Barclay 5640. Brokers protected.

WE desire to form company to take agency of 6 large German factory; fancy metal novelties, suitable for department stores, &c.; individuals of standing with capital and knowledge of this business. Address Bankers, Box 11 Post Office F, New York.

ONE or two men with capital can purchase controlling interest automobile business, distributing mighty popular car; large territory; splendid business; investigation solicited. Address P. O. Box 50, Station B, Brooklyn.

ESTABLISHED plumbing contractor with excellent connections, several contracts, wonderful prospects, desires partner, active or otherwise; good opportunity for man with capital. Z 2306 Times Annex.

PARTNER invest $100,000 live going apartment house concern; investment secured; large profit. Goodwin, 3,025 Broadway, Morningside 9740.

QUARTER interest in highly successful boys' camp, guaranteed percentage; without service; best references. G 374 Times.

PARTNER wanted with $10,000 in manufacturing business; article in large demand; highest references. G 377 Times.

$10,000—Will pay 10 per cent.; security; bonus; references. G 378 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

BRITISHER owning well established, soundnon-speculative business; South American country; wishes meet gentleman with $100,000; view partnership; handsome returns, which would be shown; first class New York references given and expected; strictly principals only. J 302 Times.

FRANCE ENGINEERING WORKS, Paris district, possessing bronze and cast-iron foundry, will undertake series manufacture for American firms of parts or complete machines. Write Bourdet, 21 Rue Treilhard, Paris.

MANUFACTURER offers exceptional opportunity to distributor for exclusive territory; net profits at least $15,000 yearly; $2,000-$5,000 necessary to finance yourself. Call personally, Mr. Keith, 15 West 34th.

IMMEDIATE CASH for merchandise suitable for the drug department store trade; domestic or imported; any quantity, odd lots, surplus stock, dead stock; we buy anything at a price. M 314 Times.

PARTNER WITH CAPITAL procured for manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers; no charge unless successful. Tarter's Exchange, 9 Delancey. Orchard 2674.

REJECTIONS for life insurance; policies secured amounts $5,000 to $100,000. For information address C 397 Times.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Well established novelty leather manufacturer, in business since 1905, doing business with the largest department stores and jewelers from New York to the Pacific Coast, reason for selling; leaving city; cash required $25,000; splendid opportunity for the right party; only those who mean business apply. P. L., 336 Times.

TRUSTEE, benefit creditors, wants quick action, shoe store, parlor type, West 50's, off Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; shoes, beautiful fixtures; no brokers, auctioneers. Berner, 127 Duane St.

RETAIL toilet articles, sporting goods, &c.; twenty years established; best downtown location; reasonable rent; lease. F 979 Times Downtown.

LADIES' and children's specialty shop, in the Oranges; good business; must sell at once on account of illness. Jersey, A 687 Times Downtown.

GARAGE, exceptional opportunity, account sickness; must be sold; 178 cars; average $45; cash $20,000. Garage Real Estate, 140 West 42d.

GARAGE, established, Harlem, 30,000 square feet; rent $18,000 gross; security only. Garage Realty Co., 1,457 Broadway.

MEDIUM well equipped printing plant, Brooklyn section, reasonable. 293 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

CAFE and restaurant; downtown; good opportunity for right party; no brokers. Inquire at jewelry store, 31 Whitehall St.

LEATHER brief case manufacturing business for sale; opportunity for small investment. 19 Times 165 Broadway.

COMPLETE new coffee roasting plant; 65 pounds per roast; any reasonable offer accepted. Call or write Room 502, 160 Pearl St.

GARAGE, Manhattan, 17,000 feet; excellent profits; $8,000 required. Di Pietro Adams Joslin, Fisk Bldg., Broadway-57th St.

CLOTH sponging plant, fuly equipped; will sell very reasonable. 40 University Pl.

GARAGE, Harlem, capacity 140; filled; large gas sales. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAY RIDGE department store, established 30 years, wishes to lease the following departments: Men's furnishings, dry goods, domestic notions, yard goods, novelties, perfumery, candies, millinery. Telephone Sunset 5281. Finkelstein.

BUSINESS LOANS.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS.
Loans to $5,000, one year or less, weekly or monthly payment plan; no chattels, no pawns, no salary assignment; character as a earning power the basis of credit.
THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY,
Resources over $15,000,000.
Main Office, 261 Broadway.
268 Grand St. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
261 East 149th St. 1,668 Pitkin Av., B'klyn.
1 Union Square. 804 Manhattan Av., B'klyn.

MONEY! MONEY MAKES MONEY!
Money loaned in any amount on diamonds, jewelry, silverware; safe deposit vaults; special rate for short-time loans.
EQUITABLE PLEDGE SOCIETY, INC.,
3 EAST 14TH ST.

WILL finance growing concerns on accounts receivable, non-notifications; also trade acceptances; notes discounted; second mortgages and other good collateral. Suite 905, 1,457 Broadway, at 42d St.

CAPITAL available for established business enterprises permitting thorough investigation; also advances on outstanding accounts; non-notification basis; confidential. S 592 Times.

FINANCING MORTGAGES, rent assignments or any good collateral. Monroe Discount Corporation, 142 West 36th. Pennsylvania 2823.

CAPITAL available, personal loans, financial difficulties, trade acceptances, merchandise, confidential transactions. American Mortgage Finance, 220 West 42d St.

WE WILL FINANCE WELL-ESTABLISHED CONCERNS FOR LONG-TERM PERIODS AT LOW RATES. CONFIDENTIAL. W. E., BOX 190 TIMES.

OUTSTANDING accounts; mortgages discounted; prompt attention; reasonable rates. Eagle Finance, 44 East 23d. Ashland 1486.

EMERGENCY LOANS to automobile owners at once; confidential; representative calls. Bryant 2385.

BUSINESS SERVICES.

LOOKING FOR MORE BUSINESS?
Secure new accounts; revive old ones; increase business with present customers; new booklet telling how sent to responsible firms gratis.
KA-LO SERVICE, INC.,
Knickerbocker Building.
Bryant 6900.
Bryant 6900.

ACCOUNTING SERVICE — Small concerns, taxes, systems, profit and loss statements, balance sheets, plans, Advice. K 97 Times.

NEW and slightly used partitions erected. Stein, 123 Liberty St. Rector 6561.

SACCO'S CONDITION "FAIR."

Physicians Will Make Report March 27 on His Sanity.

BOSTON, March 18.—The physical condition of Nicola Sacco, whose hunger strike was broken last night after a thirty-one day fast at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, where he was taken for treatment and observation as to his sanity from the Dedham Jail by order of the Court, was reported today as "fair" by Dr. Arthur Pattrell, executive officer of the hospital. A report on the patient's mental condition will be made on March 27.

Sacco was ordered committed to the Boston hospital yesterday after three alienists had testified that an examination had shown him to be mentally ill and subject to illusions. The examination was ordered by the Court after counsel for the defense at a hearing on motion for a new trial of Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted of the murder of a paymaster and his guard committed in South Braintree three years ago, had told the Court that Sacco's mental and physical condition was such that he was unable to act in his own best interests.

NEW BLIZZARD HITS WEST AND TEXAS

Cold Wave, Already Gripping Chicago, Due to Reach Here Today.

NINE BELOW IN OMAHA

Nebraska Towns Snowbound and Trains Stalled—Drifts Reach Housetops in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A March storm roared again over the Great Lakes region tonight as Winter blasts swept down from the Northwest. A new cold wave, scheduled to bring a temperature not far above zero, rode into the city late in the afternoon on a high wind. At 7 o'clock the mercury had dropped to 17 degrees above zero and still was falling.

On the heels of the blast came a driving, biting snowfall, reaching the proportions of a blizzard. Near zero and sub-zero temperatures were forecast for the Northwest and Great Lakes regions, and the cold weather was expected to hold the midwest in its grip for about forty-eight hours.

While the cold wave was most severe over the Northwest and the lakes, it was sweeping on eastward tonight. Heavy snowfalls were reported in general throughout the West. At Buelah, Col., snow was banked up to the houstops, while roads surrounding Pueblo were made impassable and rescue parties were sent out to succor those marooned by the storm.

Eastern Iowa was swept by one of the worst blizzards in a quarter of a century, tying up all kinds of traffic and giving wire service a severe setback. Two through passenger trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad were reported stalled in the snow between Ames and Boone, interurban service was stopped and motor traffic was tied up on the Lincoln Highway by tremendous drifts.

The western half of Texas felt the full effects of the gale and blizzard which entered the Panhandle Saturday night. In the upper part of the State the driving snow was accompanied by a blinding dust and sandstorm that turned day into night, while the drop in temperature ranged from 40 to 60 degrees. As low as 6 degrees above zero was reported.

Volunteer relief parties from surrounding towns are caring for the sufferers at Savage, Miss., where twenty-eight were killed in Thursday's tornado. More than 100 homes were destroyed there and 125 persons were injured.

Fire in Omaha at Storm's Height.

OMAHA, March 18.—The worst blizzard since 1888 struck Nabraska and Western Iowa late last night. The temperature dropped to 9 below zero at Omaha. It is feared that there was loss of life in the State. Highways are blocked with snow drifts, towns snowbound and many trains stalled in snow-filled cuts.

At the height of the storm here early this morning, fire broke out at Fourteenth and Douglas Streets and swept through half a block, causing a loss estimated in excess of $250,000.

Train service throughout the State was badly crippled. All trains on the Great Western out of Omaha and westbound trains on the Northwestern were annulled. The Rocky Mountain Limited is reported snowbound near Jansen, Neb.

All Union Pacific trains are running hours late. The lowest temperature reported in Nebraska Saturday night was at O'Neill, where the mercury dropped to 14 below.

Meagre reports tonight do not indicate a heavy loss of live stock, but no reports are available from the stock-raising sections.

Local Storm Warning Issued.

A cold wave is scheduled to ride into New York today on a gale out of the southwest. A storm warning was issued last night by the local Weather Bureau reporting that a weather mixup, just then central over Indiana, was moving rapidly this way and would smite the coast from Hatteras to Eastport, Me. The cold snap, according to the predictions of the weather forecaster, probably would linger in New York until tomorrow night at least.

KATLIN'S CIRCULARS CAUSING COMPLAINTS

Attorney General Sherman Investigating Use of Senate Stationery to Advertise New Broker.

Acting on complaints received at his office, Attorney General Carl Sherman has begun an investigation of circular letters sent out by former State Senator Abraham L. Katlin on official stationery of the State Senate, of which Mr. Katlin ceased to be a member on Dec. 31 last. The letters bear the date of Dec. 30, 1922, but the postmark on those in the hands of the Attorney General shows that they were not mailed until March 12.

Although Attorney General Sherman is in doubt as to whether there is any direct violation of the statutes, he will attempt to put a stop to the practice.

The letter is addressed "To My Friends," and states that on Feb. 1 Mr. Katlin is opening a brokerage office at 26 Stone Street.

Former Senator Katlin lives at 175 Howes Street, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. He represented the Eleventh Senatorial District, and is a Republican. He was defeated last November. At his home yesterday it was said that Senator Katlin was in Washington.

THREE DROWNED IN AUTO.

Car About to Leave Ferry Plunges Into Monongahela River.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., March 18.—Trapped in a closed automobile three persons were drowned this afternoon at Fredericktown, five miles from here, when their car backed off a ferry into the Monongahela River. The victims were identified after the bodies were recovered from the sunken car as Rock Reilly and Mr. and Mrs. John Furalar, all of Mather, Greene County.

Reilly, driver of the car, in leaving the ferry at the Fayette County side threw the machine into reverse instead of forward. It darted backward and plunged into fifteen feet of water. Both doors of the car were shut when the bodies were recovered an hour and a half later.

Reilly's body was identified by the automobile license he carried in his pocket.

PRINCETON TIGER ELECTION.

Walden Pell 2d Chosen Managing Editor of Magazine.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—In the election of officers for next year's Princeton Tiger, the college magazine, Walden Pell 2d, of New York City, was elected managing editor. He will hold his new position until next Fall, when he expects to enter Oxford University in England as the recipient of a Rhodes scholarship.

James F. H. Hamill of Baltimore was elected literary editor; Stephen K. Little of New York, head of the business department; Richard A. Blow of Louisville, Ill., art editor, and William E. Hubbell of New York to the first positions in the circulation department.

BOY AND MAN KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Newark Lad Is Run Down in Front of His Home While Playing Ball.

OTHER VICTIM 72 YEARS OLD

Touring Car Speeds Away After Striking Him — Several Are Injured.

A boy and a man were killed by automobiles in Newark, N. J. Edward Gumpel, 9 years old, of 124 Gotthard Street, was run over in front of his home by a Brown's Express truck, driven by Truman Bell of 13 Plum Street. The Gumpel boy was playing ball with a companion and ran under the rear wheels of the truck for the ball while the truck was being backed.

Henry Ruppie, 72 years old, of 849 South Twelfth Street, was run over at Eighteenth Avenue and Twelfth Street, by a touring car, the driver of which put on speed and escaped. Ruppie's skull was fractured and he died several hours later in the City Hospital. The police were unable to obtain any clue to the automobile.

Osborne Parker, 22 years old, an employe of the Public Service Electric Company, was fatally injured in Broad Street, Red Bank, N. J., when he drove his Ford coupe into a bus. He died later at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital in Long Branch. Joseph O'Keefe, who was riding with Parker, was slightly injured. The windows of the bus were smashed but it contained no passengers.

Miss Elisabeth Kin, 17 years old, of 40 East 132d Street, the Bronx; Miss Agnes Hart, 16 years old, of 388 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Charles Wolf, 26 years old, of 1,997 Second Avenue, were slightly injured in a collision between two automobiles at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street. The two girls were in an automobile driven by Wolf, who collided with a car driven by Samuel Ziskin of 594 East 138th Street, the Bronx, who was uninjured.

Four women and four men were slightly injured in two separate automobile accidents in Bergen County, New Jersey. An automobile driven by Paul G. Halpin of 97 Seventh Street, Ridgefield Park, collided with a Hudson River trolley car at Main Street, Fort Lee. Halpin and the Misses Clara and Jennie Wilson and the Misses Lena and Gerda Forsker, all of Ridgefield Park, the occupants of the automobile, were all cut and bruised.

The second accident occurred in Main Street, Leonia, when an automobile, driven by William O'Reilly of 1,119 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, struck a milk wagon driven by William Ferber of Hackensack. They were both slightly injured as was Richard Kavanagh of 1,096 Park Avenue, Manhattan, who was riding with O'Reilly.

Charles Johnson, 24 years old, of 601 West 185th Street, was seriously injured when he lost control of a Ford automobile he was driving at Vyse Avenue and 172d Street, the Bronx, and crashed into a tree. Johnson was taken to Fordham with internal injuries and a fractured skull and his injuries were expected to prove fatal. Frank Quiliante of 2,506 Hoffman Street, who was with Johnson, suffered a fractured right leg. James Murphy of 562 East Fordham Road, and Joseph Muro of 569 East 191st Street, the other occupants of the automobile, were slightly injured.

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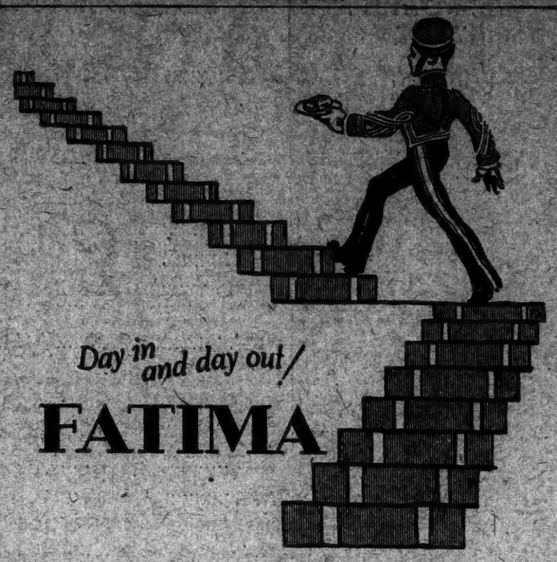

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